



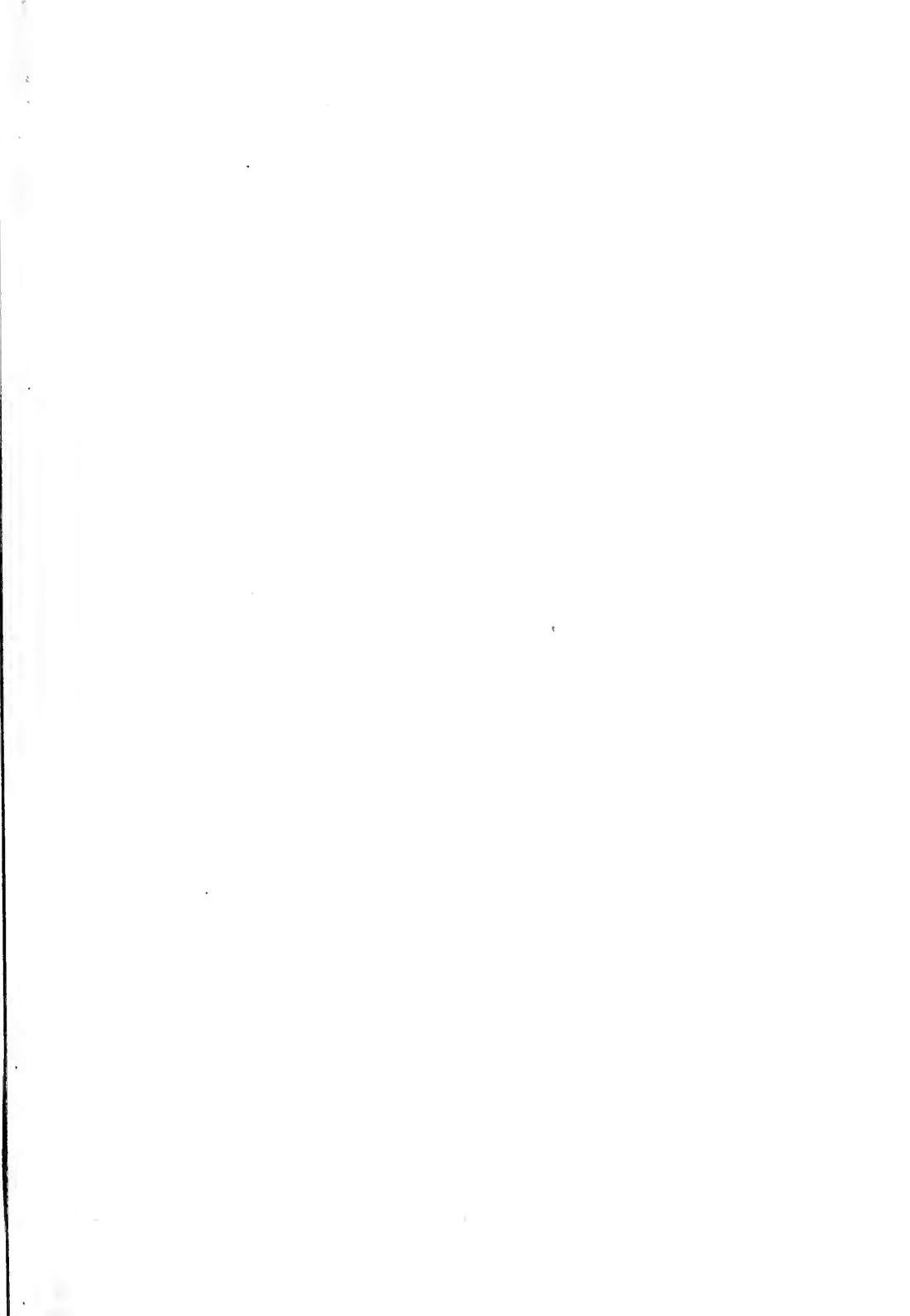


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OR  
THE  
LAND AND PEOPLE,

*DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.*

BY  
ALEX. J. WARDEN, F.S.A. SCOT.,

AUTHOR OF  
"THE LINEN TRADE," AND "THE BURGH LAWS OF DUNDEE."

VOL. III.

CHARLES ALEXANDER & CO.

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The Right Honourable

The Earl of Strathmore,

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# P R E F A C E.



“Angus or Forfarshire” has now reached to Volume III., the number of volumes originally estimated to complete the work, but owing in a large measure to the interest in the subject taken by many of my Subscribers—landed proprietors and others—the material has considerably out-grown that estimate, and as one half of the parishes and matter of much interest have been excluded, I purpose continuing the work to the extent of one or possibly two additional volumes. To my Subscribers I would beg to tender my best thanks, and I trust they will extend to me their kind and valued support for the remainder of the work, my desire being that it may be found as complete in all departments as falls within my power to make it. The remaining material is well advanced towards publication, and will follow in due course.

As a frontispiece to the present volume I am enabled to give a fac-simile of the lease of the teinds of the lands of Balfour and others in the parish of Kingoldrum, signed by Cardinal David Beaton the Abbot, and the Monks of the Abbey of Aberbrothock. Also at page 276 of the volume a sheet pedigree of the Family of Deuchar of Deuchar, now extinct in the county, who claimed to have been derived from the ancient Celtic Maormers or Earls of Angus. This pedigree was kindly supplied by Mr DAVID DEUCHAR, Manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company, and Miss LUCINDA DEUCHAR, Edinburgh, both descended from Deuchar of that ilk. Miss DEUCHAR possesses many family papers and other relics.

To Mr JAMES C. LYELL, Monifieth, author of the pleasing and authoritative work on Fancy Pigeons, I am indebted for the article on the famous breed of Angus Doddies, or Black Polled Cattle of Angus, which have long been distinctive of the county, and beyond which they are now widely known and prized, a subject to which he has given considerable attention in its history, progressive

and present position. And to the Rev. JOHN STEVENSON, minister of Glamis, author of "*Mycologia Scotica*," and the recognised specialist on the subject, I am indebted for the article on the Fungi of his parish. To these gentlemen, and to many of the proprietors in the county, clergymen and others, who have furnished me with valuable information and aided me in many ways, I beg to tender my grateful thanks.

Of special interest also are the birds of the county, and some of my Subscribers were desirous that I should give some account of them—residents and migrates. To some extent I have done so, and trust it will not be without interest generally.

An account of the parish of Dundee remains to be given. Though pretty full, as I have got it, I had hoped to make it more so from sources known to me as possessing considerable additional information, but have not been able to embrace it in this volume. I hope the delay will be compensated by its greater fulness should I be able to so add to my present material.



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# ANGUS OR FORFARSHIRE.

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## PART XIV.

### ANGUS IN PARISHES.

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#### CHAP. IX.—BRECHIN.

**T**HE earliest notices of Brechin in our records are connected with the establishment there of one of the Monastic institutions which were so numerous in the Celtic Church of Alba. In the Chronicle of the Picts, it is said of Kenneth, King of the Scots, near the end of the tenth century—“*Hic est qui tribuit magnam civitatem Brechne Domine.*” These expressions, in the language of the time, denote the dedication of a Monastery to God. There is little doubt that the Round Tower, adjoining the Cathedral Church of Brechin, formed a part of that Monastery, but it is dumb, and can tell us nothing of its early history, of the people by whom it was erected, of their language, laws, or religion. It has overlooked the city and the surrounding country for nine centuries, and many strange scenes, some dark, more bright, we hope, have been enacted within the range of view from its summit. They are all known, but not to us. Our acts are all known. May we all so live as not to be ashamed of them here or hereafter.

We have already given an account of the old Cathedral buildings of Brechin. All that remains of what was once the Cathedral Church is now the Collegiate Parish Church of Brechin. Though so occupied, it is still frequently called Brechin Cathedral, or the Cathedral Church. It is so called from its early associations, or out of courtesy perhaps to the two reverend gentlemen who perform religious services within its walls by turns.

To speak of Brechin Cathedral is to throw an air of dignity over the city, and to exalt the citizens.

As a Parish Church, it is unrivalled within the county for its exterior appearance, which, though sadly marred by modern alterations, is still a grand pile, and not completely robbed of its ancient elegance. Viewed from some points, the Church, Steeple, and Round Tower have a very imposing appearance. They seem to form one great building, curious in its details, and in all respects unique.

There is a tradition that the Cathedral of Brechin was roofed with oak, cut from a forest, which was probably that of Kilgery, and there are hollows along the braes in the district of Caterthun, white and brown, between which Kilgery is situated, which are said to be the remains of the *pits* in which the timber was *salted*.

Of the city itself we will say nothing here, as we may have another opportunity of giving an account of the royal burghs in the county, and of their manufactures and commerce.

David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, got a grant of the Lordship of Brechin and Inverbervie from his brother, King William the Lion. The Earl appears to have transferred the Lordship of Brechin to his natural son, Henry, who thereupon assumed the surname of "Brechin" from this portion of his property. In a donation by John, Earl of Huntingdon and Chester, to the Canons of St Andrews, Henry is designed "of Brechin, son of Earl David." In a mortification by the said Earl, of a toft of land in his burgh of Dundee to the Abbey of Arbroath, which Henry witnesses, he is designed "his brother." In a charter by William the Lion to Malcolm, Earl of Fife, he is designed "Henry, son of Earl David, my brother."

His wife's name was Juliana, as appears by the charter granted by his son and successor, Sir William de Brechin, founding the Chapel of Maisondieu, in Brechin, it is understood in 1256, but the precise date is unknown. The charter is witnessed by Albin, who was Bishop of Brechin from 1247 to 1269, for, among other objects, prayers for the safety of Lord Henry, his father, Lady Juliana, his mother, his own soul, &c. In this charter he designed himself "son of Henry of Brechin, son of Earl David." In 1267 Sir William made a road to the Chapel.

Sir William was arbiter in the dispute between Sir Peter de Maule and Christina de Valoniis, his wife, and the Abbot of Arbroath, about their

marches, which Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Constable and Justiciary of Scotland, had perambulated by the special request of King Alexander III. The dispute was amicably settled to the satisfaction of both parties in 1254.

It was at Brechin Castle, on 10th July, 1296, that Edward I. received the humiliating submission of King John Baliol.

Sir William was one of the Guardians of Scotland, in the English interest, during the minority of Alexander III., and he was one of the noblest and most illustrious barons of the period.

In the time of Sir William de Brechin the Castle of Brechin was twice besieged and taken. In 1298 William Wallace, Governor of Scotland, on his way from the north with an army, attacked and took the Castle from the partizans of England, who then held it. On his march southward he also took the Castle of Forfar. It is uncertain how long he held Brechin Castle, but it was in possession of the Scottish forces in 1303, as Sir Thomas Maule, the younger brother of Sir William Maule of Panmure, then held it for the national interest. A short account of the siege of the Castle by King Edward I. of England, and the gallant defence made by the brave Sir Thomas Maule, has already been given, Vol. I., p. 384-5, but we think a fuller account of the siege will not be out of place here.

When Edward, on his way north to subdue Scotland, came to Brechin, he found the Castle garrisoned, and the gates shut against him. He summoned Sir Thomas to surrender the Castle, but he refused to surrender it on the demand of Edward of England, and the King, chagrined at the check thus given him in his otherwise triumphant and unopposed progress, at once laid siege to the building, and carried it on with vigour. A famous engine, called the War Wolf, which threw stones of two or three hundred pounds weight, was brought against the besieged, and all the other appliances of attack then known in war were employed, but notwithstanding the use of these, and of the mighty force the King had with him, the Commander made a most obstinate and gallant resistance for three weeks. Matthew of Westminster characterises Sir Thomas as an audacious soldier, and says he stood on the walls with a towel in his hand, and wiped off the rubbish which the English Artillery made. At last, while he was standing on a bastion directing the defence, he was struck on the breast by a missile from the English engine, and died on the evening of the same day. When his men saw that he was mortally wounded, they asked him, "May we sur-

render now?" He replied, "What, cowards, yield up the Castle!" and with these words expired. Next day the garrison capitulated, and Edward then continued his victorious progress into Caithness. The Castle appears to have been destroyed.

In the English records some mention is made of Brechin Castle. A household or wardrobe account of King Edward I. contains the following payments:—To Gerard Dor and John de-la-Moille, for sulphur for burning the Castle of Brighyn, August, 1303, iii. s. 26th February. To Robert of Westminster for a wooden coffer, delivered to John Hanekele, clerk, for containing charters, writings, and other memoranda found in the Castle of Brighin, ii. s. vj. d.

It was only at Brechin that the English King met with opposition in his march northward with a great force to subdue Scotland.

Sir William de Brechin married the fourth daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Constable and Justiciary of Scotland, and by her had a son, Sir David of Brechin, who succeeded on the death of his father.

Sir David de Brechin married a sister of Robert the Bruce. He swore fealty to Edward I. of England at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1296, and he supported the English cause until 1308, when the Scots gained the battle of Inverary. He fled to his Castle of Brechin after the battle, and was besieged by the Earl of Athole. He then changed sides, having given up the English cause, and joined his brother-in-law, King Robert. Thereafter he was one of the most zealous friends and supporters of the Bruce. Sir David left a son, also Sir David, who succeeded to the Lordship of Brechin, and a daughter, who was married to Sir David de Barclay.

Sir David de Brechin signalised himself in the Holy War against the Saracens, and was so chivalrous and brave a Knight that he was called "The Flower of Chivalry." He espoused the cause of his uncle, King Robert, and bravely upheld it, and he was one of the barons who, on 6th April, 1320, signed the celebrated letter by the Barons of Scotland to the Pope. In other respects he was the staunch friend of his uncle, the King.

Sir David was made privy to the plot of William, Lord Soulis, and others against the life of the King, but having been sworn to secrecy, he did not divulge the conspiracy, and although he took no part in the vile attempt to assassinate his uncle—indeed he condemned the undertaking, and refused to share in it, yet he was tried for the crime, and executed as a traitor only four months after he had subscribed the letter to the Pope, viz., in August, 1320. The death of Sir David was deplored throughout Scotland, as his courtly and

courteous bearing made him much liked, and the rigorous though impartial justice brought sorrow to many hearts.

The boundaries of the Lordship of Brechin are not known, but they must have been of great extent and value, and have formed a princely property. Throughout the whole War of Independence Sir David de Barclay had been a devoted adherent of the Bruce, trusted and trustworthy. He married the Lady Margaret, daughter of David, Lord of Brechin, sister of Lord David who had been executed, and niece of the King. The Bruce did not confiscate the Lordship of Brechin on the death of Lord David, but gave part of the lands to William de Monteath of Kinblethmont, who gave them to Gilbert Hay, and permitted the greater part of them to pass to his sister, Margaret, and through her to her husband, Sir David de Barclay, now Lord of Brechin, in whose loyalty he had implicit confidence.

By his wife, the Lady Margaret, Sir David had an only son, David, who succeeded his father, and became Lord of Brechin; and a daughter, Jean, who was married to Sir David Fleming of Biggar, by whom he had a daughter, Marion.

Sir David de Barclay, Lord of Brechin, had slain John Douglas, the brother of the "Knight of Liddisdale," and for this he was assassinated by John St Michael and his accomplices at Aberdeen on Shrove Tuesday, 1350, at the instigation of the "Knight of Liddisdale." He was succeeded by his son,

Sir David de Barclay, Lord of Brechin, who having obtained permission to pass through England, with twelve esquires, &c., went to the wars in Prussia. He died abroad some time after 1364, but the date is not certainly known. Crawford says it was this Sir David who was slain by the contrivance of William Douglas of Liddisdale, but in this he appears to be in error. By Jean, his wife, he left a daughter Margaret, married to

Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole and Caithness, and Earl Palatine of Strathearn, second son of King Robert II., who, in right of his wife, assumed the title, and had charter of Brechin from King Robert III., 19th October, 1378, and took possession of the estates of the Lordship of Brechin. For the leading part he took in the murder of his nephew, King James I., he was beheaded in Edinburgh as a traitor in 1437, and the Lordship of Brechin was, under pretence of forfeiture, annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament in 1438.

By Margaret, Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, had two sons, who died

before their father. He kept possession of the Lordship of Brechin after the death of his wife and sons until his execution.

Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, in right of his mother, Marion Fleming, daughter of Jean, daughter of the first, and sister of the second Sir David Barclay, Lords of Brechin, was served heir, but he only received a part of the Lordship, the larger portion going to the Crown. Among the lands he obtained were Claleck, Hetherwick, Jackston, Leuchland, Staddockmore, &c.

Athole's wife having died before him, the Earl was allowed to retain the Brechin estates, "simply by the courtesy of the Kingdom of Scotland," during the remainder of his life, and the Brechin estates were not therefore forfeited by his traitorous act. Sir Thomas Maule was the heir, and ought to have received the entire Lordship of Brechin.

Since the Earl of Athole suffered for his terrible crime, the Lordship of Brechin and Navar has passed through several hands, on whom it was bestowed by the Crown. Among these are the following royal and noble persons and families, taken from Memorials of Angus and Mearns, p. 478, and other sources:—

22d January, 1449.—The barony of Brechin was given to Mary, Queen of James II.

4th August, 1455.—The house and Lordship of Brechin, and pertinents, with the services and superiority of Cortachquhy, were annexed to the Crown.

1451.—William de Nudre "*mari de feodo dominij de Brechin et baronie de Nethvey*" (Navar.)

22d November, 1469.—Thomas, Lord Boyd, Earl of Arran, who married the King's sister, was deprived of his annuity from the lands of Brechin.

22d November, 1469.—John, Earl of Mar, had the Lordship of Brechin.

1472-3.—Janet, Countess of the eighth Earl of Douglas, whom the King slew in Stirling Castle, had the life-rent of the Lordship of Brechin and Navar. She did not retain them long.

1472-3.—David, Earl of Crawford, afterwards Duke of Montrose, also had the life-rent of the same.

1480.—James, Duke of Ross, second son of James III., had the Lordship.

1527.—Sir Thomas Erskine, a cadet of Dun, Secretary to James V., had the Lordship of Brechin and Navar.

1550-1.—John, fourth Lord Erskine, exchanged the lands of Pitroddie and Balhagardy, in Aberdeenshire, with Sir Thomas Erskine, for the Lordship of Brechin.



1584.—Brechin and Navar, forfeited by John, seventh Earl of Mar, and annexed to the Crown. December, 1585, restored to the same Earl.

Notwithstanding that the Duke of Ross got the gift of the Lordship of Brechin, as related above, the Earl of Crawford, as Earl, and as the Duke of Montrose, maintained a right to it until 1488. When, on the complaint of the King, "the Lordis decretis and deliveris that the Erle of Crawford dois wrang in the occupationne and manuring of the saidis landis of the Lordshipis of Brechin and Neware." He was accordingly ordered to "devoid and rede them" to James, Duke of Ross.

The Duke of Ross was afterwards Archbishop of St Andrews, and died in 1504, at the age of 33 years, when the Lordship of Brechin again fell to the Crown, but James IV. did not bestow the Lordship upon any one.

James V. gave his Secretary, Thomas Erskine, the Lordship, as stated above. He had the previous year got from the King a charter of the lands of Kincaig. He was knighted and appointed a Lord of Session. On 20th March, 1550-1, Sir Thomas had a charter of Brechin and Navar (Douglas II., p. 209.) In 1541 he had a Royal grant of the office of Constable of Montrose, which he afterwards conveyed to his nephew, the Laird of Dun. The office continued in the family until the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions, in 1748. On 20th June, 1545, Sir Thomas Erskine gave a charter of the lands of Lichtonhill, Pittyndreich, and Nathrow to John Erskine of Dun.

On 3d February, 1620, John, Earl of Mar, who was tutor to Prince Henry, got such parts of the Lordship of Brechin and Navar as he then possessed erected into a part of the Lordship of Mar. On the Earl's death, in 1634, Sir Patrick Maule, afterwards Earl of Panmure, acquired by purchase the Lordship of Brechin and Navar, and had charters of it in October of that year.

Many of the lands in the parish of Brechin and the neighbouring parishes were included in the Lordship of Brechin and Navar. By acquiring the Lordship Sir Patrick Maule became the superior of these lands, which gave him considerable influence over the proprietors of the several estates held under his superiority.

In consequence of James, fourth Earl of Panmure, having taken part in the Rebellion of 1715, the Lordship of Brechin and Navar, as well as the Lordship of Panmure and other estates held by the Earl, were forfeited in 1716. The Government leased the properties to the York Buildings Company in 1719. That Company subsequently became insolvent, and the estates were sold. William Maule, afterwards created Earl of Panmure in the Irish Peer-

age, nephew of the forfeited Earl, purchased the whole of the Panmure estates in Forfarshire on 20th February, 1764, for £49,157 18s 4d. Of this sum £6245 13s 4d was paid for the Lordship of Brechin and Navar.

Earl William died unmarried in 1782, and left the Lordship of Brechin and Navar, as well as his other estates, to his nephew, George, Earl of Dalhousie, in liferent, and his second and other sons in fee. The Earl died in 1787, and was succeeded in the Brechin and Panmure estates by his second son, William Ramsay Maule, who was for a long period Member of Parliament for this county. In 1831 he was created Lord Panmure, Baron of Brechin and Navar. He died 13th April, 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Fox Maule, second Lord Panmure. On the death of his cousin, the Marquis of Dalhousie, in 1860, he succeeded to the Earldom of Dalhousie. He died on 6th July, 1874, and was succeeded by his cousin, Admiral George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, who, in 1875, was created a British Peer by the title of Baron Ramsay of Glenmark. He died on 20th July, 1880, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John William, Earl of Dalhousie, the present possessor of the whole of the Panmure estates, including the Lordship of Brechin and Navar.

The Earl of Dalhousie possesses almost one-fifth of the parish of Brechin, and their ancient and noble residence, Brechin Castle, is in all respects the grandest mansion within its bounds.

We have already shown that Sir Patrick Maule acquired the Lordship of Brechin and Navar from the seventh Earl of Mar by purchase in 1634. In 1646, when Sir Patrick was elevated to the Peerage, the title was Earl of Panmure, Lord Brechin and Navar, and his eldest son had the courtesy title of Lord Brechin.

Shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century William, Earl of Panmure, in the Irish Peerage, exchanged sundry lands in the Lordship of Brechin with Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird for others in the neighbourhood of Panmure, each of them thereby rendering his estate more compact. The properties forming the modern estate of Panmure in this parish consist chiefly of lands which were included in the ancient Lordship of Brechin.

The lands of Pittendreich appear to have been included in the Lordship of Brechin and Navar, given to Sir Thomas Erskine in 1527. On 20th June, 1545, he gave a charter of these lands and others, as above mentioned, to John Erskine of Dun. They subsequently came into possession of the family of Ogilvy of Airlie. In 1623 David, Lord Carnegie, purchased the lands of

Farnell and Pittendreich from Lord Ogilvy of Airlie. In 1634 precept of *clare constat* was given by Sir Patrick Maule to David, Earl of Southesk, as heir of tailzie, to his son, Lord David Carnegie, of the lands of Pittendreich.

On 17th September, 1696, Charles, Earl of Southesk, was infest in the lands of Pittendreich, Pentaskill, &c., as heir of his grandfather, James, Earl of Southesk. The infestment took place at Brechin Castle, by James, Earl of Panmure.

Five or six centuries ago the Castle of Brechin, which then occupied much the same site as does the present modern Castle, was surrounded by water. The Esk swept past on the south and east of the bottom of the perpendicular rock on which the structure stood then, as now. On the west there was a natural or artificial ditch, shown in Slezer's view; and on the north and east is a natural fosse, through which Skinner's burn runs, and which could easily have been, and probably was, converted into a moat in turbulent times.

The Castle of Brechin stands on the brink of a lofty rock, which rises perpendicularly from the left bank of the South Esk, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Brechin, but from which it is separated by deep hollows. On the west of the Castle is a spacious park, bounded by the river on the south side, and by the highway between Brechin and Forfar on the north, and it extends to a considerable distance to the westward. It is undulating, being little above the level of the river on its southern and western sides, while in the vicinity of the Castle it is on a level with its base, and the stables, erected to the north of the Castle, stand on a considerably higher portion. Around this park is much splendid wood, and many stately trees, some of them being of vast size, rear their lofty heads from various parts of the park. The river, and the finely-wooded precipitous bank beyond, enliven and vary the many rich and beautiful scenes around the Castle.

Viewed from below, on the opposite bank of the river, the Castle appears to rise out of a thick cluster of trees and shrubbery, over which its upper floors are seen, with a square tower rising in the centre of the Castle. A circular tower, at the south-western angle, a pediment in the centre, and another circular tower at the north-west angle, rise over the west front of the Castle. This is the principal façade, and in its centre, directly underneath the pediment, is the main entrance. Seen from the point first mentioned, the Castle is a grand and exceedingly picturesque object. Approached from the park, the Castle has a handsome, noble appearance, though, to a large extent, devoid of architectural adornments.

No part of the Old Castle, besieged by King Edward I., and so gallantly defended by Sir Thomas Maule in 1303, so far as we have learned, now remains. Protected on three sides by a rapid river and precipitous, indeed perpendicular, rocks, and by strong defensive works on the exposed side, it must have been an exceedingly strong fortress before gunpowder was known and in use.

James, the fourth Earl of Panmure, gave it a new front, and upon two shields on the pediment are fine carvings of the bearings of the family, with crests and supporters. One of the shields is charged with the Vallognes coat, and the other with those of Maule and Hamilton in pale. Above is the date 1711, and below are the initials of Earl James and his Countess, Margaret Hamilton.

After Earl James became an exile, Brechin Castle was occupied by the Royal troops. The Countess, in writing to the Earl in exile, on 3d June, 1716, tells him of this occupancy, and says—"They lay in the best apartments, and where better guests were before. I cannot say they did much prejudice to the house or furniture. They were suddenly called away, else I believe they would have taken more with them than they did. I have never been there since a certain time, and goe when I will, I shall have a sore heart, as many a on I have had, but time may do what reason cannot perswaid to."

The Castle was still further enlarged by the first Lord Panmure; and more recently both the interior and exterior were much improved, first under the direction of Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, and afterwards by his brother, the late Fox Maule, Lord Panmure, who was subsequently Earl of Dalhousie.

Brechin Castle was the favourite residence of the first Lord Panmure, who was at home there, and died in it. His son, the Earl of Dalhousie, took up his abode in the Castle, and resided constantly there when in the county, excepting during the shooting season, when he occupied his fine lodge at Invermark, in Lochlee. The late Earl, who had spent much of his time on shore at Dalhousie Castle, preferred it as a residence, and he died there. The present Earl likes Brechin Castle, and may be expected to occupy it most of the time he is in Scotland. It may be said to be in the centre of his large possessions in Angus, and it has many advantages and attractions as a residence.

There are various surmises regarding the derivation of the word *Brechin*.

Some suppose the origin to be Druidical, and others that it is from a Gaelic term *brica*, signifying a sloping bank, which is descriptive of the site on which the town stands, it being built on a bank or brae, which slopes down to the South Esk.

The landward parish is bounded on the north by Stracathro and Menmuir, on the east by Dun, on the south by Farnell, and by Aberlemno on the west. It extends in length from east to west about seven miles, and from north to south about six miles, and the area is about  $24\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. The parish is irregular in shape, with outlying portions jutting into the adjoining parishes.

Some low-lying lands stretch along the margin of the river South Esk, which traverses the parish from west to east. Beyond these the land rises, generally by a gentle slope, to the height of from 150 to 200 feet, after which it is nearly level to the boundary of the parish. There is no eminence in the parish deserving the name of a hill, but the undulating terraces, ascending from the banks of the beautiful river, clothed with luxuriant woods surrounding the noble mansions erected on either side, some of which are perched high above the stream, form scenes unsurpassed for loveliness, or picturesque grandeur, on which the eye never tires to gaze, and every look reveals some new beauty.

The soil of the parish is various, some portions being rich loam, others light and sandy, and others alluvial. The subsoil varies as much as the soil, some of it being clay, others gravel, and part mossy. The land is well drained and highly cultivated, and it produces abundantly cereals and the other crops grown in the district, all of excellent quality. Near the river the air is at some seasons moist and cold, but throughout the parish generally it is dry and pure, indeed, the climate of the parish is salubrious, and very healthy.

The Old Statistical Account of the parish says—"The Bridge of Brechin is supposed to be one of the most ancient stone bridges in Scotland, but there is no tradition when or by whom it was built." It has the appearance of great age, but it is still a strong and solid looking structure, and likely to stand for ages to come. The bridge, during the many ages it has spanned the South Esk, has been often hard pressed by floods and ice, but it has bravely withstood every assault. The old bridge has surveyed calmly the raging torrent which, in its course, has swept away newer and more showy sister bridges on other parts of the stream. These wanted the sure foundation upon which it is built, and the solid masonry of which it is con-

structed, the stone and the lime of which it was built being united into one solid mass.

The office of smith of the Lordship of Brechin was enjoyed by hereditary succession. On 29th April, 1514, Alexander Lindsay was retoured as heir of his father, Richard, in this office, by a jury selected from among the barons of the shire. They found that he was entitled to the accustomed payments of meal, viz., nine firlots of good meal from each plough and mill of the husbandmen of Balnabreich, Kindrokat, Haugh of Brechin, Petpollokes, Pettindrech, Buttvergille, Pettintoschall, Balberny, with the mill, Kineraigie, and Luchland, with the pertinents, and the fleece of one old sheep yearly from each husbandman of these towns, for the making of the scissors or wool shears of the said husbandmen, and also common pasturage for two cows and one horse, with free ish and entry in the haugh of Brechin. And they found that the said work, with said profits and pertinents, is hereditary to the said Alexander and his heirs for ever. Alexander shall maintain the said smithy, together with the work due therefrom, and won to the said husbandmen for ever.

On 5th October, 1605, David Lindsay, citizen of Brechin, and blacksmith in the Lordship of Brechin, son of Robert Lindsay, citizen and blacksmith, was served heir to his father in the office of common smith of the same (retour 594), and for his services in making and repairing ploughs, shears for clipping sheep, &c., he was to receive annually two bolls and one firloft of oats, to be sown in at whatsoever of the farms he pleased, of Balnabreich, Kindrokwood, Petpullox, Pittendrech, Haugh of Brechin, Buttergill, Pentaskall, Balbirnie, and mill, Kineraig, and Leuchlands, with meal, wool, &c., and pasture for two cows and a horse, A.E. 5s, N.E. 20s.

Many of the estates into which the parish of Brechin is now divided belonged to the Cathedral of Brechin in ancient times. They were gifted to the Church by the early and pious Monarchs, and the great Barons for the weal of their own souls, and the souls of their families and kindred. Churchmen, in those days when the Romish religion was dominant, proclaimed that large gifts to the Church were the sure passport to Heaven, and the ignorant laity, knowing no better, bestowed their lands with no niggard hand, believing that by so doing their salvation was secured.

Two or three centuries later the Barons saw the Monks and Churchmen in a different light. They saw the gifts which their ancestors and others had bestowed upon the Church squandered upon harlots and in debauchery, instead

of being expended for the well-being, spiritual and temporal interests of the people, and the spread of Christ's cause and kingdom. They were now, therefore, eager to obtain possession of the Church lands, to increase the number of their clansmen, and retainers, and their own importance as chieftains or lairds. These remarks are applicable to other parts of Scotland as well as to Brechin.

A considerable part of the lands of Aldbar is in the parish of Brechin, but as we have given the proprietary history of the estate in the chapter on the parish of Aberlemno, it is unnecessary to say much more regarding it.

In the retour, dated 27th April, 1686, in favour of James, Earl of Panmure, as heir of his brother, Earl George, the town and lands of Kintrockat are included.

One of the family of Ochterlony is said to have possessed the lands of Kintrockat. He was succeeded by a son, who married Mary Ruperta, daughter of John Skinner of Brechin, by his wife, who was descended from one of Prince Rupert's natural children. This lady is said to have been the grandmother of General Ochterlony, of the Russian army, who fell at Inkermann. Two of the General's sisters lived in Montrose. John Ochterlony, banker in Ayr, was laird of East and West Kintrockat, and he built a baronial mansion in Montrose.

The Hon. A. Gillies of Kintrockat appears among the list of the Freeholders of the county for the year 1821. In the map of the Basin of the Tay, published ten years later, Hunter of Kintrockat is mentioned. This family acquired, and still possess, Blackness, in Liff and Benvie parish.

East and West Kintrockat subsequently came into possession of the laird of Aldbar, and it still forms part of that large and fine estate, the present proprietor being Patrick Chalmers, Esquire of Aldbar.

In the Reg. Ep. Br., Alexander Thome (Thomson) of Kintrockat, Presbyter of Brechin, is twice mentioned, Vol. I., p. 78, on 12th February, 1435-6; and p. 82, on 15th and 16th of same month and year.

Eskmount was acquired by Alexander Gibson Hunter, who, about 1780, purchased the lands of Blackness. He was succeeded by his son in the lands of Eskmount and Blackness. He was the father of David Hunter, the present laird of Blackness. When Mr Hunter owned Eskmount, as Kintrockat was then called, it was the scene of many strange frolics. Eskmount was one of the meeting places of the Hon. William Ramsay Maule, first Lord Panmure, and his jovial companions. At these meetings there was hearty eating

and hard drinking. Practical jokes were there concocted and perpetrated upon some overcome member of the party, or on some one else in the district. Some of these, if done in the present day, would bring even wealthy or noble parties under the lash of the law, but they were then winked at.

The lands of Kukystone, Quygstone, Cuikstone (Cookstone), in the parish of Farnell, were in early time divided among several proprietors. They were in the barony of Rescobie and regality of St Andrews, and they formed part of what is now the demesne of Kinnaird, as will be more fully shown in the account of that parish. From their contiguity to Kinnaird, the proprietors thought it would add to the amenity of their territories if they were possessed of the several portions of Cookstone. The lands were held of the Bishop of Brechin, the Superior.

One of these portions belonged to a family named Speid, and it was said to have been in possession of the family beyond memory of man without interruption before the beginning of the sixteenth century. On the narrative of this the Archbishop of St Andrews, on 6th May, 1519, granted a charter of confirmation and *novodamus* in favour of Thomas Speid of the lands of Cuikston. Thomas Speid of Cuikston was a juror on 5th May, 1506.

Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird and Thomas Speid, on 9th September, 1549, agreed to make an excambion, Sir Robert giving the lands of Auchdovy, now Ardovie, in the parish of Brechin, and getting from Thomas Speid the portion of Cuikston, in Farnell, which he possessed, and the exchange was carried through between them to the satisfaction of both the lairds. The lands still remain in possession of the families of Sir Robert and Thomas, respectively, ten generations of the Speids having owned Ardovie.

George Speid of Auchdovy (Ardovie) was one of the witnesses to the foundation of the chaplainry and altar of All Saints in the Cathedral Church of Brechin, on 10th January, 1552-3, Reg. Ep. Br. I., p. 234.

On 17th July, 1669, John Speid of Ardovie, heir of John Speid of Ardovie, "his guid sir," was retoured (350) in the lands of Ardovie, E. £20; the corn mill of Ardovie, with the multures of the town and lands of Easter Drums, within the Lordship of Brechin, E. 54s 4d.

The lands of Cairnbank were formerly called Bothers or Boders, and they belonged to the Cathedral of Brechin. They were acquired from the Chapter of the Cathedral by a son of Dempster of Careston, along with the lands of Pitforthie and others, as will be more fully related in our account of Pitforthie.



Although Dempster obtained from the Chapter a charter of the Church lands, of which he had taken possession, yet King James III., in the year 1464, compelled him to restore them to the Church in a manner very humiliating to the pride of the laird. The lands which Dempster had acquired from the officials of the Church were of too much value in his eyes to be given back, and he soon began to use efforts to re-obtain them, and succeeded. This time he purchased them for life, for payment of an annual feu-duty in money, and some services. On 22d June, 1497, John Dempster of Ochterless acquired from the Bishop and Chapter the lands of Bothers, Aldecat, and others, Reg. Ep. Br. II., 140.

William Dempster succeeded his father, John, in these lands, and they remained some time in the family. Bothers appears to have subsequently reverted to the Church. On 15th July, 1587, John, Bishop of Brechin, gave to Robert Kynneir and Mariota Fullarton, his spouse, feu charter of the lands of Bothers, with pertinents; and the town and lands of Templehill of Keithock, with pertinents. The lands of Bothers remained for a long period in this family. Robert Kinnear was laird on 7th February, 1597. John Kinnear was designed of Bothers on 31st October, 1605; and another John Kinnear of half the lands of Bothers, and David Donaldson of the other half, are mentioned in 1685. They each paid an annual feu of £3 to the Cathedral of Brechin. In the Rental of the Cathedral, in 1689 to 1691, Boders, Kinnear, £7, is included.

The lands formerly known as the Templehill of Keithock have for some time past been called the Templehill of Bothers, and they now form part of the estate of Cairnbank. In early times they belonged to the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. On 2d July, 1443, Andrew Meldrum, a Knight of the Order, of Torphichen, confirmed to David Connan a charter of the lands of Templehill of Keithock, with a piece of land formerly called Dalgatty.

Some of the Romish Bishops of Brechin appear to have been worldly minded, as the Bishops of the Reformed Church still occasionally show themselves to be. Bishop Carnoth desired to be a Laird as well as a Bishop, and he purchased the lands of the Templehill of Keithock from David Connan, the charter being dated 13th February, 1444-5. The *ultima conducio* of the same was dated 4th May, 1446. The sale to the Bishop was confirmed by Brother Henry de Livingston, a Knight of the Order, commendator of the preceptory of the same, and "Magister de Torfechyn."

We mentioned above that the lands of Bothers and of the Templehill of Keithock were both acquired by Robert Kinnear in 1587. Since then they appear to have been conjoined in the same estate, and both are now included in the Cairnbank property. Since the end of the seventeenth century they have passed through several hands. The estate of Cairnbank was lately the property of Edward Whyte Smith. It now belongs to Francis Balfour Paton. On 2d April, 1881, his youngest daughter, Jeannie, was married to William, son of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, Knight, C.E.

There are several properties in the county known by the name of Cookston, or which were at one period so called. There is a Cookston in this parish. There was Cookston in Farnell, and there is Cookston in Airlie. It is the same with Balgillo, there being lands so called in Monifieth and in Tannadice, and these are not the only duplicate names of lands in Angus. Often, in mentioning properties, especially in old writings, the name, without description, is given, and it is difficult to know which property it represents.

While baronial laws were in force it was common for a baron, on acquiring lands in other parts of the county, though far distant from his barony, to get them included in his barony, in order to extend his baronial powers over his new purchase. This, in some cases, increases the difficulty of knowing the position of the lands named.

In the case of Cookston and others so situated, we have done what we could to discriminate between the lands with a common name, but we are not sure that we have done so in all cases successfully.

John Hill of Cookeston, on 21st December, 1461, gave Walter Carnegie of Kinnaird a charter of xxvj.s viij.d out of Cuikstoun, Reg. Ep. Br. II., 99. John Tode of Kukistone is mentioned, 3d January, 1471-2, do. I., 194; and on 23d February, 1497-8, p. 214. Duncan Fithie of Cuykstoun is mentioned on 5th December, 1531, II. 183. On 16th January, 1635, Alexander Carnegie, son of David Carnegie of Cookston, was retoured (No. 228) as heir of his father in the lands of Cookston, A.E. 20s, N.E. £4.

David Carnegie, son of Hercules, who was sixth son of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, purchased the lands of Cookston in 1610, and received a Crown charter of them on 2d August of that year. He had two sons, Alexander, who succeeded him, and David, Dean of Brechin, who was ancestor of the Carnegies of Craigo.

In 1694 John Carnegie of Cookston and his son, James, had serious dis-

putes with the Magistrates of Brechin regarding the marches of some uncultivated land he had acquired from them, and other matters. John Carnegie had preferred a complaint against them to the Privy Council. The Council preferred a complaint against the Carnegies, particularly James, the son, for striking a burgess, forcing an entrance into the outer gate, then the hall-door, &c., of the house of a Bailie, and firing a gun at him, &c., for which he was imprisoned, but he broke the jail, leaving with a cocked pistol and drawn sword. For these and other offences he was to be prosecuted, and a Committee was appointed to go to Edinburgh for the purpose, but both parties had thought better over their disputes, and the complaints were withdrawn. Next day young Cookston and some others were created honorary burgesses!

James had been a wild, wayward youth, of whom both the clergy and laity of Brechin were afraid. For some alleged breach of discipline the Session wanted him cited, but no one in Brechin would beard the lion in his den, and it was necessary for the Presbytery to have officers sent from Montrose to execute the warrants.

These acts show the rude and barbarous state of society, the inefficient state of the law, and the difficulty of obtaining justice two centuries ago.

Alexander was one of the inquest on the service of John, Earl of Ethie, as heir of Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, on 15th December, 1658. On 18th June, 1666, he is mentioned by his brother, David, Dean of Brechin, as then of Cookston. He married Margaret Livingston in or before 1627, and by her had nine sons and four daughters. He had probably been succeeded by his eldest son, David, as "David Carnegie, now of Cookston," is mentioned, 18th June, 1666. John, second son of Alexander, was baptized on 6th April, 1630. As Fiar of Cookston, he was one of the inquest on a service on 29th April, 1654. He received a charter in 1667, and on 14th February of that year, as "John Carnegie, younger of Cookston, at the north part of Brechin," was surety for the relict of Alexander Guthrie, minister of Stracathro, as tutor-dative to his children. In or before 1662 he married Marion Livingston, and he died in 1705.

James Carnegie of Cookston married, in or before 1692, Anna Livingston of Dunnipace. He was poor, and the Earls of Southesk gave him occasional allowances. His fourth son, David, was baptised 14th September, 1700. He was served heir to his grandfather, John Carnegie, and to his father, James Carnegie, in the lands of Cookston and Drumgraine, on 19th March, 1723. He sold Cookston that year.

On 14th November, 1700, Anna Carnegie, heir of the Rev. James Carnegie, minister of the Church of Arbroath, son of the deceased Alexander Carnegie of Cookston, her father, was retoured in an annual sum of £80, corresponding to 2000 m. of the lands of Cookston, in the parish of Brechin; also, an annual of £60, corresponding to the sum of £1000, from the lands of Drumgrain and Unthank, in the parish of Brechin.

The lands of Cookston were subsequently acquired by David Doig, who is designed of Cookston and Unthank. The Rev. David Blair, minister of Lethnot, from which he was translated to Brechin in 1733, married one of the three heiresses of David Doig, and with her he obtained Cookston and Unthank. He held the first charge in Brechin. He died in 1769, at the age of 69, and in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry. On a marble tablet, in Brechin Church, recording his death, it is also stated that about 1760 he established in Brechin the first Sabbath evening school in Scotland.

The Rev. David Blair was succeeded in Cookston by his son, also David Blair of Cookston, who was Stamp Master in Dundee for many years when all the Linen made required to be inspected and stamped before it could be sold. This was a lucrative appointment. He was also a Magistrate of Dundee, and was long known by the designation of "Justice Blair." His name is among the Freeholders of Angus in 1820-1. He left a son, also David Blair, who was proprietor of Craighill, in the parish of Dundee.

David Souter Robertson of Cookston, in this parish, is also proprietor of Lawhead, in Lanarkshire, and Whitehill, in Linlithgowshire. He succeeded to Lawhead and Whitehill on the death of his uncle, Thomas Robertson, the laird of these two properties; and in 1869 to Cookston and Unthank, on the death of George Robertson Chaplin of Cookston, his uncle. He was born in 1802, and was educated at Edinburgh. He married first, in 1835, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Rev. A. Farquhar. She died in 1845, leaving a son, Stewart, born in 1839, who, in 1862, married Ann, daughter of — Hamilton, and niece of John Hamilton of Fairholm, D.L. for the county of Lanark, and has, with other issue, David, born 1863. Mr Robertson married, secondly, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Leith Ross, D.L. of Arnage, county Aberdeen. He is a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Lanark and Bute, and a J.P. for the county of Forfar.

The Hon. Charles Carnegie of Dalgetty is the third son of the late Sir James Carnegie, art., and brother of the present Earl of Southesk. He was born in 1833, was a Lieutenant, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 27th

Inniskillings ; was Member of Parliament for Forfarshire, 1860-72 ; in 1872 was appointed Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland ; and is a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Forfar.

Dalgetty is a small property on the left bank of the South Esk, a little below the town, but within the parish of Brechin, and in the vicinity of Kin-naird Castle. The Maisondieu of Brechin draws a small sum yearly from the property, being superior of the lands.

There are lands in the parish called Drymmie, Easter Drummie, Wester Drimmie, Drum, Drums. One or other of these names frequently occur in the Reg. Ep. Br. in varied orthography, there being as many as thirteen different modes in which they are used. Some other words are given in even more varieties. Finlayson has 14 ; Fullarton, Buttergill, and Wishart have each 15 changes ; Cortachy, 16 ; Careston, 18 ; and Strachan, 19 varieties.

On 26th April, 1509, John Erskine of Dun and Katherine Monypenny, his spouse, gave the lands of Drummie, in the barony of Keithock, to the Bishop of Brechin.

On 7th June, 1580, George Wishart is designed of Drymmie, p. 215, and on 26th June, 1605, p. 292. On 29th April, 1558, David Pitcairn, son and heir of the late David Pitcairn of Wester Drummis is mentioned, p. 277.

On 6th January, 1591, Alexander Ogilvy, junior, had a charter confirming to him the third part of the lands of Easter Drimmies, the third part of the moor called the Firth ; the shadow half of the same lands, and the sunny half of same, in heritage—reddendo payable in grain to the King, p. 379. Alexander Ogilvy, senior, appears to have previously had these lands, p. 366. On 12th June, 1598, James Livingston had charter of the third part of the town and lands of Drummies, p. 396. The late Andrew Wood, portioner of Drums, is mentioned, 23d June, 1600, p. 231, and David Wood, portioner of same, is mentioned, 15th May, 1608, p. 294. Before 1608 Alexander Ogilvy had feued the lands, or part of them, as had also Andrew Wood and Walter Wood of Fettercairn.

In 1685 Easter Drum belonged to the Earl of Southesk, and he paid the Bishop £41 of feu for it. The Earl is still the proprietor of the lands. West Drums is now part of the estate of Aldbar.

In the Reg. Epis. Brech. II., p. 273, No. 225, is headed "Findowry," and mentions a charter by Bishop Walter to William Lam, on 10th May, 1420. The lands of Findowrie were in possession of the Bishop and Chapter at an early period.

On 27th May, 1476, John, Bishop of Brechin, confirmed a charter of the lands of Findore to John Dempster of Findowrie, grandson and heir apparent of David Dempster of Careston, and Margaret Scrymgeour, his spouse, but the date of the charter, or from whom the lands were acquired, we do not know, but it must have been some time before the confirmation of it by the Bishop. This confirmation charter was again confirmed, 10th March, 1584-5. On 24th October, 1500, Peter Dempster, son and apparent heir of John Dempster and Janet Ochterlony, his wife, had charter by William, Bishop of Brechin, of the lands of Findowrie. On 26th May, 1544, on the precept of John, Bishop of Brechin, William Dempster of Careston, heir of Peter Dempster, his father, had sasine of the lands of Findourie. On 19th August, 1547, William Dempster had charter from the Bishop of the lands of Findowrie, and on 15th January, 1547-8, he had sasine of the property. The estate had shortly thereafter passed from the Dempsters.

On 3d December, 1558, on a precept by David Fenton, feodatarious of Ogil, sasine in favour of Robert Collace of Balnamoon, and Elizabeth Brouyss (Bruce), his spouse, of the lands of Findowrie, was given. On 27th May, 1563, David Fenton of Ogil granted warrandice of the lands of Findourie to Robert Collace of Balnamoon, and his spouse, of payment of £1 10s to the chapter, and £10 10s to William Dempster of Careston, both payable at two terms yearly, and one penny to David Fenton and his heirs, in name of blench farm, and of all bygone duties, or to infeft them in lands of equal value and convenience. The family of Collace did not retain possession of Findowrie long.

On 9th February, 1574, Robert Arbuthnott, and his third wife, Helen Clephane, daughter of the laird of Carslogie, received from Robert Collace of Balnamoon, and his wife, Elizabeth Bruce, with consent of John Collace, their son, charters of the lands of Findoury in conjunct fee and life rent, and to David Arbuthnott, their eldest son, in fee. The price was 7500 merks Scots. Robert Arbuthnott, who acquired Findowrie, was descended from Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk, who died in 1450, and son of Arbuthnott of that Ilk, who died in 1579. David Arbuthnott of Findowrie was a witness, 10th June, 1596.

Robert, son of David Arbuthnott of Findowrie, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, and widow of George Somyr, younger of Balzeordie. Robert was at one time an acquaintance of the future Marquis of Montrose. In a letter to him from Montrose, written

at Kinnaird the 17th September, 1631, he calls Robert Arbuthnott his loving friend. The friendship was not lasting. Montrose changed sides, and, forgetting Findowrie and his other early Covenanting friends, turned his arms against them. He and his Royalist soldiers harried the lands of Arbuthnott, and those of his tenants, and burned and pillaged his dwellinghouse of Findowrie. His house, or lodging in Brechin, was also burned, and his furniture and stocking destroyed. He applied to the Committee "of the Moneys and Process for the North" for redress, who found that Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie had suffered loss by the common enemy be burning, spoiling, and robbing to the extent of £7984 8s 8d, and his tenants, £3059 0s 8d, together, £11043 9s 4d Scots. Findowrie's loss included £2000 "of cunyed money taken from his house."

The Committee of Moneyis and Process for the North, considering the conditiōne of Robert Arbuthnott of Findawrie, in the burning and wasting of his haill landis, within the shrefdome of fforfar, done and occasioned by the rebels, doe thairfor suspend all payt of maintenance for the saidis landis of the said schyre. Whill order be gevine be Parliament, or thair Comittees respecte for uplifting thairrof. Inhibiting and discharging in the meantyme the collectors of the maintenance within the said schyre frome all troubling or molesting of the said Robert Arbuthnott, or his tenants thairfor.

In March, 1642, the Lords of Council, including the Earls of Argyll, Eglinton, Loudon, Morton, Southesk, &c., granted to several parties a license to eat flesh on forbidden days. It says they gave "full license and liberty to Robert Viscount Arbuthnott, Sir John Carnegie of Craig, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon, William Rait of Halgrein, and Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie, and such as shall be in each of yair companies. To eat and feed upon flesche during this forbidden tyme of Lentron—and als vpon Wednesdayes, Frydayes, and Satterdayes, for the space of a yeir after ye dait heiroyf," and that without any crime, and notwithstanding any Act of Parliament, &c., made to the contrary, &c. This shows that some of the old Romish rules anent eating butcher meat during Lent, and on certain days of the week, had been established by law after the nation had become Presbyterian, and had been in force at the date on which the license was granted to these, probably old and wealthy men.

The son and grandson, both named Robert, of Robert of Findowrie, who suffered so heavily at the hands of Montrose and his Royalist forces, were also earnest Presbyterians and Covenanters, for which they suffered severely,

as the Earl of Middleton fined them in the large sum of £2400 for opposing Episcopacy. On 18th June, 1685, the Earl of Strathmore, commander of the Angus regiment, then in Strathblain, appointed the Laird of Findowrie to the command of a company of horse. This military laird was succeeded by his son.

The following retours refer to the son and grandson of the married Robert :—

On 17th May, 1681, Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie, heir of Robert Arbuthnott, his father, was retoured (484) in the sunny half and western half of the lands of Caldham, in the parish of Brechin, E. £14 15s 4d, *feudifirmæ* ; also, in the lands of Markhouse and others in Tannadice. On 30th July, 1698, Alexander Arbuthnott of Findowrie, heir of his father, Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie, was retoured (550) in the town and lands of Findowrie, E. 30s, &c., *feudifirmæ*, the sunny and western half of the arable level lands, called chapel lands of Caldham, in the parish of Brechin ; also, in the lands of Markhouse, and others in the parish of Tannadice.

As is seen by the last retour, 550, Alexander Arbuthnott succeeded to Findowrie and the other lands possessed by his father, Robert, in 1698. He married a daughter of Lindsay of Evelick, and died before 18th September, 1707, leaving a son, who succeeded to his father's estates, and was on that date served heir to his father, Alexander. On the death of this son, on 22d April, 1745, the male line of the Arbuthnotts of Findowrie failed, and this fine property, and the other lands he owned were carried to James Carnegy of Balnamoon, who had married Margaret Arbuthnott, the heiress, in 1734, in virtue of which he assumed the additional patronymic of Arbuthnott.

James Carnegy, who married the heiress of Findowrie, was a keen Jacobite. He, with a body of his retainers, was at, and took a prominent part in the principal battles fought by Prince Charlie and his rebel forces at Prestonpans, Falkirk, and Culloden. He escaped from the fatal field of Colloden, and hid for a time among the mountains of Glenesk. After some hairbreadth escapes from capture, he was ultimately arrested, but got off, and lived peaceably at Balnamoon.

James Carnegy was locally known as the Rebel Laird. He and Margaret Arbuthnott had a family of five sons and two daughters. Balnamoon died in 1791, and, his eldest son having died in infancy, was succeeded by his second son, James Carnegy Arbuthnott, who died in 1810, unmarried. His three younger brothers having predeceased him, his sisters, Anne and Helen, were



served heir to him on 8th April, 1822. Helen, born 28th March, 1758, was married to her cousin, Andrew Knox of Keithock, who was the son of James Knox, of London, and her aunt, Anne, daughter of the fifth Carnegy Laird of Balnamoon. They had a son, James Carnegy Knox, who had been appointed sole executor by his uncle, James, by his will, dated 12th December, 1809. He succeeded to Findowrie and the other properties of his uncle. He took the name of James Carnegy Arbuthnott, and on 10th August, 1812, married Mary Anne, daughter of David Hunter of Blackness, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The sons predeceased their father. Miss Helen Carnegy Arbuthnott, one of the daughters, is proprietrix of Findowrie and of Balnamoon, in the parish of Menmuir.

In ancient times the lands of Keithock belonged principally to the Cathedral of Brechin, the remainder being a possession of the Knights Templars. Of the latter we gave an account, Vol. II., p. 393. The portion which was owned by the Church had been alienated at an early period for an annual feu-duty, the Bishop and Chapter retaining the superiority, and drawing the feu.

The lands of Keithock were divided into two parts, the one called Keithock and the other Little Keithock. They have been generally, as at present, in possession of one proprietor, but Little Keithock has several times had a Laird of its own. We will mention some of these first, and then proceed with the proprietary history of Keithock.

In 1404 Henry, a member of the family of Gilbert Hay of Lockerward, possessed the lands of Little Keithock, but we have not ascertained when or to whom the property was sold by the Hays.

On 17th and on 22d August, 1450, David Dempster had two charters of the Temple lands of Keithock, Reg. Ep. Br. p. 141 and 143 collated.

Thomas Ogilvy of Little Keithock is twice mentioned as a witness in the Reg. Epis. Br. II., p. 249, on 31st December, 1663; and p. 297, on 25th May, 1664.

About the middle of last century Robert Gillies, merchant in Brechin, was proprietor of the lands of Little Keithock and the adjoining mill lands. He was one of the sons of Rev. John Gillies, minister of Careston from September, 1716, till his death, March, 1753. By his wife, Margaret Smith, Robert Gillies had a family of sons and daughters.

John Gillies, the eldest son of Robert, wrote the well-known History of Greece

and other works. On the death of Dr Robertson, Historiographer Royal for Scotland, he was appointed to that office. He died in 1836, aged 90 years.

Adam Gillies, the youngest son of the minister, was called to the bar in 1787, and raised to the bench in 1811. Many of the Senators of the College of Justice of his time made free use of the broad Scotch vernacular on the bench and in conversation, but Lord Gillies eschewed it, and used the English language; indeed he professed not to understand even his mother tongue—the Brechin vernacular—and while on the bench was twitted by a Brechin man for his pretended ignorance of the Brechin dialect. Lord Gillies died at Leamington in 1842, where he had gone in search of health, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard.

Colin, another son of the minister, was for a number of years the most extensive corn dealer in the county. He was also largely engaged in the Linen trade, and in other branches of business in Brechin and the neighbourhood. He was proprietor of Murlingden, and owned house property in several towns. He was perhaps the largest trader in the county of that period, and he was for several years Provost of Brechin. He failed in 1811, and his bankruptcy was most disastrous throughout the district in which he traded, very many people having been ruined by or through it.

Thomas, another son, was bred a surgeon, and made a large fortune in India. He returned home, purchased an estate in the Mearns, and built the mansion of Balmakewan. He was succeeded in the property by his son, who sold it shortly after coming into possession. Some other members of the Gillies family also attained eminence as artists or otherwise.

Notwithstanding the name and the fame which the family of the minister of Careston acquired, the name has long been extinct in Brechin and the surrounding district.

The Lindsays of Edzell and Glenesk appear to have acquired the barony of Keithock in the fifteenth century. Sir David of Edzell was twice married. By the first marriage he had a son, who fell at Flodden with many of his clansmen. He left four sons. By the second marriage he had two sons, Alexander and David. Sir David wanted to disinherit his grandsons, and give Glenesk, &c., to his sons by his second wife, but King James V. would not consent to so unjust an act. Sir David died at an old age in 1528. His eldest grandson succeeded to Edzell, Glenesk, &c., and his two sons by his second wife obtained, Alexander, the estate of Wayne, in the parish of Fearn, and David, the estate of Keithock, in Brechin parish.

On 30th January, 1578-9, confirmation charter was given of the lands of Newton, in Stracathro, with the fulling mill and mill lands and pertinents of Keithock, in the barony of Keithock, to George Cramond and Christine Lyell, his spouse, Reg. Ep. Br. No. 314.

On 20th October, 1585, confirmation charter of the sunny half lands of Keithock, with corn mill and mill lands, and astricted multures of the lands of Keithock, to Margaret Ogilvy, relict of the late David Lindsay, portioner of Keithock, who (in the Lives) is said to have died in 1558, in liferent, and Alexander Lindsay, their son and heir, in fee, Do. No. 347.

Lindsays were designed of Keithock until 1617. David Lindsay, spouse of Margaret Ogilvy, was the second son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell by his second wife, Elizabeth Spens. His elder brother, by the same mother, was Alexander, who owned Wayne. Alexander Lindsay of Keithock is mentioned in 1606.

Another Alexander Lindsay, perhaps the grandson of David, portioner of Keithock, was Laird of Keithock up to 1617, when he died, leaving a daughter, heiress of the last of the Lindsay Lairds of Keithock. She sold the estate to the family of Edgar, as will be mentioned below.

Long before this period the affairs of the Earls of Crawford and the various branches of the family of Lindsay had been getting into a state of embarrassment, and the Keithock Sept had sold half of the estate prior to the date of the charter of the sunny half of the lands to Margaret Ogilvy and her son, of which confirmation was given on 20th October, 1585, as stated above.

The shadow half of the lands of Keithock had been sold to two parties. On 20th October, 1584, confirmation charter of one-fourth of the lands of Keithock was given to David Croll in liferent, and to Andrew Croll, his son, in fee—Reg. Ep. Br., No. 338. On 28th December, 1593, David Carnegie of Panbride had a charter of Keithock and other lands, Doug. II. 513.

On 15th May, 1608, John Oudny of Keithock was a witness, Reg. Ep. Br. II. p. 295. The same person, or his son, of same name, appears on 16th June, 1621, when John Oudny of Keithock was a witness, Do. p. 297.

On 23d February, 1552-3, John Oudnay and Margaret Dempster, his spouse, had a charter of a tenement in Brechin from John, Bishop of Brechin. It had probably been a descendant of John's, who acquired Keithock. The Christian names are all John.

On 22d February, 1584-5, a gift was made to Henry Sinclair for his entertainment at the school for seven years, of the teinds of Bonnyton, and the

eighth part of the town and lands of Keithock, with pertinents, occupied by Margaret Ogilvy, Do., No. 340.

The estate of Keithock was purchased from Miss Lindsay, heiress of the last Lindsay laird, by Thomas, younger son of Edgar of Wedderlie. Thomas sold the property to his cousin, David Edgar, who thus became of Keithock. He had a large family, and two of his sons, John and James Edgar, joined the Earl of Mar in the Rebellion of 1715. John died a prisoner in Stirling Castle. James escaped, and went to Italy, where he became the Private Secretary of the Chevalier de St George, and, under most trying circumstances, he fulfilled his duties with rare fidelity to the fugitive Stuarts, the Pretender and his son, Prince Charlie; and he was highly esteemed by the many exiles who, like himself, had to fly after the '15. He died at Rome on 24th September, 1762, and was buried there by a Protestant minister, according to the Episcopalian rites.

While the Secretary was in Rome Sir Robert Walpole offered him a large sum if he would reveal the intentions of the Royal family regarding another attempt which the Government had reason to believe was to be made by the Stuarts for the recovery of the Crown, and which was made in 1745. He burned the letter, and made no reply. Higher and higher bribes were subsequently made, to no purpose. At last Edgar got a letter saying that Sir Robert had placed £10,000 in the Bank of Venice in his name. He wrote to Sir Robert that he had drawn the money, and laid it at the feet of his Royal master.

On the death of David Edgar, his eldest son, Alexander, a brother of the Secretary, succeeded to Keithock. Another brother, Henry Edgar, at whose baptism, on 2d April, 1698, Henry Maule of Kellie, Henry Graham of Monorgan, and Henry Guthrie, all Henrys, were witnesses, was the third and last Bishop of Fife, and pastor of the Episcopal Church at Arbroath for 36 years.

Alexander Edgar, the penultimate Edgar proprietor of Keithock, died about 1768. He was succeeded by John, his son, who joined in the Rebellion of 1745, and fled to France after the defeat of Prince Charles Stuart at Culloden. He served in Lord Ogilvy's company until the Act of Indemnity was passed in 1756, when he returned home, married Miss Ogilvy, a daughter of the minister of Tannadice, and died in 1788. While he lived, so persistent was his love to the Stuarts that he continued to drink the toast, "To the King o'er the water." The estate was heavily mortgaged when he succeeded

to it, and it was sold in 1790 by John Edgar to Captain Robert Haldane of Airthrie, Gleneagles, &c., whose sister, Helen Haldane, was married to Alexander, eldest son of Provost Duncan of Dundee. Their son, Adam, Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, succeeded to Gleneagles, in right of his mother, Vol. I., p. 437. Captain Robert Haldane was a younger half-brother of the brothers Haldane.

He did not retain Keithock long, having sold it in 1793 to William Richardson, who held the property until 1802, when it was purchased by Patrick Bowie. He died on 9th March, 1809, and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Bowie, who in that year sold the estate to Andrew Knox of Markhouse, now Marcus, in Tannadice parish. His father, James, was an army contractor in London, amassed money, and bought Marcus. He married Anne, daughter of James Carnegie of Balnamoon, and sister of the *Rebel Laird*, and by her had four sons, of whom Andrew Knox was the eldest. He succeeded his father in Marcus, and sold that property about the time he bought Keithock. A short notice of the other three sons of James Knox will be given in the proprietary history of Markhouse in the chapter on the parish of Tannadice.

On the death of James Carnegie of Balnamoon and Findowrie, in 1810, in terms of his will, dated 12th December, 1809, his cousin, James Carnegie Knox, son of Andrew Knox of Marcus and Keithock, by Helen Carnegie, daughter of the Rebel Laird of Balnamoon and Margaret Arbuthnott of Findowrie, succeeded to the estates of Balnamoon and Findowrie. James Carnegie Knox thereupon assumed the name of James Carnegie Arbuthnott, as already mentioned, page 23. The further account of the family will be given in the chapter on the parish of Menmuir.

In 1821 Andrew Knox sold the estate of Keithock to Alexander Cruikshank of Stracathro. From him it passed to his son James, who sold the property in 1856 to John Aberdeen, merchant in Montrose. He married Jane, second daughter of James Renny, by Helen Wise, eldest daughter of Alexander Wise and Catherine Beattie, a relative of Dr James Beattie, author of "The Minstrel." Alexander Wise was the younger son of "Alexander Wyse of Mains of Thornton," who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century.

By her he had a son, Francis, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. He married Marjory, youngest daughter of the late Major-General

John Cunningham of Newton and Huntingtower, Perthshire. She died in 1876, leaving one daughter, Anne.

The mansion house of Keithock is a comfortable edifice, pleasantly situated, with a good garden, fine lawn, and thriving shrubbery, having a small plantation around it, and there are some noble old wood in the grounds. It stands a little to the west of the highway leading from Brechin to Edzell, a short distance to the south of the Cruick water.

In the days of old Keithock was a barency, and had its gallows' hill. In a perambulation by the Sheriffs-Depute of the county, 25th May, 1535, at the instance of the Bishop and Chapter, and the citizens of Brechin, regarding the boundaries of the Moor of Brechin, it was found that the extreme eastern boundary of it was the gallows' hill of Keithock, and the western boundary the gallows' hill of Fearn.

#### ARMS OF FRANCIS ABERDEIN OF KEITHOCK.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron argent between three estoiles, or.

*Crest*—A dexter hand holding up an amulet, proper.

*Motto*—Intemerata fides.

The lands of Brathinch, though in the parish of Menmuir, are now an integral portion of the estate of Keithock. We think it right therefore to refer to them here.

In early times they belonged to a branch of the old family of Symmer. On 24th August, 1571, John Symmer, son of John Symmer of Halton of Menmuir, and Catherine Strachin, his spouse, were infeft in the lands of Brathinche. In 1646 John Symmer of Brathie, and John Symmer, fiar of Brathinche, are mentioned.

About 1650, John Symmer of Brathingie, heir of his father, John Symmer of Brathingie, was retoured (334) in the lands of Brathingie, as well sunny as shadow parts, with the corn mill, in the parish of Brechin, E. £17 6s 4d of *feu farm*.

This property passed through several hands after the Symmers parted with it before it came into the possession of the Aberdeins. Being contiguous to Keithock, it forms a desirable addition to that fine estate.

The beautiful small estate of Maulesden, situated on the left bank of the South Esk river, a little to the westward of the splendid demesne of Brechin Castle, belonged to the late Hon. William Maule, third son of the Right Hon. William Ramsay Maule, first Lord Panmure.

The Hon. Mr Maule, in 1854, had the western portion of the house built, and the old or eastern division altered to correspond with the new section, in accordance with plans prepared by the late Mr Bryce, architect. The mansion, as it now stands, is a large and handsome edifice, and the surrounding grounds are laid out with much taste, and highly ornamental.

After the death of the Hon. Mr Maule, the house was for some time occupied by his widow and family. Mrs Maule sold the estate to George A. Haig, from whom it was purchased, at Martinmas, 1871, by Thomas Hunter Cox of Duncarse, Dundee, sixth son of the late James Cox, Foggyley, Lochce, who died 1848. He is, with his brothers, a partner in the extensive firm of Cox Brothers, Lochce and Dundee.

The lands of Pitforthie and several others in this and in the neighbouring parishes belonged to the Cathedral of Brechin in early times. Covetous barons longed to have possession of some of the Church lands, and profligate Churchmen were not unwilling to part with them for a personal consideration. Among others alienated from the bishopric of Brechin were the lands of Pitforthie, and Bothers or Cairnbank, in this parish, Ardoch, in Logie Pert, and Adicate, in Stracathro.

One of the sons of David Dempster of Careston, hereditary Dempster or Doomster of the Parliament, acquired from peculating officials connected with the See of Brechin, the estate of Pitforthie and other lands in the vicinity, of all of which he obtained a charter from James II. in 1450. After James III. succeeded to the throne he determined to restore to the respective Churches the lands which had been taken possession of by laymen.

Dempster was cited to appear before the Lords of Council in 1464, as the wrongous possessor of Church lands, and he was ordered to re-convey the whole of them, and other lands to the Church. To this he, in a very humiliating manner, on bended knee, and having his hands closed within those of the Bishop, consented. He was shortly afterwards reinstated in most, if not all, of these lands for life on the payment of an annual feu-duty, the Bishop retaining the privilege of grazing a certain number of cattle, &c., over the lands. His penitence was not lasting, his love of lucre being stronger than of Bishop or Church.

In 1467 Dempster was summoned by "the Reverend Fader" for the spoliation of *iiij. xx. nolt* (80) from the lands of Ardoch, and a horse from those of Pitforthie, over which it would appear that the Bishop had retained the privilege

of grazing, as deliverance was given against Dempster with costs. Dempster and his brother were two of those who joined the profligate sons of the (Lindsay) Duke of Montrose in carrying off "twa monkis" and some horses belonging to the Abbey of Cupar, and for thus "hurting of the privilege and freedome of hali kirk," they were confined each in a separate castle or prison.

Dempster was succeeded in Pitforthie by his son William. The family acquired the lands of Auchterless, and Muiresk, in Aberdeenshire, as they are so designed, near the end of the fifteenth (20th May, 1493) and beginning of the sixteenth century.

The Dempsters appear to have parted with part of Pitforthie in the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, probably about the same time as they purchased Auchterless and Muiresk.

The next proprietor of Pitforthie whose name we have ascertained is Walter Strang of Pitforthie, who, on 7th February, 1503-4, is designed of Pitforthie, Craig, and Linlathen. On that date he granted a charter of Craig and Linlathen to John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Dundee. We do not know when he bought or sold Pitforthie. On 31st July, 1576, James Dempster, portioner of Pitforthie, and David Dempster, his son, had a charter of a tenement in Brechin from the Bishop of Brechin.

On 26th October, 1626, John Collace, heir of Thomas Collace of Pitforthie, his father, was retoured (No. 161) in half the lands of Pitforthie, A.E. 26s 8d, N.E. £6; also, in another part of said lands of Pitforthie, A.E. 13s 4d, N.E. 40s. On 29th October, 1631, Alexander Carnegy of Balmamoon was proprietor of Over and Nether Careston, Pitforthie, Peathill, &c., and their pertinents, Do. No. 274.

On 30th April, 1585, confirmation charter of the lands of Nether Pitforthie, with pertinents, in the barony of Keithock, was given to John Cockburne and Janet Rickard, his spouse, in liferent, and John Cockburn, their son, in fee, Reg. Ep. Br., No. 342. On 3d November, 1595, Alexander Cockburne, heir of John, his father, was retoured (583) in the town and lands of Nether Pitforthie, in the Lordship of Brechin, A.E. 40 m., and 12 capons *feudifirmæ*. On 20th March, 1597-8, concession of the lands of Nether Pitforthie was made to Andrew Arbuthnott and Peter, his son and heir, by Alexander Cockburne of Nether Pitforthie, with consent of John Cockburne of Clerkington, and Sir Richard Cockburn of Auchorsyke, Reg. Ep. Br. No. 393.



The family of Guthrie acquired a portion of Pitforthie in the early years of the seventeenth century, but we do not know the year. They were in possession some time before 1620. James Guthrie of Pitforthie is mentioned on 24th February, 1637, Reg. Ep. Br. p. 230.

William Guthrie, the eldest son of the Laird of Pitforthie, was born there in 1620. He studied divinity at St Andrews under the excellent Mr Samuel Rutherford, was licensed to preach in 1642, and ordained minister of Fenwick, in Ayrshire, in 1644. He was a faithful pastor, and when not engaged in his parochial duties, he attended the army as chaplain in these "troublesome times." He was the author of "The Christian's Great Interest," a well known and valuable work. On the Restoration of Charles II., and the suppression of the Presbyterian form of worship and re-establishment of Episcopacy, he was deprived of his living, and returned to Pitforthie, where family affairs required his presence. He succeeded to the property on the death of his father, but did not retain it long. He died at Brechin on 10th October, 1665.

Rev. W. Guthrie, who was placed in Stracathro in 1655, was one of the four sons of Guthrie of Pitforthie, and brother of William, who died in 1665.

J. Guthrie of Pitforthie is mentioned in 1645, and on 16th October, 1646, Aldbar Mis. 180. On the death of the author of "The Christian's Great Interest," the male line ended, and the Rev. James Rait, a cadet of the House of Hallgreen, who had married the heiress of Guthrie of Pitforthie, succeeded to that estate. He was minister of Marykirk, then of Brechin, and then of Dundee. In 1661 he was Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. The family of Rait was in possession of the property when Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire, but they had probably disposed of the lands shortly thereafter.

On 12th September, 1682, Robert, Viscount Arbuthnott, heir of Viscount Robert, his father, was retoured (490), besides other lands, in the town and lands of Pitforthie, Nether, and Cottertown, &c., E. 40 m.

On 1st August, 1700, James Carnegie of Balnamoon, heir of his father, James, was retoured (539) in the lands of Pitforthie and many others.

The family of Ochterlony appear to have been the next to acquire the estate of Pitforthie. They owned it about the middle of the eighteenth century, and retained it till towards its close. John Lyon of Castle Lyon, and Kinnaird, in Fife, married the daughter of Alexander Ochterlony of Pitforthie. She was aunt and representative of the gallant Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., who died unmarried in 1825. He was succeeded in

his baronetcy by his kinsman, Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony of Ochterlony, the present baronet.

The lands were subsequently acquired by the family of Hay, the laird being designed of Pitforthie, and of Newton in the parish of Stracathro. He married a daughter of Carnegy of Craigo. He was succeeded by Mrs Hay Mudie of Pitforthie, and Newton in Stracathro. She was sister of Adam Gillies, who was raised to the Bench in 1811, and assumed the title of Lord Newton from this property. He died in 1842.

On the death of Mrs Hay Mudie she was succeeded in Pitforthie and Newton by Charles Hay Carnegy, second son of David, fifth Carnegy of Craigo. He died unmarried 12th August, 1850, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, sixth Carnegy of Craigo. On his death, 12th March, 1856, these properties, together with the fine estate of Craigo, went, by the will of Thomas Carnegy, to his cousin, Thomas Macpherson Grant, second son of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Baronet of Ballindalloch and Invereshie, the present proprietor.

The Earl of Southesk is the largest proprietor in the parish of Brechin, his interest in it being between one-third and one-fourth, or about three-tenths of the whole. The several farms of which the estate is composed have been for a long period in possession of the Carnegies of Kinnaird. The forfeiture of the Earl, after the Rebellion of 1715, deprived the family of all their lands for nearly half a century, but they were repurchased for the family in 1764 at the price of £36,870 14s 2d.

After the estate was re-acquired Sir James Carnegie sold various outlying portions of it, and purchased other lands in the vicinity of Kinnaird, with the view of consolidating the property. Sir David, who succeeded Sir James, followed the same policy, and the property is now one of the most compact and finest estates in the county.

Some of the farms on the estate of Southesk are all but without a history, but the following short accounts of the proprietary history of Arrat, &c., possess some interest.

The old family of Arrat assumed their surname from the lands of that name in this parish. Richard of Arrath possessed Balnamoon, on the banks of the South Esk, in 1264. The property was afterwards described as the lands of Heughland, called Balnamoon. At same period William of Arrade or Arrath witnessed the charter of Maisondieu. Lord William de Arrade is

mentioned in the Reg. de Panmure about 1250. Sir William de Arrath is witness to a charter by Sir William de Brechin in 1267 (Reg. Ep. Br.) John de Arrat did homage to Edward I. at Berwick.

Thomas Rate had charter from Robert II. of the half lands of Arroche, within the barony of Brechin, by Walter Stewart, son of Robert King of Scots, and Margaret Barclay, daughter to David Barclay of Brechin, his spouse. Robert II. granted a charter confirming charter by Walter Stewart, a son of the King, and Margaret, his spouse, daughter and heir of David de Barclay of Brechin, to Thomas Raite, *Domino de Owres*, of the half lands of Arroch, in the barony of Brechyn. The style of this charter is particular. It is dated at Scone in *pleno parlamento Domini Regis*, holden there 19th October, 1378, the 8th year of the reign of Robert II., and it bears to have been authenticated by the Seals of the Queen and of John Earl of Carrick, as well as by the Seals of Walter Stewart and his said wife. (In.toch. 113-7, 122-97.)

George Arrat of that Ilk, along with Carnegie of Kinnaird and Halyburton of Pitcur, were fined for not attending an assize on Moncur of Balunie, in Kettins, and his wife, who in 1537 were charged with wounding, &c., the Countess of Crawford. This was probably the last of the family who possessed Arrat, although tradition says they owned it until turned out by Erskine of Dun, for attempting to save the old chapel of St Mary Magdalene from the mob at the Reformation.

The lands of Arrat were in possession of the Carnegies about, if not before, the middle of the sixteenth century. Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird had a charter of part of Arrat, dated 20th July, 1559. William Fullarton was laird of Arrat in 1594. The lands of Arrat appear to have been divided into two parts at an early period, the charter to Thomas Rait, above mentioned, having been of half the lands only.

It is said the Arbuthnott family succeeded to the property of Arrat, as vassals of the Lords of Brechin, soon after the decay of the Arrats. James Arbuthnott is retoured of Arrat in 1553. Sir Robert Arbuthnott, a son of the laird of Arrat, was by King Charles I. created Viscount Arbuthnott and Baron of Inverbervie in 1641.

On 13th August, 1661, mention is made of a precept of *clare constat* by Patrick, Earl of Panmure, for infefting Robert, Viscount Arbuthnott, as heir to his father, Robert Arbuthnott, in the lands of Arrat, Lichtonhill, and half of the mill. (Reg. de Pan., p. 331.)

On 12th September, 1682, Robert, Viscount Arbuthnott, heir of Viscount

Robert, his father, was retoured (490) in the sunny half of the lands of Arrat, half the lands of Leightonbill, with half the mill, in the Lordship of Brechin, E. £13 16s 8d, *feudifirmæ*.

On 1st November, 1695, Robert, Viscount Arbuthnott, heir of Viscount Robert, his father, was retoured (538) in the lands of Arrat and others, as above. Ochterlony says that the Viscount's house of Arrat was a fine little house, lying upon the north side of the South Esk, with a fishing. In the retour to James, Earl of Panmure, as heir of his brother, Earl George, dated 27th April, 1686, half the lands of Arrat are included.

Arrat continued to be a part of the Lordship of Brechin and Navar until the forfeiture of James, Earl of Panmure, in 1716. The Earl's half of Arrat was among the forfeited lands. The estates of the Earl of Southesk were also forfeited for the share he took in the Rebellion of 1715. Happily the estates which belonged to both families were repurchased by members of their respective families shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century. Some of the lands belonging to each of the houses of Carnegie and Maule were surrounded by, or run into, those of the other. Shortly after the forfeited estates had been re-acquired, each of the proprietors sold to the other the lands so situated. Among these were Carnegie, Glaister, Panbride, &c., sold by Sir James Carnegie to William, Earl of Panmure, and Kincaig, Balbirnie, Arrat, and others, sold by Earl William to Sir James.

Since that period the lands of Arrat have been the property of the Carnegies, and they now belong to James, sixth Earl of Southesk.

There was an old chapel at Arrat called the Magdalen Chapel, or Chapel of Arrat. Of its ancient history we know little. It had become ruinous, and was rebuilt by John de Carnoth, Bishop of Brechin (1429-56).

The Erskines of Dun lent money over the lands of Arrat, and they subsequently became proprietors of the property. In 1541 John Erskine of Dun had a charter from Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin of the half of the lands of Arrat, with the mill thereof.

On 31st July, 1576, James Arbuthnott, portioner of Arrat, is mentioned, Reg. Ep. Br. 242. On 25th February, 1594-5, King James VI. confirmed charter of the lands of Magdalene Chapel, called Chapelon, to Andrew Arbuthnott of that Ilk, in liferent, and Patrick, his son, in fee, whom failing, to James Arbuthnott, portioner of Arrat. The charter included all its pertinents, with the fishings in the water of Esk, the Willokis Hoill, and with muir and common pasture, Do. No. 384.

The Chapel of Mary Magdalene, situated on the lands of Arrat, and the lands of Caldham, in the vicinity of Brechin, from which part of its revenues were derived, are frequently mentioned in the *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*. The Chapel is sometimes called of Arrat, from the land on which it stood, and sometimes of Caldham, whence its chief income came. Locally it is called the *Maidlin Chapel*. The Chapel was old and ruinous in the fifteenth century, and it was rebuilt as mentioned above. Little of the building of the Chapel now remains, but the burying ground is surrounded by a stone wall, around which are a few trees.

About the year 1440 Sir John Roched, then chaplain, is said to have held the office for upwards of forty years. On 25th May, 1446, Patrik Nichol-sone, perpetual chaplain of Caldham, who succeeded Sir John, had a claim made upon him by the Bishop of Brechin, of "soit and service thriss in ye zeir at thre heid courtis" for the lands of Caldham, and to perform other duties which the holding of his lands of the Bishop entailed upon him. His tenants were thirled to the "liril" mill of Brechin, to aid in upholding the mill, to clean out the mill dam, and to carry home the mill stone when one was required, &c., &c.

On 4th December, 1558, collation to Matthew Hepburn of the chaplainry of Caldham was given, conform to the Kings presentation to the Vicar-General.

On 29th November, 1566, a feu charter of the lands of Caldham was granted to John Bellinden of Auchnoule and Jonitte Seaton, his spouse, of the lands of Caldham, by Matthew Hepburn, chaplain of the Chapel of Caldham, with the consent and assent of Alexander, Bishop of Brechin. On 18th February, 1566-7, a charter confirmation of same was granted to John Bellinden and Joneta, his spouse, by the Archbishop of St Andrews, George, Earl of Huntly, and others. On 20th January, 1567-8, information was given that Michael Hepburn, the chaplain, had, in giving in the rental of the chaplainry as 40 merks, defrauded the King for several years, the true rent having been 27 merks and 6 chalders of bear. The surplus was granted to John Cockburn, citizen of Brechin, and his heirs, for the years 1561, 2, 3, and 4, being four years.

On 22d December, 1570, Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird gave his daughter, Margaret, spouse of Patrick Kinnaird of that Ilk, the mill and mill lands of Caldham, &c. She, with consent of her husband, resigned them again to her father, on his paying her "ane rose nobill of gold." The transfer to and

from Sir John's daughter included the thirll multures of Pentaschall, Myddil Drummiss, and Grein Den, and teind schawes of same, and all and haill the thirll multuris of the barony of Kynnard, Cwikstoun, and Easter Dalgathe, &c.

On 4th May, 1587, King James VI. gave a gift of the chaplainry of the Magdalene, within the Trinity Kirk, to John Bannatyne, scholar, son to the late James Bannatyne, writer, during his lifetime, with all rents, annuals, profits, duties, of whatsoever kind, for sustaining the said John at the schools, and better upbringing in learning and virtue, with full power to him, his factors, or servants, &c., to uplift the same. Dated at Holieruidhous. Patrick Fowlertoun, scollar, had enjoyed the emoluments of the Chapel for six years previously. There are several such gifts mentioned in the Cathedral Register of Brechin.

On 30th July, 1591, a feu charter was given to Master James Bannetyne, scribe, of the lands and acres of Magdalene Chapel, near the lands of Isakstoun, aut Bewello, eastern lands of Isakstoun and Auld Montroess, southern lands of Arrat, western lands of Lichtounhill, and Moor of Arrat, &c.

The lands of Caldhamie had been acquired by John Provand, burgess in Edinburgh, and Bathie Clerk, his spouse. On 6th November, 1593, they granted a charter of same to Master Herculem Rollock, and Elizabeth, his spouse, for payment of an annual reddito. On 10th May, 1594, John Prouand, burgess in Edinburgh, and his spouse, granted a charter to John Ferguson, burgess in Edinburgh, and Joan Young, his spouse, of the lands of Caldhamie, for payment of an annual reddito from same. On 24th of that month sasine of same was given.

On 19th July, 1597, a charter of confirmation upon a charter by James Bellinden of Kilconquhar to John Provand, burgess of Edinburgh, and Bathie Clerk, his spouse, of the Chapel lands of Caldhamie, was given by the Lords Commissioners for the King. On 4th June, 1599, charter ratifying two charters by John Provand and Bathie Clerk, his spouse, and John Irrowing of Kynnok of the Chapel lands of Caldhamie, to James Livingston, brother of John Livingston of Dunepace.

On 1st April, 1603, Matthew Hepburn, chaplain of the Chapel of Caldhamie, resigned into the hands of the Lords of the King's Council, as into the hands of His Majesty, he chaplainry of Caldem, with teinds, rents, and other emoluments thereof, in favour of Alexander Livingston, son of James Livingston of Caldem. Signed at Kilconquhar. On 13th June, 1607, King James

VI. gifted to Alexander Levingston, lawful son of James Levingston of Caldern, the chaplainry of Caldern, situated of old within the Cathedral Kirk of Brechin, with the whole emoluments thereof. On 15th May, 1608, Andrew, Bishop of Brechin, gave James Lewingstoun a charter of the lands of Caldham, third part of the town and lands of Easter Drwmes, third part of the moor commonly called Beschoppis Firth.

On 16th June, 1621, John Livingston, feodatarium of Caldham, gave charter to Robert Rollok, Brechin, and Margaret Ouchterlowny in security for a sum of 2000 merks Scots borrowed, for which an annual payment of 200 merks was to be made.

Robert Middleton of Caldham is mentioned as a witness, 12th March, 1625, Reg. Ep. Br., p. 243. In June, 1628, deceased James Livingston of Caldham is mentioned. Alexander Livingston, his second son, resigned the chaplainry of Caldham to the Lords of Secret Council at that time, Do. 245. It was situated of old within the Parish Church of Brechin. The Lords gifted it in June, 1628, to the Bailies and Council of Brechin.

The Chapel of Holy Cross was founded by David Dempster of Auchterless and Careston, and supported by rents out of the Templehill of Keithock, Pitforthie, and the town of Little Pitforthie. On 12th August, 1435, it was united with the Chapel of Mary Magdalene.

On 22d August, 1450, the charter of the lands of Templehill to the Chapel of the Holy Cross was confirmed.

The charter of the foundation of the Chapel and altar of Sante Crucis, in the Cathedral Church of Brechin, was dated on 11th June, 1451. On 8th May, 1456, an instrument declaring the union of the Chapel of Mary Magdalene of Arrat with the Chapel of the Holy Cross to be completed, was signed.

On 8th June, 1493, Nicholas Jhonson, chaplain of Holy Cross, gave a charter conveying certain annual payments to the Chapels of the Holy Cross and Mary Magdalene. On 15th July, 1587, a charter was granted by Robert Kynneir and Mariota Fullartoun, his spouse, confirming the lands of Botheris, with pertinents, in the barony of Keithock, and the town and lands of Tempillhill, with pertinents, to the Chapel of the Holy Cross.

The lands of Drum belonged to the Erskines of Dun. On 26th April, 1509, John Erskine of Dun and Katherine Monypenny, his spouse, gave the lands of Drum to the Bishop of Brechin, Reg. Ep. Br., No. 266. On 7th June,

1580, George Wishart of Drimmie, Bailie, is named in a charter of Drimmie to George Wishart, sen. It was confirmed by King James VI., Do. p. 215. Confirmation charter of third part of East Drimmie, and also third part of Muir of the Firth was given to John Stevenson on 4th August, 1585, Do. No. 343.

On 29th April, 1588, David Petcarne, son and heir of David Petcarne of Wester Drimmie is mentioned. On 6th January, 1591, confirmation charter of the third part of the lands of Easter Drimmie was given to Alexander Ogilvy, jun., and third part of the moor called Moor of Frith, and the shadow half of said lands to Alexander Ogilvy, sen., and the sunny half of same to Alexander Ogilvy, jun., yearly payment to the King in grain, Do. No. 379. On 12th June, 1598, charter of the third part of Easter Drimmie and town of same was given to James Livingston.

The lands of the Drimmies are now called East Drum and West Drum. The former is the property of the Earl of Southesk, and the latter of the Earl of Dalhousie.

The lands of Kincaig were included in the Lordship of Brechin, and were given by Sir David de Barclay, along with Leuchland, as dowry with his daughter, Jean, to Sir David Fleming.

In 1526 Thomas Erskine, of the Dun family, who was Secretary to King James V., had a charter of Kincaig, but we have not ascertained how long they remained with the Erskines. Kincaig is not mentioned among the lands of which Earl James had a retour on 14th March, 1700, but they have been for a considerable time in possession of the family of Kinnaird, and they still form a valuable portion of the magnificent estate of the Earl of Southesk.

The lands of Heughland, called Balnamoon, in the parish of Brechin, belonged to the Woods of Bonnyton. On 11th December, 1549, James Wood of Bonnyton granted to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, grandfather of David, first Earl of Southesk, a charter of the lands of Balnamoon, in exchange for the lands of Idvies, Auchseurry, Bractullo, Kinneries, and Gask, which belonged to Robert Carnegie, to be held from the granter of the Queen and her successors. On 7th January, 1550, Robert Carnegie was infefted in the lands of Balnamoon, and they have continued part of the Southesk estates ever since. They are now known as Leuchland.



The lands of Leuchland formed part of the Lordship of Brechin, granted by King William the Lion to his brother, Earl David. They passed with the heiress to Sir David de Barclay. About 1340 Sir David de Barclay gave a charter of the lands of Lochland, within the granter's barony of Brechin, to Sir David Flemyng, Knight, and Jean, his spouse, daughter of the granter, and their heirs, in free marriage, and three silver merks to be levied at Whitsunday and Martinmas yearly, in equal portions, from his lands of Balbreny, or others within the granter's said barony. To be held of the granter and his heirs, for rendering to the King the forensic service pertaining to the said land.

Another account says, about 1340 Sir David de Barclay, Laird of Cairni, gave to Sir David Fleming, Laird of Hatyrwic, Lochland and Kincraig (Leweteside de Lowehland et le Newland de Kincrag), Pitcorthie, and annual rent out of Balbreny.

After the execution of Walter, Earl of Athole, in 1436-7, for the murder of King James I., Sir Thomas Maule, grandson of Sir William Maule by Marion Fleming, heiress of Biggar, laid claim to the Lordship of Brechin in right of his descent from Lady Jean, daughter of Sir David de Barclay, Lord of Brechin. As already mentioned, his claim was rejected, though he proved himself to be the undoubted heir, but he ultimately obtained portions of the lordship, as mentioned. Among these lands were Leuchland and Hedderwick. Leuchland and Kincraig were given by Sir David de Barclay to Sir David Fleming, as dowry with his daughter Jean, and Sir David Fleming is designed Laird of Hatyrwic (Hedderwick). These properties belonged to the Knight of Biggar, and were not therefore liable to forfeiture on the death of the traitor Athole. It appears probable that these lands fell to the heirs of Sir Thomas Maule, he being heir of his mother, the heiress of Fleming of Biggar, to whom they belonged.

The lands of Leuchland had not remained long with the family of Panmure. They were acquired by the Woods of Bonnyton, who gave them to Sir Robert Carnegie in exchange for the other lands, as mentioned above.

In the will of Sir Robert Carnegie, dated 1st April, 1557, William, his son, is designed of Leuchland. Although so designed he appears to have owned only part of the lands, and the Lindsays the remainder of the property. On 23d September, 1612, William Carnegie, perhaps the grandson of Sir Robert, purchased from David Lindsay of Edzell the shadow half of the lands of Leuchland, in the parish of Brechin, the charter being to William Carnegie

in liferent, and his son Robert in fee. William died before 17th January, 1625, when his son Robert was Laird of Leuchland. Robert died in 1647.

The Grahams appear to have acquired part of Leuchland in the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not earlier. The son of Grahame of Leuchland was struck through the body with a small sword upon the Haugh near the meikle mill of Brechin by a son of Symer, the Laird of Balzordie, for which crime he was beheaded at Edinburgh on 29th April, 1616. Leuchland has for a long period been part of the domain of the Earl of Southesk. It was included in retour, 14th March, 1700, to Earl James, as heir of Earl Charles, his father, and it continues to be a part of the extensive Southesk estate.

The small property of Bearehill, on the west of Brechin, has passed through many hands. John Spence of Bearhill, grandson of Mr John Ochterlony of Flemington, and Bishop of Brechin, was in possession towards the end of last century. John Leighton, factor of the estate of Dunninald, who died on 9th November, 1798, owned the property, and was succeeded in the house and lands by his son, the late David Leighton of Bearehill. After his death the property was acquired by Dr James Don, an army surgeon. He was son of Alexander Don of Brechin, who died 1st August, 1808, aged 62 years, by Jean Hood, who died 6th February, 1837, aged 81 years. The ancestors of this family occupied the mill of Blackhall, in the parish of Menmuir. Dr James Don died in 1860. He left the sum of £1000 to establish an Infirmary in Brechin. In the Edinburgh Almanac for 1821, Alexander Ritchie of Bearhill is among the freeholders in Forfarshire. In the Angus and Mearns Remembrancer for 1858, George Hair Newall of Bearehill is included in the Directory of Brechin.

The property, which has a fine southern exposure, now belongs to Robert Duke, manufacturer in Brechin. There is a good dwellinghouse on the estate, and the surrounding grounds are ornamental.

The Wagtails are widely distributed, well known, and a pretty group of birds. There are several species of the family, but the best known in this district are the Pied Wagtail and the Yellow Wagtail. In this article we shall confine our remarks to the former of these two varieties, it being the most common.

The great peculiarity of this bird is its habit of jerking the tail with a fan-like motion while running over the ground or the grass in search of food, or on

its resting on a stone or other object after a short flight. From this habit they have been given their popular name of Wagtail.

It is a pleasure to watch the active, graceful movements of this nimble bird. On the pastures, over which it loves to roam, it appears to be a favourite with the cattle feeding there, as they never disturb the bird however close up to them it may go, and it has no fear of them. Hither and thither in every direction the bird runs, and rests, and runs, the while incessantly jerking its caudal adornment, picking up insects in its course, rising occasionally from the ground to seize a beetle or other insect it may observe flying over it. The sight of the Wagtail is remarkably keen, as it is able to distinguish the smallest insect at a great distance, and once seen it is soon captured.

The Wagtail follows the plough assiduously, and it picks up the larvæ of many destructive insects, grub, and other pests to the farmer. The bird also frequents the borders of lochs, and the banks of streams, from which part of its food it derived. They are often seen running along the sands on the seashore picking up insects left by the retiring waves. In and over the water flies and other small insects abound. These the Wagtail wades for in the shallows, and picks up; or, standing on a stone rising above the water, jerking its tail the while, it darts forward to, and quickly preys upon, the insects which flit around. The food of the Wagtail consists chiefly of those insects which are injurious to some description of crop useful to man, and by ridding us of myriads of these destructive insects it proves itself to be a true friend of man. Man, in return, ought to be the friend and the protector of the pretty Wagtail.

The Wagtail in its flight darts intermittingly through the air in curves of longer or shorter stretch, and every few moments it pauses a little in its flight to rest and jerk its tail. These undulating, or rising and falling flights, by which the Wagtail goes through the air in a manner peculiar to itself, are performed by a slight movement of its wings, and apparently without much exertion on the part of the bird. Such a mode of flight is ill adapted for a continuous journey of hundreds, of thousands of miles over land and sea. Notwithstanding this the Wagtail is a migratory bird. Multitudes of them spend the winter in Egypt and in other parts of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean sea, but how the long journey thither and hither is accomplished has been long a mystery. A correspondence on this subject recently appeared in "Nature" and other journals, which offers an explanation of the difficulty, if it does not solve the problem.

It is well known that immense numbers of Cranes and Storks migrate from Europe to Africa in the late months of autumn, and return in early spring "The Stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle (dove) and the Crane and the Swallow observe the time of their coming." In their journeys across the Mediterranean they rest for a short time on some of the islands in that great sea. Cyprus is one of their favourite hospices. It has been observed that just before the Cranes and Storks alight there numbers of Wagtails and some other small birds fly off their backs, especially of the Cranes, and that they return to their former position when the large birds resume their flight. Similar scenes have been witnessed on the arrival of the Cranes in Egypt. It thus appears that the Cranes and Storks are the aerial medium by which the Wagtails are conveyed backwards and forwards between their winter and summer homes.

This account of the journeying of the Wagtails appears to be well attested, and there is no doubt that Egypt and other northern African countries swarm with them during our winter months, and are without them during the other seasons of the year. Some mysterious sympathy, of which we are entirely ignorant, must exist between the carriers and the carried, but the ways of Providence are very wonderful.

The Wagtails do not leave us so early in the season as the Swallow and some other migrates, but towards the end of October they assemble in little parties, and are then to some extent gregarious. They then commence their journey to a warmer clime, but they are not absent so long as many of the other migrating birds. In March they are back again to their old quarters, ready to resume their summer employments and duties. Although the greater number of the Wagtails migrate, a few of them remain with us over the winter, and they appear to enjoy themselves and thrive at home. These winter residents seem to be in every respect as able to migrate as the others of their kind, but the reason why the greater number go and some stay is entirely unknown.

The Wagtails have not been long back to their old haunts in spring when they mate, each pair settling down in the locality in which they are to spend the summer. As they pair annually a new nest is required, which is always placed on the ground, or near it, and not far from water. A hole in a wall, or other opening, with some protection over it, is generally chosen. The nest is composed of dry grass, lined with hairs, &c., and the eggs, four or five in number, and rather small, are of a grey or bluish white, blotched and speckled

with small brownish spots. The Cuckoo often inserts her egg in the nest of the Wagtail. The entrance is too small to admit the Cuckoo, so that she must insert the egg with her bill, or probably her claws.

The young flit out of and into the nest some time before they are able to fly, and they remain with their parents some time after they finally leave the nest, and accompany them in their daily search for food. The plumage of the young birds is lighter than that of their parents, but in both it is chiefly different shades of black and white finely distributed, distinctly disposed, and very pretty. Their motions are graceful, and show off the plumage to advantage.

The song of the Wagtail is soft and low, but though it is seldom long continued it is sweet and varied. Sometimes while sitting on a stone it will warble forth its short notes, at other times from a paling or house top, and at others from the highest branch of a lofty tree. Occasionally it will rise in the air and pour out its pleasing song. It sings most frequently in the early mornings, but it is not an everyday singer, and it is only now and again at uncertain intervals that its notes are heard.

The Wagtail is a bold, trustful bird, and comes near to you without exhibiting signs of fear. If you go up towards the bird it looks at you, utters a cry, flies off a short way, and alights. Follow it, and the same movements are repeated. The call notes of the bird are sharp and distinct, but not unpleasant.

In the grounds of Maulesden, and in the grounds of and pastures around Keithock, the movements of the active, lively Wagtails can be well observed.

The battle of Brechin was fought on Ascension day, 18th May, 1452, at the Haercain, on the moor about two miles north-east of the town of Brechin, and on the confines of the parishes of Brechin and Stracathro. The field of battle occupied a square of from three to four miles. We have already mentioned it, Vol. I., p. 320, but a more detailed account of the conflict, in the chapter on the parish in which it took place is desirable.

The Earl of Huntly, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, commanded the Royal forces against the Earl of Crawford, known as the tiger Earl and Earl Beardie, who had collected his clansmen and adherents to avenge the death of his ally, Earl Douglas, who had been slain by the King in Stirling Castle. The conflict was sanguinary, and both sides displayed great bravery. The tide of battle seemed at one time to flow towards the one side, and again to the other. Victory at last inclined to favour Crawford, but at this critical

moment John Collace of Balnameon, who commanded the left wing of the Angus billmen, withdrew his men from the side of his Superior to that of his Sovereign, which gave Huntly the victory. Prior to the battle Collace had wished Crawford to give him a part of his barony of Fern, which the Earl refused, and the withdrawal of the men under the command of Collace, and the loss of the battle to Crawford, was the result. The defection of Balnameon was resented and subsequently severely punished by the Earl of Crawford, as he harried his lands and burned his property.

On the highest point of the rising ground on the north side of the battle field there is a large amorphous oblong stone, indiscriminately called by the names of the two commanders, "Huntly's and Beardie's Stone." It is said that one or other of the leaders planted his banner upon or beside the stone. The whole of the height upon which the rude stone stands is called "Huntly Hill," no doubt in honour of the victorious chief. From the stone very fine views of the lands of Edzell, and of the Lethnot and Glenesk Grampians are obtained.

Huntly's father, Sir Alexander Seton, married Elizabeth Gordon, the heiress of Huntly. On the morning of the battle he placed his second son at the head of the Gordons, when the Laird of Pitlurg as chief of the Gordon clan, claimed the leadership. Huntly refused, and Pitlurg, taking off his bonnet from his head, waved it, exclaiming, "A' that's come o' me, follow me!" when the whole clan deserted Huntly, and rallied round Pitlurg. The Earl, seeing his mistake, immediately submitted, and good-humouredly said, "Gentlemen, you have overcome me; I yield it to you! Pitlurg command the Gordons! And now that you have beat me, let me see you beat Crawford." (Old St. Ac.) This curious story, whether true or not, is characteristic of the relationship which at that period subsisted between the chieftain and his clansmen in the Highlands.

The lands of Cookston appear to have come into possession of the family named Jamesone, who had probably acquired it from the Todes. On 15th March, 1509, John Carnegie of Kinnaird and Euphame Strachan, his wife, received from Alexander Jamesone a charter of his fourth part of the lands of Cookstoun, in the barony of Rescobie. They were infetted in these lands on 27th March, 1510.

The Taxt Roll of the Shire of Forfar, made up by order of Parliament held at Edinburgh in October, 1612, given in on 21st January, 1613, by George Wardlaw, Sheriff Clerk of Forfar. The Roll for the whole of Scotland was then so made up.

QUARTER OF DUNDEE—Reg. Epis. Brech., Vol. II., pp. 434-438.

The barony of Kethyness, pertaining to the Earl of	
Buchan, . . . . .	£5 land
„ „ of Newtyld and Ochertyre, in the	
hands of the Lord Oliphant and Laird of Pit-	
cur, . . . . .	20 „
„ „ of Nevay, . . . . .	5 „
„ „ of Eassie, . . . . .	10 „
„ lands of Hatton of Eassie, . . . . .	10 „
„ barony of Glamis, . . . . .	25 „
„ lands of Powrie Ogilvy, and Glen of Ogilvy,	
with Wester Powrie, . . . . .	18 „
„ „ of Thornton, . . . . .	4 „
„ „ of Wester Dunwne, . . . . .	50s „
„ „ of Easter „ . . . . .	50s „
„ „ of Hayston and Scrogerfield, . . . . .	£4 „
„ „ of Brighton, Strachan, . . . . .	6 „
„ „ of Invereighty, . . . . .	4 „
„ „ of Kincaldrum, with tennent and	
tennendrie, . . . . .	£13 6 8 „
„ barony of Inverarity, . . . . .	£20 „
„ lands of Meikelour, . . . . .	4 „
„ „ of Kirkbuddo, . . . . .	3 „
„ barony of Downie, . . . . .	50 „
„ lands of Auchinlech, . . . . .	4 „
„ „ of Easter Brichty <i>alias</i> Denside, . . . . .	5 „
„ „ of Ardownie, . . . . .	3 „
„ „ of Laws and Baldovie, . . . . .	3 „
„ „ of Kirkton of Monifieth, . . . . .	3 „
„ „ of Ethie Beaton, . . . . .	5 „
„ „ of Balmossie and Ecclesia monichty, . . . . .	6 „
„ „ of Balgillo, Gray, . . . . .	3 „

The lands	of Linlathen, . . . . .	£5	land
„ „	of Kingenny, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Beggisland, . . . . .	20s	„
„ „	of Finlarig, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Wester Broughty, . . . . .	£8	„
„ „	of Omachie, . . . . .	3	„
„ „	of Gagies, . . . . .	3	„
„ „	of Mains of Ballumbie, . . . . .	3	„
„ „	of Westfield of Dundee, . . . . .	20s	„
„ barony	of Dudhope, with tennent and tennendrie	£15	„
„ lands	of Drumgeith, . . . . .	20s	„
„ „	of Pitkerro, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Gotterston, . . . . .	18s 4d	„
„ „	of Grange of Monifieth, . . . . .	£6	„
„ „	of Mains, <i>alias</i> Kirkton of Strath Dighty,	40s	„
„ „	of Southfield, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Balunie, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „	of Tealing, Maxwell, . . . . .	10	„
„ „	of Balkillo, . . . . .	10s	„
„ „	of Baluderon, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Auchterhouse and barony thereof,	£13 6 8	„
„ „	of Scotston, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „	of Dronly, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Adamston, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Hedderston and Hedderlaw, . . . . .	£5	„
„ barony	of Lundie, . . . . .	12	„
„ half land	of Ardlow and Baldothie, . . . . .	6	„
„ lands	of Pettie, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Moncrieff of Erlestradighty, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Buttergask and Balgove, . . . . .	£5	„
„ „	of Balunie, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Wester Keilor, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Dalgillo Blair, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Ledcreiff, . . . . .	20s	„
„ „	of Baldovan, . . . . .	20s	„
„ „	of the third part of Milton of Craigie, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „	of Claverhouse, . . . . .	40s	„



## THE QUARTER OF KIRRIEMUIR.

The lands of Panlathie and third part of Pittendrum, .	£3	land
„ two pairt lands of Pittendrum, . . . . .	20s	„
„ lands of Pitmoues, . . . . .	40s	„
„ barony of Craig, Glenisla, Wester Derry, Easter		
Craigs, and Over Craigs, . . . . .	£10	„
„ lands of Wester Craigs, . . . . .	£40 (40s ?)	„
„ „ of Drumslegynes, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „ of Auchranny, beside Airlie, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Blacklunans, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Formel and Fornathie, . . . . .	£5	„
„ barony of Lintrathen, . . . . .	20	„
„ lands of Glenquharities, . . . . .	20s	„
„ „ of Easter Campsie and Balnakillie, . . . . .	£5	„
„ „ of Cardean Barclay, . . . . .	5	„
„ „ of Wester Campsie, . . . . .	5	„
„ „ of Mains of Oine (Gunie), . . . . .	5	„
„ „ of Reedie and Kinalty, . . . . .	5	„
„ „ of Baikie, with property and tenendrie, . . . . .	20	„
„ Langlands quarter lands of Brydeston, . . . . .	20s	„
„ lands of Cookston and half Blackston, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „ of Ruthvendie, . . . . .	5	„
„ „ of Brighton Ruthven, with mill thereof, . . . . .	40s	„
„ barony of Clova, . . . . .	£10	„
„ lands of Cortachy, property and tenendrie, . . . . .	10	„
„ „ of Glenprossen, . . . . .	4	„
„ „ of Kirkton of Kirriemuir, with mill		
thereof, . . . . .	4	„
„ Logie Wisharts part of said Kirkton, . . . . .	10s	„
„ lands and barony of Inverquharitie, . . . . .	£10	„
„ „ of Vannont Ynche, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Kintyre, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Balnagarrow, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Kinquherries, Easter and Wester, . . . . .	£3	„
„ „ of Auchlishe, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „ of Glaswell and Turnbirnie, . . . . .	£4	„

The lands	of Balmuckities,	. . . . .	£6 land
„ barony	of Logie Wishart,	. . . . .	10 „
„ „	of Finhaven and Forest of Platane, with		
tennent	and tenendrie,	. . . . .	40 „
„ lands	of Little Balmuckitie,	. . . . .	20s „
„ „	of Balinsho Leis,	. . . . .	40s „

## QUARTER OF BRECHIN.

„ „	of Newbigging, Chalmers,	. . . . .	30s „
„ half lands	of Arrot of that Ilk,	. . . . .	£5 „
„ lands	of Leuchlands,	. . . . .	5 „
„ „	of Cookston, beside Brechin,	. . . . .	20s „
„ „	of Careston,	. . . . .	£10 „
„ „	of Balnabreich,	. . . . .	3 „
„ „	of Memus,	. . . . .	4 „
„ „	of Waterston,	. . . . .	6 „
„ „	of Kinnaber,	. . . . .	5 „
„ „	of Borrowfield,	. . . . .	5 „
„ barony	of Tannadice,	. . . . .	20 „
„ lands	of Wester Ogil,	. . . . .	5 „
„ lands and barony	of Kinaltie, pertaining to the		
Earl of Buchan,	property and tenendrie,	. . . . .	14 „
„ barony	of Ferne,	. . . . .	20 „
„ „	of Menmuir, property and tenendrie,	. . . . .	20 „
„ lands	of Bogton and Balhall,	. . . . .	5 „
„ „	and barony of Gleuesk,	. . . . .	50 „
„ „	of Dunlappies,	. . . . .	14 „
„ „	of Pert and Ballowquhy,	. . . . .	10 „
„ „	of Craigo,	. . . . .	3 „
„ barony	of Dun,	. . . . .	20 „
„ lands	of Pitforthie,	. . . . .	40s „
„ „	of Gairlie, Oliphant (Gallery),	. . . . .	£6 „

## QUARTER OF ABERBROTHOCK.

„ lands	of Rossy of that Ilk,	. . . . .	£8 „
„ „	of Baldovie, Meikle,	. . . . .	40s „

The lands	of Ulishaven, . . . . .	£3	land
„ „	of Dysart, . . . . .	£3 6 8	„
„ „	of Annand (Anname), . . . . .	20s	„
„ „	of Fullarton, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Bonnyton, . . . . .	£3	„
„ barony	of Kinnaird, with tennent and tennendrie thereof, containing also the lands of Balnamoon, and lands of Little Carcary and Fethie, . . . . .	14	„
„ barony	of Kinnell, property and tennendrie, . . . . .	20	„
„ lands	of Kinblethmont, . . . . .	10	„
„ barony	of Inverkeilor, . . . . .	20	„
„ lands	of Cononsyth, . . . . .	6	„
„ barony	of Guthrie, . . . . .	10	„
„ lands	of Gardyne, Pressok, and Froickheim, . . . . .	7	„
„ „	of Lunan, belonging to the Laird of Bellinden and Drumkilbo, . . . . .	10	„
„ „	of Balmashannor, . . . . .	4	„
„ „	of Flemington, . . . . .	3	„
„ „	of Vodeoray and Polgaroch, . . . . .	8	„
„ „	of Inshok and Bawblam (?) and Anniston, . . . . .	3	„
„ „	of Ochter Forfar, . . . . .	40s	„
„ „	of Balglassie, . . . . .	£6	„
„ „	of Melgund, Cramond, Aldbar, . . . . .	6	„
„ „	of „ Beaton (North Melgund), . . . . .	6	„
„ „	of Inverpeffer and Hatton, . . . . .	4	„
„ barony	of Kelly, . . . . .	20	„
„ „	of Pannmure, with tennent and tennendrie, . . . . .	40	„
„ lands	of Panbride, . . . . .	5	„
„ „	of Turin, . . . . .	6	„
„ „	of Balgavies, M'Gall, . . . . .	10	„
„ „	of Auld Montrose, . . . . .	£14 6 8	„
„ „	of Muremyln and Tulloes, . . . . .	20s 8d	„
„ „	of Carcary, . . . . .	£4	„
„ „	of Muroleddervode, . . . . .	4	„

Feu and Teind Silver Duty of the Bishopric of Brechin, with names of lands and owners 1689, 90, and 91—Reg. Ep. Br. II., 439.

Earl of Middleton,	£199	6	8
Earl of Panmure,	462	6	8
Earl of Southesk,	128	11	4
Henry Blair,	6	13	4
James Millar, in Brechin,	32	6	8
Aldbar—Young,	29	bolls	
Ardovie—Speid,	£2	13	4
Ballicoute—Lawson,	24	6	8
Balnamoon—Carnegy,	217	6	8
Boders—Donaldson, his half,	7	0	0
„ Kinnear,	7	0	0
Brachinch—Cramond, his part,	10	0	0
„ Summers,	11	10	8
Brechin—Town of,	4	6	8
Commiston—Scott,	32	10	4
Cookston—Carnegie,	20	0	0
Dun—Erskine,	233	6	8
Findowrie—Arbuthnott,	11	6	8
Glenisla—James Isla (?),	2	13	4
Hedderwick—Scott,	20	bolls	
Hubrun—Scott,	£333	6	8
Keithock—Edgar,	44	13	4
Kinnaber—Fullarton,	13	6	8
Kirkbuddo—Erskine,	8	10	0
Lawton—Gardyne,	28	0	0
Nether Pitforthie—Viscount Arbuthnott,	76	1	6
Newton, Lady,	5	10	0
Newton—Livingston,	13	2	4
Pitforthie—Bowar,	16	6	8
Smiddyhill—Turnbull,	17	6	8
Stracathro—Turnbull,	117	11	4

## CHAP. X.—BROUGHTY.

Broughty Ferry is chiefly within the parish of Monifieth, and we intended to include some account of it in the chapter on that parish. We think, however, that as part of Broughty and the whole of West Ferry are in the parish of Dundee, and the two sections so closely united as to form one town, that they are sufficiently extensive and important to have a chapter devoted to themselves. We were the more disposed to do this, as the united villages have been allocated to two *quoad sacra* parishes, the Parish Church in 1834, and St Stephen's (which was opened in 1871) in 1875, and thus so far disjoined from Monifieth and Dundee parishes respectively. We must, however, give the landward history of the Dundee and Monifieth portions in the parishes *quoad civilia* to which they belong.

Broughty, under different names, has been known, and of some importance, for seven centuries, and perhaps longer. In that long period the topography of the district has undergone considerable changes, and curious scenes have been enacted within its boundaries. The first proprietors of whom we have any record were the ancient Celtic Maormers, who afterwards were known as the Celtic Earls of Angus. They then owned a large portion of what is now Forfarshire, but when they first acquired the property is quite unknown.

In the end of the twelfth century Gildebride, Earl of Angus, bequeathed certain lands and fishings at Portineraig, which was then the name of the stronghold of Broughty, to the Abbey of Arbroath, for the purpose of founding an hospital at Portineraig, but the hospital was not erected. This is the earliest notice of Broughty which has been met with, but it had no doubt been in possession of that ancient and great family long before that period. In de Berkeley's charter to the Abbey of Lindores of the fishing of "Cruchuc" in 1356, it is described as lying between Portineraig and Dundee.

It appears that the headlands opposite each other on the north and south sides of the Tay had both been known as Portineraig in early times, though that name is now confined to the headland on the south side of the river. It is uncertain when the north headland first got the name of Broughty. From time immemorial there was a ferry between Angus and Fife at these points, which is the narrowest part of the Estuary or Firth of Tay.

Broughty being in the Thanedom of Monifieth, and part thereof, was held off the Crown. After the forfeiture of Umphraville, Earl of Angus, the grandson of Countess Maud, his estates passed to the Crown, and Broughty,

with the adjoining fishings, was granted to Wishart of Pittarrow. In the reign of King James the First, the then proprietor, John Wishart, forfeited all his estates, including Broughty and the fishing, and they were conferred upon the then Earl of Angus. The Earl resigned them into the hands of the Crown, and David, Earl of Crawford, was appointed hereditary Sheriff of Angus by King James III. on 19th October, 1466, with the possession of the stronghold of Broughty. He was subsequently created Duke of Montrose, but after the accession of James the Fourth, he was deprived of these offices and honours.

On 6th November, or, as another account says, on 14th December, 1488, Andrew, Lord Gray, was appointed hereditary Sheriff of Angus, and granted possession of the stronghold of Broughty, &c. He got a Crown charter of Broughty and the fishings, along with a license to erect a fortalice upon the rock, the consent of the King being then required before any one could erect a castle or stronghold. Shortly thereafter his Lordship proceeded to build the Castle, and there was formerly a sculptured stone below the battlement at the north angle of the Castle, bearing the date 1496, which may be taken as the time when the tower was completed.

On 3d August, 1514, in a cognition led before the Sheriff, the Castle is mentioned as "the new fortalice of Broughty," and the governor, Thomas Gray, is mentioned as "the principal keeper." It is probable that there had been some erections offensive or defensive, or both, on the rock prior to the erection of the Castle in 1496, as it is called "the stronghold of Broughty" when it was given in possession to the Earl of Crawford, and from its natural position it was eminently adapted for being made a defence for the town of Dundee and the upper Tay.

The rock has long been connected with the mainland by an isthmus of gravel, thrown up by the water, but in early times it was an isolated rock. The coast line, both to the eastward and westward of the Castle, has undergone great changes, caused by the action of the river during severe storms, and within the last few years so considerable encroachments have been made as to have rendered protective works absolutely necessary.

No incident of much importance took place at the Castle for more than half a century after its erection. Patrick, Lord Gray, who was then in possession of Broughty, agreed with the Duke of Somerset at St Andrews, on 11th March, 1547, to give the Castle up to the English, and Sir Andrew Dudley and a detachment of English troops took possession of it about the end of September of that year, part of the English fleet, under Admiral Wyndham,

entering the Tay at the same time. The Earl of Arran first, and afterwards the Earl of Argyll, each with a force of about 8000 men, and eight pieces of artillery, attempted to reduce the Castle, but neither of them were successful. After Argyll withdrew from the siege, the garrison erected a fort on the hill of Balgillo, and the garrison of both the Castle and the fort devastated all the neighbouring country for fully two years.

The Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, received a considerable auxiliary force from France, and they invested the Castle and fort, and pushed the siege with so much energy that on 20th February, 1550, the garrison capitulated, and the French took possession of both the Castle and fort. They retained possession of both for about two months, and then left, because the King of France was unwilling to incur the cost of keeping garrisons in them.

In the year 1559 the Hamilton party having connected themselves with the Lords of the Congregation, took possession of Broughty Castle, and held it for a short time, when it was recovered by Seaton of Parbroath, in Fife, in the interest of the Popish party. After this period Broughty and Balgillo became of little importance to either the Protestant or Popish parties, and little attention was paid to either of them. After James VI. succeeded to the Crown of England in 1603 these strongholds ceased to be of any utility, and both were neglected, and gradually became ruinous. The remains of Balgillo long occupied the summit of the hill, but the greater part was removed in the early years of this century, and only a small portion of them, within the grounds of Dunalistair is now to be seen. It is doubtful if the remains still existing be a part of the fort erected by the English, or of the more ancient fort which previously occupied the summit of the hill, and which is supposed to have been erected by the Romans during their occupancy of Angus. The remaining masonry forms a solid mass, the stones and lime being so firmly cemented together that it is most difficult to separate them.

Broughty Castle, with the fishings and nearly twenty acres of the adjoining Links, was sold by Patrick, Lord Gray, to David Fotheringham of Powrie on the 17th February, 1666.

On 8th May, 1696, Thomas Fotheringham, heir of John Fotheringham of Powrie, his brother, was retoured (No. 540) in the rock, Castle, and lands of Broughty, and salmon fishings, the *size fish allis piscationibus*, E. £40, *taxatæ divorce*, town and lands of Northferrie, near Broughty, commonly called the Forth of Broughty, with teinds, and fishings upon the water of Tay, and other lands, E. £8 *feudifirmæ*.

Thereafter they remained in that family until acquired, the land partly by the now North British Railway Company, and partly, with the Castle, by the Government for military purposes. The fishings now belong to the Commissioners of the Parliamentary Burgh of Broughty. The old Castle, with some outworks, remained in a ruinous condition until the old tower was restored, and large additions made to it, with fortifications, and the necessary accommodation for a small garrison erected, and guns mounted; and the Castle and Fort is now regularly occupied by a few Artillerymen for the protection of the Tay and its surroundings.

On 8th March, 1670, Patrick Reid, son of John Reid of Knap, heir of John Reid, his immediate younger brother, was retoured (No. 443) in the sixth part of the Castle of Broughty, with the salmon fishings in the water of Tay, and water mouth of same; and ecclesiastical lands of Lundie, &c., A.E. 56s 8d, N.E. £11 6s 8d; sixth part of the town and lands of Balgillo, land of Ley of Balgillo, and the town and lands of Dowcatoune, A.E. 16s, N.E. £3 6s 8d.

We may here refer to some of the incidents which took place at and in the vicinity of Broughty during the period that the Castle and neighbouring Fort were held by "our auld ynemies of England." The garrison in the Castle soon began to plunder the country around, and as they numbered about 2000 men, they were for a long period masters of the situation. The Secret Council ordered men to be raised in different places to protect the country, and Superintendent Erskine of Dun was placed at the head of one section of them to defend Angus.

A large body of French and German troops were brought over to assist the Scots, and, as mentioned already, 8000 men, under the Earl of Argyll, made an effort to reduce Broughty, without success. This force ought to have been sufficient to take the Castle, but English gold aided the English soldiers, and the Scots withdrew. It has been found that Argyll received a bribe of 1000 crowns to relinquish the siege. A receipt by the Earl for this sum, dated 5th February, 1548, paid through Lord Gray, has been discovered in the State Paper Office. This disgraceful matter will be more fully related in the historical part of the work.

Dundee was taken by the Broughty garrison, but after the arrival of the foreign troops the English demolished the fortifications of the town, and then vacated it when the French troops entered. The French again fortified the town, and the Cowgate Port is almost the only portion of the fortifications



now remaining. The French troops made several attempts to take Broughty Castle while they remained in Dundee, but did not succeed in taking it.

The English took the Castle of Powrie and several other residences of the proprietors to the north and east of Broughty. They afterwards extended their raids into Fife, having left nothing in Angus within reach worth plundering. In one of their excursions into Fife they burned the fine old Abbey of Balmerino, carrying off on their return everything portable of value. The Abbey was sacked and destroyed on 25th December, 1547.

In the spring of 1548 a small vessel was wrecked between Dundee and Broughty. M. d'Estanges, the Governor, left the town with a small party to visit the wreck. They were observed by the English, a party of whom sallied out and attacked them. A small body of horse were sent from the town in haste to the aid of the French, but in the skirmish the French Governor fell from his horse and was captured. Thereafter the French seldom went far from the town.

Shortly thereafter the French, aided by the citizens of Dundee and the neighbouring barons and their followers, besieged the Fort of Balgillo and the Castle of Broughty, and they carried on the siege so boldly that the English, getting short of provisions, and receiving no succour from England, capitulated on 20th February, 1560, after having held Broughty almost two years and a half, and Balgillo one year and a half. The French took possession of both, and held them for two months, when they were finally deserted. A sick garrison was kept in Broughty for a time, after which it was left to become a ruin.

It has been a popular notion that Broughty is in the parish of Caputh, and not in Monifieth. The Kirk-Session records show that towards the end of the seventeenth century a man was summoned to appear before the Session for some breach of discipline within the bounds of Broughty. He refused to appear, Broughty not being in Monifieth parish. The Session made application to a Mr Webster, then proprietor of Broughty, who replied that Broughty was in the parish of Kirriemuir. The minister applied to the Presbytery, who by their deed annexed Broughty and its pertinents for ever, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Monifieth.

Had the minister looked over the Kirk-Session records he would have found that Broughty was not only *quoad sacra* but *quoad civilia*, or *temporalia*, part and parcel of the parish of Monifieth, and that on 12th December, 1658, the then proprietor of Broughty, among others, paid for the reparation of the

Parish Church, implying that Broughty, if not always a part of the parish, had been annexed to it prior to that date, as the proprietor would not have paid for the uphold of the Church if his property had not been in the parish. Other evidence might be adduced to show that Broughty Castle is an integral part of the parish of Monifieth, but it is unnecessary to say more on the subject.

The Church of North or Broughty Ferry was, prior to the Reformation, a parish of itself, and it continued to be so during the period when Episcopacy was the dominant religion of Scotland. In Roman Catholic times the Church, with a considerable extent of the Parochial territory, belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, and subsequently the parish was a vicarage depending upon the Archbishop of St Andrews. At the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660, the vicar was deposed for his resistance to Episcopal order, and on 24th May, 1666, the minister of Inchtute was translated from that parish and inducted here. The last public act recorded in connection with this Church is the induction by Archbishop Sharp of a minister to the second charge of the Collegiate Church of Dysart, which was performed within this Church in September, 1669. Soon thereafter the parish of Broughty or North Ferry was suppressed, the eastern part being annexed to Monifieth, and the western to Dundee.

The Parish Church or Chaplainrie of Broughty stood in the south-west corner of the present parish of Monifieth. It is on the boundary line between Monifieth and Dundee, and the remains of the Church or Chapel, surrounded by a small graveyard, enclosed by a stone wall, are still to be seen.

At the time when the old Celtic Earls of Angus owned Broughty and other lands in Monifieth, the district of Broughty was called Port-in-craig. This name, as has been shown, was subsequently applied to the south side of the Ferry, and dropped on the north side. No part of the parish of Monifieth ever belonged to the parish of what is now called Ferry-Port-on-Craig, or Tayport.

In days long gone by, for a permission to take bait from the shores of Monifieth (probably the stretch of sands called the Lady Bank), the white fishers of the North Ferry of Port-in-craig, Broughty Ferry being then called by that name, paid for every day's fishing of each small line, six white fish.

The following account of Broughty Ferry was written about half a century ago, and it is a fairly correct account of the village of that period.

"This village, of very late origin, is rapidly increasing. It owes its rise to its

having become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The sea water is here very pure, with a clean sloping beach. The village is built upon dry sand, which in some places is blown by the wind; and it admits of unlimited extension. It is the centre of salmon fisheries, and the fishers settled here supply Dundee, and even Perth, with sea fish. Besides the resort for sea-bathing, which only takes place during summer, weavers and other mechanics are building houses and settling here. Behind the rock on which the old Castle is built there is an excellent situation for a harbour, where vessels might always ride in deep water. But as all harbour and anchorage dues belong to the town of Dundee, there is no possibility of creating a fund to defray the expense of a harbour. General Hunter is superior of this village. The Firth is here contracted to about a mile of deep water; but only boats from the opposite village of Parton Craigs are allowed to carry passengers, and there is no shipping place for cattle or goods."

Although the Castle, as we have shown, belonged to the Powrie family, the ground upon which the village was erected, extending from the boundary of the lands belonging to the Maules, now to the Earl of Dalhousie, on the east, to the boundary of the parish of Monifieth on the west, belonged to the family of Hunter of Dod or Burnside.

General Hunter built a marine villa for himself fronting the river, close by what is now the railway pier and station, and some other Angus lairds built residences in the vicinity of the General.

The architect who drew out the plans for the proposed village had been a man of enlightened foresight; and the intelligence and wisdom of the proprietor who adopted and carried out the plan in feuing the ground is worthy of commendation.

The streets, which extend from one end of what was the village to the other end, in a straight line, are spacious even according to modern ideas. These were crossed at right angles by others, equally spacious, running north and south. For many years the streets were only partially bounded by buildings, but of late years few stances remain unoccupied in the leading streets, and some of the houses are handsome structures. The branch railway, which was constructed from the Dundee and Arbroath line to the pier, prevented the extension of the village to the east from being carried out on the lines of the original village, and some of the streets in that quarter are tortuous and very inconvenient; indeed, that eastern suburb is, to a considerable extent, cut off from the older part of Broughty. The Railway Companies ought not to

have been allowed to form either the through or the branch line where or as they were built. The unfortunate mistake then committed is a perpetual eyesore and inconvenience to the entire community.

Prior to the formation of the branch line the ground in the vicinity of the Castle was, though not a perfect level, covered by a beautiful close green sward, the windmill and adjuncts being the only erections upon the place, but that line completely destroyed the amenity of the spot. The old square keep of Broughty stood on the north-west angle of the rock, with small circular towers at the other angles, all in a somewhat ruinous state. The area within the ruinous wall was in some parts elevated above the others, the whole being covered with close verdant turf, where children romped, and older folks looked seaward, or otherwise, from the elevated spots, and fine views were obtained.

The new Castle has its attractions. The Castle green is a prized spot for athletic games and sports, the new promenade from the Castle eastward is a fashionable resort of residents and visitors, and the improved bathing accommodation will supply a felt want. Reres hill, a pretty eminence, now a common, near the eastern boundary of the burgh, is well worthy of being visited. From its summit extensive views of great variety and of much beauty are obtained. We know no spot anywhere so easy of access from which finer prospects in all directions are to be had. It is a valuable adjunct to the rising burgh.

Broughty was erected into a Parliamentary burgh under the Lindsay Act on 12th February, 1864. It has a Chief Magistrate or Provost, and a Senior and a Junior Magistrate or Bailie, with nine Commissioners, and the usual officials required for carrying on the public business of the burgh. Since the village was constituted a burgh the Commissioners have done much to improve the appearance and amenity of the place, and the comfort of the inhabitants.

The burgh is abundantly supplied with water by the Dundee Water Commissioners, to which Broughty contributes two members, the Chief Magistrate and the Senior Magistrate. It is thoroughly drained, and is well lighted with gas supplied from works belonging to the Commission. The streets are maintained in a state of good repair, and splendid footpaths are being formed in the principal ones. In these streets there are shops for the sale of commodities of every description required for the sustenance, attire, &c., of the inhabitants, which will bear comparison with those in many of the ancient royal burghs.

The burgh has a full share of churches, there being two Established, three Free, two United Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Independent, and a Baptist Church. There are three commodious Board Schools. It has a Volunteer, and a Good Templar hall, both semi-public; and useful religious and musical associations.

The growth of the burgh has been rapid, arising to some extent from its attractions as a watering place, which draw many summer visitors from inland districts, and also induce numerous families to reside permanently in the town; but chiefly in consequence of very many of the merchants, professional gentlemen, and others, whose business is in Dundee, having taken up their residence within the burgh, or in close proximity thereto.

The greater part of the flat ground upon which the closely populated part of the burgh is built consists of sand and gravel. Beyond it the banks rise, in some parts gently, and in others more rapidly. On this rising ground, extending to nearly three miles in length, by about half a mile in width, handsome villa residences have been erected, principally by the Dundee gentlemen. These mansions are each surrounded by enclosed gardens, with fine lawns, rich parterres, and beautiful shrubberies; and many of them have spacious conservatories, vineries, &c., attached to the premises.

The number of these residences is so great that we cannot individually describe them; and among so many grand palatial structures it would be invidious to mention a few and omit others equally worthy of being noticed. We therefore refrain from describing any. There are, however, two mansions in the burgh, designed Castles, viz., Carbet Castle and Castleroy, a short account of which we propose to give.

Carbet Castle, the residence of Joseph Grimond, merchant, Dundee, stands on an elevated site, on the north side of, and overlooking, the populous portion of the burgh built on the level ground between this Castle and the river. It is protected on the north by Forthill or Balgillo hill, which rises somewhat rapidly to a considerable height behind. The south or front elevation of the Castle is about 200 feet in length, and of very imposing appearance. It consists of five sections connected together, the styles of architecture of which vary somewhat from each other, yet harmonise well, and, united, have a very pleasing handsome appearance. The lofty battlements and turrets by which the separate sections are surmounted give an air of dignity to the grand structure, which is well seen by travellers on the railway

which passes through the burgh a little to the south of the Castle, and the unique appearance of the structure is generally admired.

The approach to the Castle is from the east, and the lodge is quite a gem. The drive, though short, is extremely pretty. The extensive vineries, from which ripe fruit is obtained throughout nearly the entire year, the peach-houses, &c., are to the north of the lodge, and there is a magnificent conservatory on the west of, and entering from the Castle. Beyond the conservatory are the stables, coachhouses, and the like.

The principal entrance to the Castle is on the south. The hall and grand staircase are spacious and very handsome. The diningroom and drawing-room, in the west section of the Castle, are large, lofty, and exceedingly handsome. The walls are elaborately painted by first-class artists brought specially from Paris for the purpose, and are splendid works of art; and the rooms are furnished in gorgeous style and extremely beautiful. It would be difficult to find two apartments so artistically finished, so rich, and yet so chaste in all their parts, and in all their adornments as these are. In the other parts of the Castle the rooms are handsome and airy, and they are furnished with taste, and so as to secure the maximum of comfort to the members of the family. From a room on the top of one of the lofty towers a grand prospect is obtained.

Unfortunately the land upon which the Castle is built is not of great area, which to some extent detracts from the amenity of the property, but the grounds have been turned to the best possible account that taste and skill could make them, and the lawn in front of the Castle is a lovely spot.

Castleroy, the residence of George Gilroy, merchant, Dundee, is a magnificent mansion in the baronial style, erected in 1870 from designs by Mr Heiton, architect, Perth. The entire building is of Bannockburn stone, and highly decorated, the windows being ornamented with mullions, transomes, and tracery, with embrasured parapets built along the eaves and gables.

A large tower, with corner turret, occupies a central position in the front elevation, from the top of which an uninterrupted view can be had in every direction.

The main entrance is to the north, under a carriage porch. The principal rooms are arranged round a hall over sixty feet in length, at the end of which is the stair, starting with a central flight nine feet wide, between two large granite columns, and branching from a plat at the top of this flight right and left to a gallery in the first floor, round which are the bedrooms.

To the east of, and connected with the diningroom, is a large conservatory containing tropical plants. The Castle is finished with the finest Memel oak, and the ceilings are richly pannelled and filled with tracery.

Some distance to the north of the mansion are the vineries, greenhouses, and stable offices, which, with the kitchen offices and apartments, are all fitted up in the most approved style.

The Castle is erected on nearly the highest summit of Balgillo hill, to the north of, and overlooking Broughty Ferry. The situation is very commanding, and can be seen from all directions. The grounds are tastefully laid out with spacious lawns and terraces.

Whilst digging the foundations of the Castle distinct traces of an old Camp were found, with human remains and fragments of weapons. The Romans, when in Scotland, may have had an encampment here, although their large camps were generally in less elevated situations. As we have mentioned above, the English had an encampment on Forthill or Balgillo hill during part of the time they held the stronghold of Broughty Castle, and these may have been remains of them.

Thomas Dick, LL.D., spent many of the later years of his life in Broughty. He was the son of Mungo Dick, a linen manufacturer on a small scale in Dundee, and was born there on 24th November, 1774. His parents were members of the Secession Church, and pious, quiet people, and their care was to instil into the mind of their boy the religious principles by which they were animated. In this they were so successful that the impressions then received were maintained by him throughout his life.

The sight of a meteor, which flashed across the heavens in August, 1783, when he was nine years of age, terrified him at the time, but it was the means of directing him to study Astronomy and allied sciences. His education was limited, as he was sent to learn the handloom at an early age. While following this arduous work he found the means and the time to procure and peruse a work on natural philosophy, and to prepare lenses from the glasses out of old spectacles, which he fitted into pasteboard tubes. With a telescope so constructed he began his examination and study of the heavenly bodies.

At the age of sixteen he became assistant teacher in a school, learned Latin, went to the University in Edinburgh in 1794, and while there supported himself by private teaching. He became a teacher, passed through the Divinity Hall, and was licensed to preach in connection with the Church

of his parents. Although he never had a fixed charge he frequently preached in various churches throughout Scotland. For ten years he taught a school at Methven, and there he founded what may be said to have been the first Mechanics' Institution in the country. From Methven he removed to Perth, where he taught for other ten years. During his teaching days he continued to prosecute his favourite astronomical studies, and was becoming well known as an Astronomer.

While in Perth, in 1827, he published his work, the *Christian Philosopher*. It was so great a success that he resolved to resign public teaching, and retire to Broughty Ferry, that he might follow out the bent of his inclinations in quiet. He built a cottage on a barren spot at Forthill there, and in order to make the ground fruitful he wheeled 8000 barrow loads of soil to form a garden. On the top of the house he erected an observatory, in which he kept his philosophical instruments, and studied the heavenly bodies. He was thus able, during the day, to study terrestrial subjects in his garden, and celestial objects in his sanctum at night. Both body and mind were thus employed, and the one branch of labour and study the better enabled him to perform the other.

In 1828 he published a work entitled *Philosophy of a Future State*, and in 1837 he visited London, and there published his *Celestial Scenery*. These works were very popular in America as well as in this country, and the Senatus Academicus of Union College, New York, conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Mr Dick.

Dr Dick was thrice married. Notwithstanding the popularity of his publications he was very poor. The Government, after two applications were made on his behalf, awarded him ten pounds per annum! This announcement caused great dissatisfaction, and a strong memorial, supported by Hon. Fox Maule and others, got it raised to fifty pounds per annum. This was in 1855, and as the Doctor died 29th July, 1857, he did not require it long. He was buried in Broughty Ferry. A monument of Peterhead granite was erected to his memory, on which is inscribed.—In memory of Thomas Dick, LL.D., Author of the *Christian Philosopher*, &c., Born, 1774; Died, 1857.

Broughty Ferry is not a place of trade, but there are two local industries which we must not omit. One of these not only affords employment to many people, but is also a pleasant resort for the community. In the outskirts of Broughty there are several nurseries, but we cannot do more than give a short account of the oldest and most extensive of them.



In 1835 John Stewart, nursery and seedsman, Dundee, acquired a field on the north side of Camperdown Street for a nursery, and soon thereafter added the adjoining land on the west onward to Claypots Road, and also leased for a long term about twenty-five acres on the Forthill estate. In 1849 he took his two sons, William and David, into partnership, under the firm of John Stewart & Sons, and for some time they have had upwards of fifty acres under crop, consisting of all sorts of forest and ornamental trees, ever-green and flowering shrubs, fruit trees and bushes, greenhouse and stove plants, and florist's flowers.

Eight years ago the firm acquired the old nursery and seed business of William Urquhart & Sons, so that the business has been established for more than a century. The firm employ on an average sixty workers, and they have raised and sold upwards of a thousand millions of trees! Their seed business is conducted in Dundee, and it is also on a large scale.

The firm have for a long period thrown open their extensive nursery grounds and plant houses to the public, a privilege which is highly appreciated, and is a source of much enjoyment to the community. Among such an immense variety of plants there are always numbers of them in flower, and at all seasons a walk through the grounds is pleasant. At some seasons, especially when the Rhododendrons, and when the Roses are in bloom, the grounds are beautiful in the extreme, and afford unalloyed delight to the crowds of visitors who are then attracted to them.

It is only fair to add that the other nurseries in and around Broughty are also open for the admission of visitors, and well patronised, but they are not of large extent.

From time immemorial Broughty Ferry has been the seat of a fishing population, and White Sea and herring fishing is still the staple industry of the place. Until within a very few years the white fishing was prosecuted in small open boats. In 1877 there were from forty to fifty of these small boats. The boats employed in the herring fishing were of larger size, but also open. Since then great improvements have been made in the White Sea fishing vessels, which are now large-decked and well-equipped smacks. The crews are therefore able to proceed much farther out to sea, and to enjoy comforts when at the fishing grounds unknown to their fathers. The vessels now in use are also much safer than the boats which they have superseded.

Of these large fishing smacks there are now twenty-three belonging to the

fishermen of Broughty Ferry. They are from 15 to 28 tons burden. The crew consists of about seven men, and the cost of these modern fishing smacks is about three hundred pounds. There are also seven second class or open boats, of from three to six tons, which have a crew of four men each. The cost of these fishing vessels considerably exceeds seven thousand pounds, and the number of men employed almost two hundred, besides a large female population engaged in the preparatory part of the fishing operations. This is therefore a large, important, and valuable industry, the produce of which costs only the interest on the plant and the labour of the fishermen and their families. Of the value of the produce we can give no estimate, but it must be of great amount yearly.

The Chevalier de Johnstone, in his *Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745-46*, gives an account of his escape from Culloden. On his way south to Broughty, happening to pass by Duntrune, he applied to Mr David Graham, VI. in the account of the family of Duntrune, in the chapter on Dundee (Landward), for assistance and shelter. Mr Graham had two nephews in the rebel army, but "had remained quiet at home, without declaring himself." He says Mr Graham was out in 1715. Having little property after that unfortunate adventure, he entered the service of the East India Company, attained the command of one of their ships, by which he had acquired a considerable fortune, and raised his family.

Mr Graham, on hearing of the sad condition of the fugitive, had him brought to an inclosure on his property where there was very high broom. There he visited the Chevalier, apologised for not daring to take him to his Castle of Duntrune on account of his servants, of whose fidelity he was not assured. He promised to get him a boat and boatmen to carry him across the Firth, and to send him breakfast. Very soon the food was brought. He says, "I devoured seven or eight eggs in a moment, with a great quantity of bread, butter, and cheese," and a bottle of white wine, and another of beer, which were much relished. He had been for seventeen days previously upon oatmeal and water. For dinner he had beef, which disappeared as quickly as the eggs had done. After which Mr Graham and he drank a bottle of fine old claret together, and after telling him how to proceed, Mr Graham left him.

The instructions were :—At five o'clock precisely he was to climb over the wall of the enclosure at a place pointed out, where he would see the gardener

with a sack of corn on his back, whom he was to follow at some distance, till he entered a windmill when an old woman would take the place of the gardener, whom he was next to follow in the same manner to the village of Broughty, whither she would conduct him.

He found the gardener, and all went well with him, but among three or four old women, who passed the mill at the time, he was at a loss which to follow, until one of them made a sign with her head, which he understood. On reaching the top of the hill above Broughty she made him stop until she saw if all was ready, when she would return. After having waited half-an-hour he left the road, went forward to the brink of the hill, and lay down in a furrow, where he could see the way she would come. A few minutes after he had lain down eight or ten horsemen passed the place he had quitted. She told him the horsemen were dragoons, who had searched the village strictly, and had so frightened the boatmen whom Mr Graham had employed, that they absolutely refused to carry him over. She was so terrified that she was with difficulty induced to show him the way to the village, and the village inn.

On entering the publichouse the landlady, a Mrs Burn, whispered into his ear that he had nothing to fear in her house, as her own son had been in Lord Ogilvy's clan in the rebel army. She pointed out the boatmen, and he tried much to get them to ferry him over, to no purpose, as they were trembling with alarm at the threats of the soldiers. Two daughters of the landlady, pretty, young girls, he flattered, and got to plead with the men, which they did heartily, but with equally little success, after which the girls called them cowards. The elder asked the younger if she would take an oar, and she would take another, and they would row him over, to the shame of the poltroons. At last he took the oars to the boat, pushed it into deep water, took an oar himself, and the girls took the other by turns. They left Broughty at ten o'clock, and reached the Fife side before midnight, when the girls landed him, and showed him the road to St Andrews. He offered them money, which they refused, but he contrived to slip ten or twelve shillings into the pocket of the elder, and they parted.

There were many such episodes as this in the history of the fugitives after the "'45."

## CHAP. XI.—CARESTON.

Caraldstone, now Careston, was only erected into a parish in 1641, it having previously formed part of the parish of Brechin. The Church was built in 1636, by Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon, who was sole heritor of the district proposed for the new parish, holding under the superiority of the family of Panmure, proprietors of the Lordship of Brechin and Navar. Sir Alexander, taking into consideration the ignorance of his tenants, and pondering over the cause thereof, came to the conclusion that it was the distance of their dwellings from their Parish Church of Brechin. To remove their ignorance he resolved to have Careston and Pitforthie disjoined from Brechin, and erected into a new parish.

The erection of the parish was opposed by Sir Patrick Maule, the minister of Navar, and by the Commissioner of Brechin, in name of that burgh and parish. Notwithstanding this the General Assembly appointed and ordained the inhabitants of the said lands to repair to the New Kirk built by Sir Alexander upon the lands of Careston as their Parish Kirk in all time thereafter for divine service, receiving the Sacraments, and to use the kirkyard thereof for the burial of their dead. A Royal grant of the teinds of Over Careston, Pitforthie, and Balnabreich was made to it, 29th October, 1641, and ratified by Act of Parliament, 2d November, 1641. The stipend amounted to 45 bolls two firlots victual, of which two parts meal and the third part bear, and forty-five pounds Scots money, "as the same has been in use to pay yearly to the late pretended Bishop of Brechin."

The Church erected by Sir Alexander is called "a very fine little church, and a fine minister's manse." Sir Alexander "doted a stipend, and gave a glebe thereto out of his own estate." All this was done at the expense of the Laird of Balnamoon. This was perhaps the first Church Extension Church erected in connection with the Established Church. It was built and endowed nearly two centuries before the great and good Dr Chalmers started his famous Church Extension Scheme, which has proved so beneficial to Scotland.

The New Church of Careston is still a substantial, though plain building, with a transept, of one story. On the north side of the Church, opposite the pulpit, is an aisle, elevated a little above the floor of the Church, which was occupied by the proprietor, his family, and domestics.

There are various opinions regarding the origin of the name. By one

party it is said to be from Caril, one of Ossian's heroes, who is supposed to have been killed here, over whose sepulchre was a barrow, with an obelisk, or rather three large amorphous stones, on the top of it. The hillock and stones were close by the farmhouse of Nether Careston, which stands south of the Castle, and near the South Esk river, but the stones were removed about a century ago, and agricultural improvements have nearly obliterated all trace of the site. Another party supposes that the barrow and standing stones marked the spot where Carald, a Danish leader, in his flight from the battle of Aberlemno, was killed.

We may mention, in connection with the foregoing account of the origin of the name of the estate and parish, that there are other places in Scotland called *Careston*. In Banffshire the Earl of Seaforth is the owner of Careston, formerly the property of the Lords of Deskford. The ancient noble family of Seton were long in possession of the lands of Careston, in Fife. There may be other places in the country so called. The origin of the name given above may therefore be more fanciful than real.

In page XXVI. of the Preface to the *Registrum vetus de Aberbrothoc*, mention is made in early charters of Bricius as "judex" of Angus, probably holding his office under the great Earls. In 1219 Adam was "judex" of the Earl's Court. Some years later he became "judex" of the King's Court, and his brother Keraldus succeeded to his office in the Court of the Earl, for in the year 1227 we find the brothers acting together, and styled respectively "judex" of Angus, and "judex" of our Lord the King. The dwelling of Keraldus received the name of "Keraldistone," then Caraldstoun, and the office of "judex" becoming hereditary, and taking its Scotch style of "Dempster," gave name to the family, who, for many generations, held the lands of Caraldstoun, and performed the office of Dempster of the Parliaments of Scotland. This is the more probable source from which the name of the estate and of the parish had its origin.

The parish is bounded on the north by Menmuir, on the east by Brechin, on the south by Aberlemno, and on the west by Tannadice and Fearn. It is about three miles long by one broad, extends to nearly three square miles, and contains upwards of 2056 imperial acres. It is one of the smallest parishes, both in extent and population; indeed there are only four smaller parishes in the Kingdom, and both the Church and churchyard are correspondingly small, but the Church is sufficient to hold the living who attend it, and the graveyard to hold the dead who are entitled to be interred therein.

The river South Esk is for a short distance the southern boundary of the parish. From it the ground rises with a gentle undulating slope to a ridge near the northern boundary, from which there is a small portion that declines to nearly its northern termination. The soil over the greater part of the parish is deep black loam, resting on till, which is retentive of moisture, but drainage has improved its quality, and made it greatly more productive than it was in earlier times. In the southern portion of the parish the soil is of a reddish colour, the disintegration of the red sandstone, with a subsoil of gravel and sand, but it is fertile, and excellent crops are raised upon it. Some of the land adjoining the Esk and Noran is light and not very productive, unless in exceptionally favourable seasons.

The only rivers in the parish are the Noran and the South Esk, which unite within its bounds, and the scenery on their banks is beautifully ornamented with plantations. The banks of the Noran are in some parts extremely romantic, the stream tumbling over ledges of rock, and forming pretty cascades. The water in both streams is pure and limpid, but the Noran is specially pellucid. Tradition says that long, long ago, one of Scotland's Queens washed her linen curch or cap in the Noran where it bounds the parish, and she pronounced it the clearest stream in Scotland. Whether or not the Royal Lady really washed her cap or her hands in its waters we know not, but its waters are still running as clear and transparent as ever. The Esk and the Noran, for a long part of their course, run over a bed of rock or gravel, and therefore carry little moss or other impurities with them, hence the purity and brightness of their waters.

It is generally thought that the Roman *Castra Stativa Æsica*, or Camp on the South Esk, was situated near the junction of the Noran with that river, that it might command a ford on the Esk close thereto.

There are two artificial mounds in the parish, about 200 yards apart from each other, which are commonly called *Laws*. The Courts are supposed to have been held, and judgment given, on the one, and the sentence put in execution on the other.

The Law or Cairn of Balnabreich stood on an adjoining field, called the Law-shed, where many rude coffins and urns were found on removing part of the Cairn, which lay nearly due south of the site of the reputed monument of Carril, and in close proximity to the South Esk.

The earliest known proprietors of the lands of Careston were the family who subsequently assumed the surname of Dempster from their office. We

have already shown the connection of this family with Careston in explaining the origin of the name of the parish. The first mention of this surname which we have seen is that of Haldan de Demester, of the county of Perth, who did homage to King Edward I. in 1296. He may have been the King's Doomster for Perthshire, as the family of Bricius and Keraldus were for Angus.

The surname of Dempster was assumed by this family sometime before 1360, when the Collaces and the Dempsters became portioners of Menmuir. In 1370 David Dempster of Careston was one of the perambulators of marches in the neighbourhood. In the course of that year he bound himself to the Abbot of the Convent of Arbroath, of which he was Justiciary, to provide a qualified deputy to administer justice in the Abbey Courts, salary twenty shillings sterling annually, to be paid out of the issues of the Courts. The grandson of David resigned the office, and it was conferred on the Master of Crawford. His extravagance induced the Abbot and Monks of the Abbey to withdraw the appointment from Lord Lindsay, and confer it upon Ogilvy of Inverquhar, an act which led to the battle of Arbroath, fought on Sabbath, 13th January, 1446.

In 1379 King Robert II. granted a charter to Andrew Dempster of the office of Dempster in Parliament, and Justice-airs, and in the Sheriff Court of the shire of Forfar, to him and his heirs, with the usual fees belonging to the same.

The Dempsters had not received the fees attached to the office regularly, and in order to secure payment David Dempster, who held the office about a century after the date of King Robert's charter, raised an action before the Lords Auditors, and claimed ("tene pundis) amerciament of fee ilk Parliament," "of ilk Justice Are" held in Forfarshire, and "amerciament zerey of the extrect of the Sheref's Court of the sammyn," which the Lords Audiores thinkis that he suld be pait efter the forme of his infetment, maid be King Robert vnder the Gret Sele, schawin et productit. July 18, 1476.

For a long period the family prospered, and extended their possessions. They acquired Pitforthie, and had a charter of the property from James II. in 1450, as related in the chapter on the parish of Brechin. David Dempster of Careston is mentioned on 19th March, 1450. They purchased the Lordship of Muireisk and other lands in Aberdeenshire, of which they had charters from King James III. in 1481. Thereafter they were designed of Muireisk, and sometimes of Auchterless, one of their properties in the north.

The Angus families of Dempster began to decline in the latter half of the fifteenth century. We have shown in the proprietary history of Pitforthie, in the parish of Brechin, how Walter Dempster of Auchterless acted with the Church lands. Careston and his brother were two of the lawless band who in 1479 joined the profligate sons of the Lindsay Duke of Montrose, and carried off "twa Monkis," and some horses belonging to the Abbey of Cupar, for which act they were imprisoned for a time. On being released they followed up their evil conduct towards the Church, also by many heartless outrages against the widow and the fatherless, and their lands gradually melted away.

The Dempsters of Careston are frequently mentioned in the Reg. Epis. Brec. David Dempster is a witness on 2d June, 1446, on 24th July, 1447, on 21st July, 1450, and on 27th April, 1461; John Dempster on 23d June, 1497; William Dempster on 25th May, 1535.

William Dempster succeeded to Careston on the death of his father. He had charters of Caraldstoun, and also of the lands and mill of Pitmois, in the regality of Kirriemuir, from James V. in 1529, and he was one of those against whom the Bishop of Brechin, on 25th May, 1535, obtained decret for encroaching upon the Common of Brechin. William Dempster died shortly after the passing of this decret, and he was the last of the name of Dempster who was designed of Careston. The whole of the barony of Careston had not passed from the family at this time, as Dempsters retained portions of the estate for a long period thereafter, and David Dempster, "fiar of Peathill," one of the farms on Careston, so late as 1597.

The Dempsters of Muiresk and Auchterless continued some time in these properties after their relations, the Dempsters, ceased to be designed of Careston. Of this family was Thomas Dempster, the author of "*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*." His mother, a daughter of Lesly of Balquhain, had to his father twenty-nine children, of whom he was the twenty-fourth. The Dempsters of Dunnichen and of Skibo were descended from a younger son of Muiresk.

The barony of Careston appears to have passed from the Dempsters to the Lindsays, but the date of their acquisition of the property we have not learned. It must have been before the end of the sixteenth century, as Sir Henry Lindsay of Kinfauns, afterwards the thirteenth Earl of Crawford, owned the property on 17th January, 1600, as mentioned below in the proprietary account of Balnabreich. Sir Henry Lindsay, in 1608, resigned



Careston, Nether Careston, and Balnabreich, and the barony and lordship of Kinfauns, in favour of his eldest son, Sir John Lindsay, Knight of the Bath, as fiar, under his own liferent. By the death of Sir John, in 1615, who predeceased his father without male issue, these properties again reverted to Sir Henry.

We shall now give some account of the lairds of Balnabreich, Fuirdston, and Waterston, as they have each an early proprietary history, distinct from Careston, and then resume Careston.

The lands of Balnabreich lie in the parishes of Brechin and Careston, the larger portion being in the former. The lands now form part of the estate of Careston, but as they were sometimes possessed by others than the lairds of Careston, we give a short account of them.

Balnabreich—Bal-na-breith perhaps implies “the town of judgment.” The Law stood on an adjoining field, and here feudal justice may have been administered, perhaps by the family who held the office of Judex, and assumed the name of Dempster. Balnabreich had probably formed part of their property then, as it is now part of the estate of Careston.

In 1465 Sir David Guthrie of that Ilk bought the lands of Balnabreich. On 4th February, 1472, he granted a charter of them to Malcolm of Guthrie, his natural son, for payment to the King and his successors of 28 merks yearly at two terms, and to the disponent and his heirs a silver penny yearly. John Guthrie of Balnabreich was a witness in 1509. John Guthrie of Balnabreich was a juror in 1560. James Guthrie, portioner of Balnabreich, is mentioned on 9th June, 1589, and Andrew Guthrie of Balnabreich is mentioned on same date.

Balnabreich appears to have been divided into two parts, of which the Guthries had the eastern half. After it passed from the Guthries their eastern half was acquired by a family named Forrester. On 17th January, 1600, Janet Forrester, with consent of her son, granted an annual of 45 merks out of a part of the lands of Balnabreithe to Henry Lindsay of Carraldstoun and his heirs. The Lindsays had therefore acquired Careston, as already mentioned, in the end of the sixteenth century, including the half of the lands of Balnabreich. On 3d July, 1602, John Skene, son of Mr John Skene, Clerk Register, was retoured (No. 28) in the eastern half of the lands and town of Balnabreich, in the parish of Brechin.

On 31st December, 1595, Sir Alexander Carnegie, youngest son of David Carnegie of Colluthie, and uncle to the first Earl of Southesk, had a charter

of the west half of the lands and town of Balnabreich, with tower, fortalice, mill and mill lands, &c. He was afterwards proprietor of Balnamoon, and on 7th December, 1633, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon received a Crown charter of the lands of Balnabreich. He was also proprietor of Over and Nether Careston, Pitforthie, Peathill, and their pertinents.

On 30th October, 1629, George, Earl of Crawford, heir of Sir John Lindsay, Knight of the Bath, was retoured (No. 187) in the lands of Fuirtdon, Nether Careston, with the mill, Little Waterston, Breklaw, and Belliehillock, &c., A. E. £10, N. E. £40. On 19th June, 1629, the Earl was retoured, as heir of Sir John, in the lands of Easter Balnabreich.

In the Land of the Lindsays, p. 228, it is said, "About 1630 the lands of Shielhill, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and Easter Balnabreich, were sold by George, Earl Crawford, to John Ramsay, who had been laird of the western part of the last-named property for some time previously." It is probable therefore that Sir Alexander Carnegie had only received Crown charter of the western part of the lands in 1633. Ramsay may have acquired them from Sir Alexander at a later date, as the Ramsays did possess the whole of Balnabreich at an after period.

On 4th July, 1667, Alexander Ramsay of Balnabreich was retoured (No. 431) in the western half of the town and lands of Balnabreich, with the mill and salmon fishings on the South Esk, as heir of Margaret Cramond of Wester Balnabreich, his grandmother, and (No. 432) in the eastern half of the lands of Balnabreich, as heir of John Ramsay of Balnabreich, his father, E. 14 m. *feudifirmæ*.

The lands of Fuirdstone formed part of the estate of Careston at some periods, but at other times it was the property of distinct lairds. We have also found that Careston has sometimes been called Fuirdstone.

On 21st July, 1618, Ann and Elizabeth Rae, first and second daughters and heirs portioners of Adam Rae of Pitsindie, in Perthshire, were retoured (107-108) in the lands of Careston, called Furdstone; lands of Nether Careston, with the mill of same; lands of Little Waterston, Braklow, and Bolliehillock, in special warrandice of the land of Kinfauns, Pitsindie, &c., A. E. £10, N. E. £40.

On 15th December, 1658, John, Earl of Ethie, heir of Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, his immediate younger brother, was retoured (371) in the lands and barony of Careston, called "Foordtoun," the lands of Nether Careston, with the corn and waulk mills, the lands of Little Waterston, Brocklaw, and

Berriehillock, and a piece of arable land called the Haugh, on the north side of the water of South Esk, with the office of Dempster in Parliaments, Justice Courts, and Circuit Courts of the Sheriffdom of Forfar, A. E. £10, N. E. £40.

In a decret of the valuation of the teinds in 1758, the description is, "the lands and barony of Caraldstone, formerly called Fuirdstone, with the tower, fortalice, and manor place." In Lord Spynie's charter, dated in 1606, Mr Jervise says the expression admits of being read "a part of the lands of Careston were so called." This may be so, but in the retour (No. 187) given above, the lands are called Fuirdston, the name *Careston* not being mentioned.

The tower or fortalice of Fuirdstone, referred to in the decret of 1758, is mentioned by Monipennie in 1612 as the Castle or Tower of "Bannabreich" (p. 169). He also mentions the Castle of Carrestoun. About the beginning of this century the ruins of a large house called the Castle of Fuirdstone were removed from a field west of the farmhouse of Balnabreich. For many years after the removal of the ruins, stones, the remains of a building, were frequently turned up by the plough in the vicinity of the old fortalice. It appears as if Balnabreich, Careston, and Fuirdston had been names used in common for the same place, or for portions of the place. Fuirdstone is not now the name of any of the farms in the estate or parish of Careston, but Careston and Balnabreich are names still retained.

Anciently the lands of Waterston formed an estate, from which an old family assumed their surname, and they were long known as Waterston or Walterston of that Ilk. They may have been vassals of the old Lords of Fearn, the lands having been in the parish of Fearn until Careston was erected into a parish. The date when the family obtained possession of the lands is unknown, but it must have been in, if not prior to, the fourteenth century. The earliest known charter in connection with the property is of half the lands of Waterston, granted by Regent Albany at Falkland in 1406-7. It is to David, son and heir of John de Watterstoun, of the half of the lands of Wattystoun, on his own resignation, with an annual duty of eight merks furth of the Thanedom of Tannadice. (In. to Ch. 164-33.) The family had therefore owned the property for at least one generation, and perhaps more, before that date. The charter is witnessed by Sir David de Barclay and others.

David Waterston of Waterston is mentioned in the Reg. Ep. Br. on 7th August, 1447, and on 21st July, 1450. On 13th October, 1450, he was one

of the Assize for ascertaining the marches between the lands of John de Collace of Menmuir and the Muir of Brechin, belonging to the Church. Sir John Strymgeour, Constable of Dundee, and Richard Lovell of Ballumby were of the Assize, which was ordered to be made by precept of James II. to the Sheriff. (His. of Br., 26.)

Hugh Waterston appears as a juror, 28th April, 1483, and the same person, or perhaps his son, was a juror, 9th April, 1514. (His. of the Car., p. 522 and p. 527.) Hugh Waterston of that Ilk was one of an Assize in 1519. (Reg. de Pan., p. 292.) The family appears to have declined after this period. On 25th May, 1535, Bishop Hepburn complained that several of the neighbouring lairds had encroached upon the Muir belonging to the Church. Among these were William Dempster of Careston, David Waterstone, portioner of the lands of Waterstone, John Fenton of Ogil, &c. The parties were called, witnesses examined, and the boundaries defined, which extended from the Gallows of Keithock on the east to the Gallows of Fearn on the west, the Muir to be a Common, as it had been past memory of man. A Walter Waterston of Waterston is mentioned, 25th May, 1587 (Reg. Ep. Br.), and this is the last of the name as Laird of Waterston we have met with.

Having given some account of the early proprietary history of the several distinct estates into which the property, subsequently known by the common name of Careston, was divided, we now resume the proprietary account of the barony.

Sir Henry Lindsay, in 1618, borrowed money from William Forbes of Craigievar, giving him a bond over Careston and Finhaven in security. Sir Henry succeeded to the Earldom in 1621. On the death of Earl Henry, in 1623, he was succeeded by his son, Earl George, who, about 1630, sold Easter Balnabreich, and Shielhill in the parish of Kirriemuir, to John Ramsay. About same period Lord Spynie took up the bond held by Craigievar, and thus became proprietor of the baronies of Careston and Finhaven. On 19th March, 1623, he had a charter of Careston.

We have mentioned in the account of Balnabreich that on the last day of December, 1595, Sir Alexander Carnegie had a charter of half the lands of Balnabreich. He was afterwards proprietor of Balnamoon. In the New Statistical Account of the Parish it is said that during the reign of James VI. the Earl of Crawford was relieved from a position of impending danger by the legal acumen of Sir Alexander Carnegie, or his father, Mungo, but at the

great expense of parting with the lands of Careston, which thus passed into the family of the Carnegies of Balnamoon. In the "Land of the Lindsays" the same story is related.

If any of the Carnegies acquired the estate of Careston in this manner it is more likely to have been Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, who was an able lawyer, and a Senator of the College of Justice, and acquired various lands. On 1st March, 1595, he obtained from James VI. a charter of the baronies of Dunnichen and Lour, and the estates of Ochterlony and Carraldstone. It is probable that these, or at least some of these properties, were acquired by him from his half brother John, as mentioned, Vol. I., p. 363.

On the death of Sir Robert, in 1632, it was agreed among his brothers that David should get Dunnichen; John, Lour; and Alexander, Careston. He had previously got a charter of half the lands of Balnabreich. He is the ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon. With the estate of Careston Alexander Carnegie obtained the office of Dempster in Parliaments, and in Justice and Circuit Courts of the Sherifffdom of Forfar. He was served heir to Sir Robert on 15th December, 1658.

The Carnegies retained Careston until 1707, when Sir John Carnegie sold the estate to Sir John Stewart of Grandtully and Murthly. His arms are still on the front of the Castle of Careston, and much of the carved work therein was added by this family, but they did not retain the estate long. This family was descended from Alexander, Lord High Stewart of Scotland in the middle of the thirteenth century. The Royal Family have their descent and designation of "Royal Stuart" from the eldest son of the said Alexander, and the Grandtully Stewarts from his second son through a daughter of Lord Bute. It was a grandson of the first Baronet of Grandtully who married the Lady Jane Douglas, the only daughter of the penultimate Marquis of Douglas, and sister of the Duke of Douglas. It was their son who was the cause of the famous "Douglas case," and who ultimately succeeded to the great Douglas estates, though not to the titles, he not being descended through the male line of Douglas. In 1790 he was created Baron Douglas, and he was for many years Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire.

The Stewarts sold the lands of Careston in 1720 to Major George Skene, of the family of Skene of that Ilk, in Aberdeenshire. The first who bore the name was so called from having killed a wolf with his *skean* or dagger. In 1318 the Bruce erected the lands and loch of Skene into a barony, and gave it to his faithful adherent, Robert Skene. The family continued in all but

uninterrupted succession in the estate of Skene until 1828, being upwards of five centuries, when the last direct male descendant died.

The legend of the wolf is, that a younger son of Donald of the Isles saved the life of Malcolm II. from being killed by a large wolf, which pursued him from Kibblein Forest, in Mar, to within a short distance of the city of Aberdeen. The wolf had come up to the King, and was in the act of springing upon him, when young Macdonald, winding his plaid around his left arm, rushed in between the King and the wolf, thrust his left arm into the mouth of the wolf, struck it to the heart with his *skean* or dirk, cut off its head, and presented it to the King. For this brave act his Sovereign rewarded him with land in Aberdeenshire, including Skene. The dirk is said to be still preserved in the family repositories. This legend is at variance with the grant to the family by Robert I., but they may have had a part of Skene prior to it, as the grant by King Robert is to Robert de Skene.

Chiefs of the family of Skene fell at the battles of Harlaw, Flodden, and Pinkie respectively. James Skene, who succeeded to the property in 1634, was a loyalist, and for some years an exile. His second son, a Covenanter, was made prisoner by the troops of Charles II. at Rutherglen, and executed at Edinburgh on 1st December, 1680.

Major Skene was a grand-nephew of James, above mentioned. He served with distinction during the wars in Queen Anne's time. He had two children, daughters, who were both married at the same time, the one to her own cousin, the proprietor of Skene, and the other to Sir John Forbes of Foveran. Their father, by his will, left Careston to the daughter who bore the first son. Mrs Skene was the first to present her husband with a son, and that son, in right of his mother, and in terms of his grandfather's will, succeeded to Careston estate, and on the death of his father succeeded to Skene, and became the chief of the old family of Skene of that ilk. He was the twenty-first in succession from Robert Skene, the friend of Bruce, who had a grant of Skene in 1318. He was also the twelfth in succession, from father to son, who bore the Christian name of George.

George Skene, of Skene and Careston, married a daughter of Forbes of Alford, by whom he had five sons, who all died without leaving issue, and two daughters. He made great improvements upon the estate of Careston, and upon the mode of cultivation of the land.

We formerly mentioned that the first Lord Panmure and another heritor prevented the destruction of the Round Tower of Brechin. This other

heritor was George Skene, the last proprietor of the name who possessed the estate of Careston.

This gentleman was a very accomplished musician, being a fine singer, and one of the best performers on the flute of his day. He was in his youth a universal favourite, but was ruined by an unfortunate event. At a meeting where wine, as was then the practice, flowed too freely, a person present insulted him grossly, and in accordance with the custom of the times, a duel was the result, when Skene shot his antagonist dead. Immediately thereafter he went abroad. After some years' absence he returned to Careston a sadly changed man. From being the gayest of the gay, he never thereafter touched a musical instrument, and became a sort of recluse.

After the death of George Skene, of Careston and Skene, on 29th April, 1825, the properties fell to his brother, Alexander, who was deaf and dumb. He only survived about two years. The property then devolved upon Mary, the eldest sister of the two last mentioned male proprietors of Careston, who was married to Alexander, third Earl of Fife. She had to the Earl two sons, James, fourth Earl, and General Sir Alexander Duff. The Earl succeeded his maternal uncle, Alexander Skene, in the properties of Skene and Careston. On the death of his uncle, the Earl, in 1857, James, son of General Sir Alexander Duff, succeeded to the honours and estates of the family, as fifth Earl of Fife. In 1846 he married Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Errol, and by her had a family of sons and daughters.

The estate of Careston remained in the noble family of Duff, Earls of Fife, until the year 1871, when it was purchased by John Adamson, the present proprietor, from the late Earl of Fife. The estate was strictly entailed, but the present Earl, then Lord Macduff, being over 21 years of age, gave his consent to the sale, and ratified the sale after he reached the age of 25 years, thus completing the transaction. Mr Adamson is the son of the late William Adamson, a shipowner in Dundee, who at his death left a family of sons and daughters. Of these John, who was a merchant in Dundee, and afterwards in Blairgowrie, carried on his business so successfully that he was able to acquire the splendid domain of Careston.

He married Susanna Miller, the daughter of Captain William Shaw of Newhall, parish of Kettens. She died on 27th November, 1851, aged 33 years, leaving a son, William Shaw Adamson, younger of Careston. John Adamson, Laird of Careston, is proprietor of the entire parish of Careston,

and also of lands in the adjoining parishes of Brechin, Fearn, and Menmuir. The estate is of large extent, and although it is situate in four parishes, it is a very compact property. Mr Adamson and his son are both J.P.s for the County of Forfar.

The date of the erection of Careston Castle is not known. We have already mentioned the probable origin of the name of the lands as taken from the residence or town of Keraldus, the Judex. He had a dwelling on the property, and the original Castle of Careston may have been built on the same site. The author of the *New Statistical Account* of the parish says the Castle was erected about the year 1400, but he gives no authority for the statement.

John Monipennie's brief description of Scotland was published in 1612, and had been written sometime prior to that date. He mentions "the Castles and Towers of Melgund, Flemingtoun, Woodwre, Bannabreich, Old Bar, with the parke, Carrestoun, and Balhall," p. 169. These had all been existing, probably inhabited and well known, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, but how long they had been erected before that period we do not know. Ochterlony (See Vol. II., p. 266) says the house was built by Sir Harry Lindsay of Kinfauns, afterwards Earl of Crawford. We have already shown that he had acquired the estate about the end of the sixteenth century.

The proprietors of Careston prior to its passing to the Lindsays must have had a residence on the estate, probably on the site of the present Castle, and Sir Harry Lindsay had either made additions to the ancient Castle, or taken it down and built a new Castle, which may be the most ancient portion of the present Castle of Careston.

Whoever may have been the builder of Careston Castle, there is no doubt that the original building has been altered and added to, and its external appearance quite transformed oftener than once since it was first erected. The interior of the Castle has also been materially changed, some of the later proprietors having ornamented the principal rooms in a somewhat singular, but very handsome, manner.

The present Castle, as originally erected, must have been a grand and imposing structure. The front consisted of a centre building of three storeys, flanked by two wings of four floors each, which project about twenty feet from the main building. The space between the projecting wings has been covered in with lead at the height of one storey, and forms a fine entrance hall and lobby. On the roof of this section there is a pleasant and safe promenade.



One of the additions made by a former proprietor to the old Castle consists of lofty but heavy-looking battlements and turrets, which frown upon you as you enter the domain from the road to the north of the Castle. This portion of the mansion is very massive, has a grand appearance, and is the most castellated part of the edifice.

One of the proprietors of Careston had found the Castle too small for his family, friends, and retainers. He was careful to procure increased accommodation, and adopted a novel mode of attaining his object. He incased a considerable part of the exterior walls of the Castle by building a new wall at some distance outwith the ancient walls. The space between the original and the modern walls was divided into floors, and rooms, and covered with a roof. In this way the number of apartments in the Castle was increased, but some of the original rooms, instead of having light and air from without, as formerly, had only borrowed lights, which rendered them all but useless.

The new outer apartments completely enclose the corbels of the turrets, and prevent them from being seen outside the Castle. The battlemented heads of the turrets rise above, and are seen over the top of this curious addition, but as the turrets are not seen in their entirety, their stunted appearance, and the objectionable outside building, disfigure the external aspect of the grand old baronial Castle. The removal of this addition would restore the Castle to the noble and imposing appearance it had in the days of the Lindsays and Carnegies.

All the principal rooms in the Castle and the old staircase were particularly rich in sculptured and other decorations. These afforded indubitable evidence of the refined taste of the proprietor who had them erected, and of the genius and skill of the artist by whom they were designed. They chiefly consisted of armorial bearings, allegorical representations, and curious grotesque ornaments.

The Castle may not have been erected by Sir Henry Lindsay, but there is no doubt a considerable part of the elegant sculptures, architectural embellishments, and armorial bearings, including the Royal Arms of Scotland, and the tablet with the inscription immediately below the arms, with which some of the apartments in the old Castle are adorned, were put in by him.

One of the early Carnegie proprietors of Careston continued the work of decoration which the lightsome Lindsays had so far proceeded with, many of the heraldic bearings and other sculptures having been erected by him in some of the rooms. Above what was at one time the grand entrance to the Castle,

on the north side of the low building, are the arms of Carnegy of Balnagoon.

The Stewarts of Grandtully and Murthly, who succeeded the Carnegys, also added to the ornamentation of the Castle internally and externally. The Arms of Sir John Stewart, with the date 1714, are still displayed on the front of the Castle.

The magnificent sculptures, figures, blazons, and other embellishments in the Castle were for ages the glory of the baronial walls of Careston, and the pride of the Lords of the barony.

One of the subsequent proprietors of Careston having property in a northern county, removed a considerable part of the splendid sculpture from the walls to decorate a residence he was erecting on his other property. Thereafter the Castle was long untenanted, and it and the surrounding policies being uncared for, speedily became dilapidated. A grand avenue of stately trees, which led from the South Esk to the Castle, and many other large and lofty trees in the park, were cut down. Water percolated through the roof of the Castle, the damp loosened the fastening of many of the sculptures, and they fell on the floor, and everything in and around the Castle showed signs of decay.

The present proprietor of Careston has done much to make good the injury to his mansion by the previous long neglect. The principal rooms in the original Castle have been thoroughly repaired, the sculptures replaced in their former positions, the staircase, walls, cornices, doors, and windows restored as in the olden time, and the apartments handsomely furnished. There is still much to do, however, before the Castle and the spacious policies by which it is surrounded can be made like what they were prior to the period when they were allowed to fall into decay.

The dining and drawing-rooms, the grand staircase, and about half a dozen bedrooms are decorated with the sculptures and heraldic bearings to which we have referred, and we will only further give a short account of a few of them. The mantelpiece of the diningroom has the Airlie Arms in the centre, with the motto, *A. Fin.* On each side of these are nude figures with urns, from each of which a serpent is issuing. On the right and left of the fireplace are male and female satyrs. A well-executed sculpture of the Royal Arms of Scotland, around which are banners, shields, and other military trophies, and two nude human figures riding on lamas, adorns the mantelpiece in the drawingroom. Nude figures of a man and a woman, about life size, with cornucopiæ in their hands, festooned in a tasteful manner, and united by a

*Pan's* head, decorate each side of the fireplace. Directly under the Royal Arms is a tablet with the following lines, no doubt in allusion to the bravery of David, first Earl of Crawford, in defeating Lord Welles at a tournament in London, in presence of the King and Queen of England, and of his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert II. The Royal Arms here were granted only to Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, who was afterwards created Earl of Crawford:—

“THIS. HONORIS. SINGE.  
 AND. FIGVRIT. TROPHE. BOR.  
 SVLD. PVSE. ASPYRING. SPRE.  
 ITIS. AND. MARTIAL. MYND.  
 TO. THRVST. YAIR. FORTVNE.  
 FWRTH. &. IN. HIR. SCORNE.  
 BELEIVE. IN. FAITHE.  
 OVR. FAIT. GOD. HES. ASSINGD.”

Inside of the west wing and facing what seems to have been the principal stair is a group of arms in oval shields. In the centre are the Carnegy Arms. On the right are—1, Halyburton of Pitcur; 2, Wemyss of Wemyss; 3, Blair of Balthayock; 4, Carnegy. On the left are—1, Foulis of Colington; 2, Earl of Gowrie; 3, Earl of Haddington; 4, Earl of Airlie. In the centre bedroom are the Arms of the Earl of Gowrie, with the motto, *Deeds Show*; in the western bedroom, those of the Earl of Haddington, with the motto, *Presto et Presto*; and in the west wing bedroom, those of Blair of Balthayock, with the motto, *Virtute Tutas*. In another bedroom is a sculptured representation of a Highlander playing on the bagpipes; and in another are two peasants in short tunics, each having a flail, with sheaves of corn, forks, and rakes beside them.

The grounds in front of Careston Castle presented an extraordinary appearance to the astonished occupants of the mansion on the morning of the 5th April, 1645. Instead of the sheep and oxen which usually grazed in the spacious park, many hundreds of armed men, firmly bound in the arms of Morpheus, lay thickly strewn in all directions, while about one hundred caparisoned horses fed around them. These wearied men and horses were the heavy-armed portion of the troops of the Marquis of Montrose, with their brave and impetuous leader at their head. In the evening of the 3d April he left Dunkeld, and marched rapidly to Dundee, which he reached early the

following forenoon. His troops at once stormed the town, and were proceeding fast with their work of destruction when Montrose was informed that General Baillie with the Covenanting army was close at hand. It was with great difficulty that he got his drunken soldiery to leave so rich a town unsacked, and so much spoil behind. At last he got the troops to leave the town by the east, after setting fire to the Hilltown, as Baillie entered the town from the west.

Montrose proceeded towards Arbroath as rapidly as he could get the intoxicated men to move. He then altered his course, turned to the north-west, reached the South Esk, which he crossed at one of the fords near Balnabreich, and onward to Careston Castle, on the lawn in front of which the men at once lay down, and immediately fell asleep. The men had had no sleep for two nights in succession. They had marched nearly seventy miles, skirmishing frequently on the way from Dundee to Arbroath, and they had stormed Dundee, and indulged in many excesses there. No wonder that after such a masterly retreat and so great fatigue their slumbers were profound, but they were not destined to be of long duration.

Montrose had given Baillie the slip, and also Hurry, the other Covenanting General, who was lying in wait for him at Brechin, but this only stimulated their exertions to overtake him. On learning of their near approach Montrose had his men roused again, but so overcome were they with fatigue and sleep that many of the soldiers had to be pricked with swords before they could be awakened. Once on the move they immediately made for Glenesk, and were soon within its bounds, and for the time being, safe.

The present proprietor, in making the alterations upon the Castle, found in the upper or attic floor three *Queen Bess* muskets, which doubtless had been left by some of Montrose's soldiers on the memorable occasion of their visit to Careston. These interesting memorials now add to the adornment of the grand staircase of the Castle. There were also found in the same part of the Castle two pairs of skates, which, with the muskets, are also kept as curiosities.

Sir Alexander Carnegie was proprietor of Careston at the period when Montrose visited it. They were related through the marriage of Montrose with a daughter of the Earl of Southesk, but were politically opposed to each other.

The Rev. John Gillies was the first Presbyterian minister of Careston after the Revolution. He occupied the charge from 1716 till 1753. He left two

sons, the Rev. Dr John Gillies, who wrote the life of George Whitfield, and other works. He was for 44 years minister of the South Parish, Glasgow. Robert, the other son, was a merchant in Brechin, and became proprietor of Little Keithock. We have already given a short account of the descendants of this family in the chapter on the parish of Brechin.

On 29th October, 1631, King Charles I. gave Sir Alexander Carnegy of Balnamoon, Knight, a grant of the teinds of Over and Nether Careston, Balnabreich, Peathills, and Pitforthie, with their pertinents. He was then the proprietor of these properties.

In the Reg. Epis. Bre., Careston is spelled eighteen different ways. In old documents the writers paid little attention to the orthography of proper names. In giving copies of or extracts from them we have generally given the proper names as written in the documents from which they were taken, though they frequently vary considerably.

The people in and bordering upon the Braes of Angus were very superstitious in the olden time. They firmly believed in ghosts, and many people, both young and old, would have made a long detour rather than pass alone in the dark spots supposed to be haunted by a ghost.

A *White Lady* was one of the most common appearances which ghosts assumed, and few parishes were without one of these fair but dreaded apparitions. Careston was not behind its neighbours in respect of its supernatural visitors. It had its *White Lady*, who had been wronged while in the body, and who, now that she was a spirit, was wont to traverse the district around the old Castle of Careston where the woods were close, but though harmless, she was feared, and her haunts avoided.

*Jock Barefoot* was another troubled spirit who haunted the district between Careston and Finhaven, but as the wrongs he suffered when in the body were inflicted in Finhaven, we may give some account of him in the chapter on the parish of Oathlaw.

Early in the season, before spring has merged into summer, fields and muirland, whin-covert and hedgerow, throw off their sombre wintry look, and assume their lovely but very varied summer tints of green. Then may be seen and heard, while flitting from bush to bush, from sprig to sprig, a little bird, with distinctly marked showy plumage, the while uttering his monotonous song, *tac, u-tac, u-tac, tac, tac*. This is the gaily attired, sprightly, Whinchat.

The Whinchat is a migratory bird, arriving before the middle of April, and leaving immediately after the middle of September. In about a month after their arrival they have finished their courting season, and commenced nest-making.

The site chosen is always on or close to the ground, sometimes in a grass field, in which case it is generally near a hedgerow; at other times on the moorland, under a tuft of heather; but the favourite spot is at the bottom of a large whin where the herbage is dense.

The bird is always shy, and gives man a wide berth, but in the construction of their little home they are exceedingly careful that no act of theirs should betray the site. When collecting the materials for it the male will not go near the nest if man be in the vicinity. Then he will fly about from twig to twig, at a distance from it, uttering his call note to inform his mate that he is not forgetting his duty, but that danger is near, and he must remain away until he can reach his home without revealing the spot. The Whinchat has been watched for a considerable time to try if, by its movements, the site could be discovered, but the wary bird, as if knowing the object of the watcher, remained aloof until the danger was over.

The nest is generally in a small cavity in the ground. It is formed of dry grass and moss, lined with some hair and soft fibre. There is little skill displayed in its construction, and as it is in the midst of rank herbage, it is not easily discovered. It contains from four to six eggs, a little pointed at both ends, with a number of lightish brown spots in a circle around the largest end. The young are tended by their parents for weeks after they are fledged, and old and young then form little parties. The Whinchat only rears one brood in the year, so that the parents are able to spend some time with their offspring.

The Whinchat is not, at any period of its life, injurious to man. On the contrary, its food wholly consists of beetles, worms, grubs, and insects of various kinds, some of which it catches while the bird is on the wing, and some on the ground. It loves to sit on a ridge turned up by the plough, the body still, but the tail in motion. It is then on the outlook for food, and the moment an insect appears feet and wings carry it quickly to seize it, and the bird then returns to the ridge to watch for other prey. It also loves to sit on pendant branches of trees which nearly reach the ground, as it can from them dart forward to secure an insect on the ground, or fly upward to catch one passing on the wing.

The Whinchat sings when on the wing as well as when sitting on a spray, and his notes are heard in the twilight and throughout the day. It is curious to hear his song from hedgerows and other elevated positions in the gloom, and to see the bird flitting hither and thither among the branches, but as the light wanes they drop down to the ground to spend the night, as they never roost among the branches.

The Whinchat ceases his song early in the season. His warbling is heard throughout May and June, but by the early weeks of July his paternal duties become light, his song is less and less frequently heard, and finally ceases. The birds moult in the end of that month and in August, but their new plumage is comparatively plain, and contrasts very singularly with the pretty and rich attire with which they were adorned at the time of their union in spring.

As we have already said the gorse cover is the favourite resort and resting-place of the Whinchat, and from this circumstance, and from his call bearing some resemblance to the sound *chat*, the bird may have got the name of Whinchat. Some of the grounds around Careston Castle, and in other parts of the parish are choice homes of this beautiful little warbling chorister.

## CHAP. XII.—CARMYLIE.

The district of Kermyle or Carmylie was not erected into a parochial charge until 1609. Previous to that time there was a Chapel where the Church now stands, mentioned in old records as “our Lady’s Chapel of Carmylie,” where the Monks from the Abbey of Arbroath performed divine service.

This Chapel was erected by David Strachan, the proprietor of the district, by deed dated 5th March, 1500, and ratified 20th January, 1512-13. Of this Chapel Malcolm Strubble was chaplain, and his successors were bound to keep a school at the Chapel of Carmylie for the instruction of youth.

The Chapel was styled after the Most Glorious and Blessed Virgin Mary of Kermyle. The services were to be for the salvation of the Most Excellent Prince James the Fourth, King of Scots, and his ancestors and successors; of the Bishop of Brechin; and for the salvation of the souls of the founder, and of Jonet Drummond, his spouse, and their children, fathers, and mothers, ancestors, and successors, and all the faithful departed. David Strachan endowed his Chapel with five merks out of his manor of Carmylie and mill, forty shillings annually out of his other husbandry lands, four acres of land

at the east end of the Milton of Carmylie, an acre of sward or meadow on the south side of the mill lade, a toft and garden in the Milton, and pasturage on the Common of Carmylie.

We think it very probable that the older portion of the present Church was built by Strachan. It had many masons' marks on it, and in several respects it resembled the Church of Fowlis-Easter, to be described in the chapter on the parish of Lundie.

When Carmylie was erected into a parish the presentation to the Chapel, thereafter to be to the Parish Church of Carmylie, was given to David Lindsay by James Strachan of Carmylie, with consent of his curators, Alexander Strachachin of Brighton, George Struthers, and Alexander Strathauchin, fear of Brighton. This document is dated 1st May, 1609. The original presentation is at Panmure. Parliament in that year ratified, "the Erection of the Kirk of Carmylie in ane Paroch Kirk conforme to the actis of the Kirk maid thairanent."

David Lindsay had not remained long at Carmylie, George Ochterlony having been admitted minister in 1611. It is probable that David Lindsay had been translated to Kinnettles, as a minister having the same name was admitted to Kinnettles before 10th September, 1610.

The Act of Parliament for the erection of the Parish Kirk of Carmylie is as follows :—"Act anent the Church of Carmylie, 1609. Our Sovereign Lord, with the advice of the Estates of Parliament, ratifies and approves the erection of the Kirk of Carmylie in ane Parish Kirk, conform to the acts of the Kirk made thereanent; like as his Highness, by advice aforesaid, of new erects the said Kirk in ane Parish Kirk, and ordains the same to enjoy and bruik all the privileges and commodities righteously belonging to ane Parish Kirk, by the law and consuetude of this kingdom; and the territory to be designed thereto by the Presbytery of Aberbrothock, to repair and resort thereto in all time coming, without prejudice to the Lord Marquis of Hamilton further than is contained in this erection."

The Rev. James Small, who was minister from 1720 to 1771, was the father of Dr Robert Small, one of the ministers of Dundee, who wrote the excellent account of that town, published in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland; also a work on astronomy, called "Kepler's Discoveries."

Patrick Bryce was minister of the parish for 45 years. He died 21st June, 1816, aged 84. His only child was married to — Webster, minister of Inverarity, son of a merchant and Bailie in Forfar. Six of their sons were



lawyers, and one a physician. One of the six is now Sheriff Clerk of Forfarshire.

Carmylie is the original name of a Castle which was long the residence of the proprietors of the lands by which it was surrounded. The word is probably of Celtic origin. It signifies "the top of a rocky or bare place," which is very descriptive of the situation, as the Castle, the foundations of which adjoin the farmhouse which retains the name of Carmylie, is near the summit of one of the highest grounds in the parish.

When the district was erected into a parish in 1609, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Strachans, proprietors of Carmylie, the name of their estate was given to the new parish, and it has ever retained the name of Carmylie.

The Parish Church is a plain substantial structure, of ashler work, with a small belfry, pleasantly situated near the bank of the Elliot, which here is but a rivulet. It is surrounded by a graveyard, which was lately extended on the north side, and by a few trees. The manse and manse garden are not far from the Church, which is conveniently situated for the parishioners.

Although without ornamentation, tradition says that David Strachan, the principal heritor at the period when it was built, about 1609, became bankrupt in consequence of his great exertions to have his Parish Church built in a superior manner. Although 272 years old it is still in good repair, and likely to stand for many years to come.

The parish is somewhat oblong in shape, and is bounded by Dunnichen, Kirkden, and Guthrie on the north, Inverkeillor and St Vigeans on the east, Arbirlot and Panbride on the south, and Monikie on the west. It is about four miles in length, by three in breadth, and it extends to about twelve square miles, or about 7200 imperial acres.

The parish is a hilly district, being a continuation of the Sidlaw range. The general elevation of the parish is nearly four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and it rises gradually from the south to the little rounded eminences which the Sidlaws here assume. Most of these are cultivated to their summits, and the higher of them rise to about two hundred feet above the level of the lower portions of the parish, or about 600 feet above the ocean.

From the top of these heights, which run in the form of a crescent from south-west to east, a magnificent prospect is obtained in all directions.

The soil is chiefly of a dark colour, like fine black vegetable mould, but it

is of a mossy nature, and, being retentive of moisture, moss-loving plants grow freely. In some parts it is light coloured and friable, while in others it is deep alluvial soil, but the really good land is of small extent. Owing to the high elevation of the parish, and the damp and mossy nature of a large area of the land, the climate was formerly moist and cold, and the crops late in coming to maturity, but these drawbacks have been at least partially removed.

Within a comparatively recent period a large extent of what was formerly moor and moss has been brought under cultivation, and many marshy places and a large portion of the cultivated land have been drained. These operations made the land drier, the air purer and more salubrious, stimulated the productive power of the soil, brought the crops earlier to maturity, materially increased the produce, and greatly improved the quality of both grain and green crops. More might yet be done in this way, as there still remains a good deal of uncultivated land in the parish which it would be for the advantage of all connected with the district to bring under the influence of the plough.

The farm steadings in the parish are generally substantial, commodious, and suitable for the farmers, and for their stock and crops, but some of the roads leading to them would bear to be improved.

There is some rather pretty and some romantic scenery on the Elliot where it passes through the policies of the Guynd; but with this exception there is little of the beautiful in the parish, the greater part of it being bleak and unattractive. Around the quarries, which abound in the district, huge mounds of rubbish, the *tirings* of the quarries, and the debris of their working, greatly disfigure the appearance of the ground in their vicinity. Were these unsightly heaps judiciously planted with shrubs and trees, in a few years what are now rude masses would become ornamental hillocks, and afford much needed shelter to the upland district of the parish.

The Elliot or Elliot is the largest stream in the parish, but, as is the case in all high-lying districts, from the summit ridges of which the land slopes down in various directions, it is for some distance only a rivulet. It flows from the eastern end of a peat bog called Dilty Moss, in the north-west corner of the parish, and after traversing it, passing near to the Parish Church in its way, and through the grounds of the Guynd, it enters the parish of Arbirlot, runs through Kelly den, and falls into the sea below Kelly bleachworks. Several rivulets join the Elliot in its course, but in its ordinary state it is only a small stream.

From the west end of Dilty Moss another rivulet runs to the westward, joins the Kerbet near to Fotheringham Castle, and after a circuitous journey, in which, as the Dean, Isla, and Tay, it passes Glamis Castle, Cardean House, Coupar Angus, Perth, &c., it falls into the ocean at Buddon Ness, not very far from where the Elliot is lost in it. The eastern stream from Dilty Moss runs a course of about eight miles, while the western stream is nearly ten times that length.

In the year 1485 a lease of the teinds of the lands of Carmylie was granted by the Abbot of Arbroath to Robert Strachan and Janet, his spouse, for a yearly payment of twenty merks. In 1499 the lease was renewed to David Strachan for twenty-three merks Scots, and some services in addition to the money rent.

In the rejoicings which were held when the Chevalier de St George came to Panmure House, in 1715, the bell at the Church of Carmylie was, according to tradition, rent, and thereby rendered useless. The rejoicings were short lived, as the Pretender was obliged to flee the country again within a little space, as were also the Earl of Panmure and other rebel and ruined Lords.

There was neither a school nor a schoolhouse at Carmylie in 1729, and the kirk, kirkyard, dykes, and bell were all in a ruinous state.

A good Free Church and Manse were erected in the parish soon after the Disruption in 1843, in which the Rev. Dr Wilson laboured. He was afterwards translated to Dundee, and was minister of Free St Paul's Church for many years. He is now one of the Clerks of the Free Assembly, and has the charge of the offices of the Free Church in Edinburgh, duties which he performs with great ability and much advantage to the Church. The Free Church buildings in this parish are plain but convenient, and they are situated some distance south of the Parish Church.

The Carmylie quarries have been wrought for many years, and they are well known throughout the county, and far outwith it, pavement and other stones lifted from them being sent to various distant towns in Scotland and England.

The higher parts of the parish are chiefly composed of old Red Sandstone. Masses of sandstone rocks of great thickness, hard grain, and fine quality, not far from the surface, abound in the eastern districts of the parish. The strata in the different quarries vary very considerably in thickness, grain, and position. The sandstone rock is found in beds, the one overlaying the other, but

separated by beds of slate-clay or caum-stone, alternating several times before the working bottom of the quarry is reached.

The thickness of the beds of sandstone, and also of the caum vary from a few inches to many feet. Some of the layers of rock are rough rubble, and only fit for coarse masonry, while others, generally, but not always, well down in the quarry, are solid, hard, and durable, and take on a good polish. Occasionally huge masses are raised, thirty to forty feet in length, ten to twenty in breadth, and several feet in thickness. From these blocks large pieces, weighing from ten to twenty tons, are sometimes cut for mangle stones and other special purposes, and sent off from the quarries.

The principal export from the quarries consists of pavement stones, which are dressed by machinery on the spot, and sent off squared and ready to be laid down in their bed if so wished. The superior quality of the Carmylie pavement is well known, and many hands are employed at this branch of the trade. The footpaths in many towns and much flooring of buildings are laid with Carmylie pavement. Extensive quantities of stones for building purposes are sent off also, the rock being very suitable for this purpose, it having a flat bed, being easily wrought, and quickly built.

In some parts of the parish a dark-coloured igneous rock, of soft whinstone, overlies the sandstone. It is locally called *scurdy*. Good specimens of fossils occasionally obtained in the Carmylie quarries, enrich the museums, public and private, in the county.

A branch railway extends from the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Line at Elliot Junction to the quarries. By it the stones are sent from the quarries over all the country.

There were two chapels in the district which is now the parish of Carmylie. The Chapel of Both, as it is called in the Reg. de Aberb., p. 189, had been erected at an early period, it being in existence in the time of Abbot Walter, 1252-1256. The Chapel was dedicated to S. Lawrence. Richard of Montealt of Ferne was a Justiciary of Scotland in 1242. He had several sons, one of whom had probably erected the Chapel, as Walter, Abbot of Arbroath, became bound to him to provide an honest chaplain from among the Monks of his house for the Chapel of S. Lawrence, within the lands of Konan-Mor-Capil (Conon-Muir-Chapel), to serve perpetually. For this purpose Lord William Mont Alto granted to the Abbot and Convent the lands of Konan-Mor-Capil in perpetual gift. The Chapel stood in what is now called the Chapelshade, lying a little to the west of the farm steading of Backboath.

Beside the Chapel there was a well, which was drained. In the beginning of this century part of the walls of the Chapel, some stones in the graveyard, and the wall by which the Chapel and its burying-ground were surrounded were removed, and the site turned into arable land. Some of the mouldings and other ornamental hewn work of the Chapel were built into the walls of the steading.

The other Chapel we have noticed in the beginning of this chapter.

In the Reg. Epis. Brech. I., p. 10, there is a copy of the charter of the Chapel of Boath, with the lands of Carncorthy given by Walter Maule of Panmure to the Cathedral of Brechin, and on page 12 there is charter of confirmation of same by King David II.

An instrument was found in the Chapel of Pitarrow which referred to the Chapels of Both, Brecklay, and Caudham. It showed that an annual reddito of ten merks out of certain lands had been given to these Chapels. The document was given up to Robert de Crannoch, Chanter and Vicar-General of Brechin Cathedral, on 6th July, 1442, but we are not aware that any steps were ever taken to make the annual available for either of these Chapels.

Near the summit of Carmylie Hill there is a tumulus called the Fairy Hillock, or Knowe. It was in former days believed to be a favourite haunt of the "Little Folk," and the place where they held their nightly revels. In 1835 this tumulus was investigated. Among half-burnt bones, &c., several penannular rings were discovered, varying in size from two-thirds of an inch to two inches in diameter. They are quite plain, as if they had been formed by simply cutting and bending into shape a rod of bronze wire. There was also found at the Fairy Knowe a rude amorphous boulder of about two tons in weight, which bore the representation of a human foot upon the lower side. The origin of this mark is popularly attributed to the mysterious wonder-working people, the Fairies.

On Boath Hill there once stood several upright stones called the Kemple or Temple stones, which were supposed to have been a Druidical Temple, but utilitarian improvements swept them away. There were also several sepulchral cairns, the largest of which was on the farm of Skiichen, and extended over about a quarter of an acre. They have almost all disappeared, and from the large cairn hundreds of cartloads of stones were taken and used for drains and such purposes. Several stone coffins containing urns were found in different parts of the large cairn, one of which is in the Antiquarian Society's Museum

in Edinburgh. Human bones have been dug up in several places in that neighbourhood, and urns have been got where there were no cairns, calcined bones being in most of the urns found in the parish.

The lands of Carmylie, with its Castle, had probably formed part of the domain which Sir Peter Maule obtained with his wife Christine, the heiress of the Valoniis, as they were in possession of the family of Panmure at an early period.

Sir Henry Maule espoused the cause of King Robert Bruce, who conferred the honour of Knighthood upon him. Alexander Strachan of Carmylie married Christian, only daughter of Sir Henry. Before 1325 Sir Henry Maule of Panmure gave a charter of the lands of Carmylie to John Young of Strachan. On 27th August, 1346, King David II. granted a confirmation charter of the charter by Sir Henry Maule to Alexander, son and heir of John Young of Strachan, of the lands of Carmylie. In Robertson's Index, p. 37-6, the confirmation charter is said to be to Strathaghun of Carmyle, Drummayeth, Hackmangerum, Achyclare, Moncur, by Henry Maulea of Panmore. These lands were given as dower with Christian Maule to Alexander Strachan.

Alexander of Strachan bought the lands of Awchinar and others from John of Gasliter, with consent of William Maule, on 2d February, 1365.

Before proceeding further with the proprietary history of Carmylie we think some account of the family of Strachan will be interesting.

The *Strath* through which the *Aan* runs from Mount Battock to the Feugh river, in the north-west district of the Mearns, has given the name *Strachan* to the district. In the beginning of the thirteenth century (1215) Waldeve de Strachachyn granted a charter of the lands of Blackerock to the Monks of St Andrews. In early charters the name is always written, with various minor differences, in that way, although now curtailed of its useless letters, and written Strachan.

From that period the family of Strachan were long honourably known as landed proprietors of various estates in Kincardineshire and in other counties of Scotland. In the Mearns the family were for many generations owners of Thornton, Monboddo, and other estates. In this county they possessed Carmylie, Tarric, Claypots, Brighton, &c.

On 28th May, 1625, King Charles I. raised Alexander Strachan of Thornton to the degree and dignity of a Knight-Baronet, being the third in precedency upon whom that honour was conferred. Sixty years after the creation of the first baronetcy of Strachan of Thornton a second baronetcy was granted to a

cadet of the old barons of Thornton. Thomas Strachan, a soldier of fortune, who joined the army of Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, was by King James VII. created a Knight-Baronet to him and the heirs male of his body. Given at Whitehall, the 8th May, 1685. To distinguish his baronetcy from the elder branch Sir Thomas assumed the territorial designation "of Inchtuthill," but this style was not continued by his successors.

The elder title passed from Sir Alexander to his son, Sir Alexander. Upon his death, without male issue, the baronetcy went to Sir James Strachan, a clergyman at Keith. He married Margaret Forbes, and had a son, Sir James Strachan of Thornton, who was perhaps the father of Francis Strachan, the Jesuit at Paris. He resigned the title of the baronetship to a John Strachan in Sweden, who designed himself of Thornton, and was supposed to be a descendant of the Thornton family. The title is probably extinct, there being no baronet named Strachan in the roll of baronets of the United Kingdom.

Sir Thomas, first baronet of the second creation, died without issue, when the baronetcy was assumed by Patrick Strachan, M.D., physician to Greenock Hospital, his younger brother. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who commanded H.M. ship *Oxford*, of 70 guns, in 1771. He died without issue in 1777, and was succeeded by Richard John, the eldest son of Patrick, the brother of Sir John, Patrick having died in 1776, the year before Sir John. Sir Richard John saw much service in the Navy, and in 1799 was promoted to the "Captain," 74 guns. While cruising off the Ferrol, in command of a squadron, in November, 1805, he fell in with a division of French ships which had escaped from Trafalgar. Sir Richard attacked them, and after a decisive engagement captured four line of battle ships, which he sent into Plymouth. Honours were heaped upon him for this gallant and brilliant exploit. He died after 31st January, 1828, without leaving male issue, and the second baronetcy in the family of Strachan of Thornton became extinct by the extinction of male heirs.

In 1365 Alexander Strachan of Carmylie received a charter of the lands of Morphie Wester, in the Mearns, from King David II. He was by David II. appointed Coroner of the Counties of Forfar and Kincardine.

Alexander Strachan had by his wife, Christian Maule, two sons, Alexander and Henry.

King David II. granted a charter to Alexander Strathquhin of the Coronarship of Forfar and Kincardine, with £4 land out of the Sheriff's offices. Robert II. granted a charter to Alexander de Strathechyn of Carmylie of the

office of Coronership of the Sherifffdome of Forfar and Kincardine, by resignation of Alexander de Strathechyn of Auchintoly.

On 5th February, 1382, Robert II. granted a charter at Perth confirming the charter of the lands of Carmylie.

On 17th June, 1405, Robert III. granted a charter confirming a charter by William Mauld of Panmoor to John Strathachane of Carmylie of the lands of Carmylie, Drumadicht, Hakwrandrum, Achlare, with the park, and Whyt-hill, with the milne and brewhouse of Strathes, Copproshill, Moncur.

King Robert III. granted to Alexander Strathaquhin of Carmylie an annual out of the lands of Inglistoun, Brigton, Kinnettlis.

On 7th February, 1508, David Strachan of Carmylie granted a charter at Dundee of the lands of Carmylie to Alexander Strachan, his son and heir, whom failing his son James, brother of Alexander. On 9th February, 1508, two days after the date of said charter, Sir Thomas Maule, Kt., granted a charter, dated at the Church of Monikie, confirming the said charter by David Strachan. David Strachan of Carmylie is mentioned in Reg. Ep. Bre., 20th January, 1512-3. Shortly after this date David Strachan died. Alexander, his son, on succeeding to the property, granted a bond of manrent or personal service and attendance in favour of his superior, by which he bound himself by an oath to become "man and retainer, both in household and outwith household," on his own expense, to Sir Thomas Maule and his heirs whenever he was ordered to "ryd or gang and to take part with my said maister in all his actions, causes, and quarrels, mowet or to be mowet be quhatsomever person or persons."

Sir Thomas Maule, accompanied by Alexander Strachan and other great vassals and retainers, went with King James IV. to Flodden, where most of them fell, including, it is supposed, Alexander Strachan. Alexander Strachan, junior, is mentioned 1509.

The Strachans retained possession of Carmylie for a long time after Flodden. Strachan of Carmylie is mentioned in the History of the Carnegies, p. 34, in 1539. Thomas Strachan of Carmylie had decreet against Thomas Strachan of Cairnton for non-entry duties out of the lands of Auchlair and Westerhills since 1513, dated 12th December, 1543. David Strachan of Carmylie married Isobella, daughter of Lord Gray, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

On 7th September, 1601, James Strachan of Carmylie, heir of his father, James Strachan of Carmylie, was retoured (No. 23) in the lairdship of



Carmylie, comprehending the dominical lands called Mains of Carmylie, with the manor house, lands of Lochlair, Whitehillpark, Westhills, Midhills, Backhills, Easthills, Newton, Milton, with the mill, Cockhill, Gotmuirheads, Muirlands, Crosden, and town and lands of Montqubir, with common pasture in the Moor of Panmure, and advocation of the Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Carmylie, in the barony of Panmure, lands of Skichen, eastern part of the dominical lands of Panmure, the eighth part of the lands of Skryne, half the lands of Skryne occupied by Robert Kyd, three-fourth parts of the mill and mill lands of Skryne, half of the lands of Fishertown of Skryne, with half the port and fish, an annual of £20 from the lands of Pitskellie, in the parish of Barrie; in the lands of Guynd, in the regality of Arbroath. Two years before the date of this retour Strachan of Claypots, in the parish of Dundee, was retoured in parts of the lands of Skryne, Fishertoun of same, &c.

On 16th November, 1616, Patrick Strachan of Carmylie, heir of James Strachan of Carmylie, his brother, was retoured (No. 94) in the Carmylie portion of the lands enumerated in the above retour (23), A.E. £8, N.E. £32. On same day Patrick Strachan of Carmylie, heir of Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 95) in the lands of Skichen, and in the lands of Guynd.

The Strachans had not retained Carmylie very long after the date of these retours. The lands were acquired by Patrick, first Earl of Panmure. At his death, in 1661, his son, Earl George, was retoured in them (No. 384) and in the other lands of the earldom, and in 1671 his son, also Earl George, was retoured (No. 449) in the lands of the earldom. They still form part of the estates of the Earl of Dalhousie, the heir of the Maules of Panmure.

Master Gilbert Gardyne was minister of Monifieth in 1565. In 1571 he was minister at Fordyce, and was Moderator of the General Assembly held at Stirling that year. On 16th August, 1592, he agreed to marry Isobell, sister of James Strachan of Carmylie, "in the face and presence of the Visible Kirk of God," and he bound himself to infest his wife "for all the days of her lifetime, and the heirs male to be procreate betwixt them, in all and hail the lands of Botht," within the regality of Arbroath and Sheriffdom of Forfar. He was proprietor of the lands of Boath in this parish.

The Panmure family had retained a kindly feeling towards the descendants of their old retainers, the Strachans of Carmylie. In August, 1661, a presentation to the parish of Tarves, one of the Churches which had belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, was issued by the Earl of Panmure in favour of John Strachan, a member of the old family of Strachan of Carmylie. In 1683 he

was translated to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, and he was subsequently Professor of Divinity in the University there.

About the middle of the fourteenth century John de Balinhard, the owner of the lands of that name in the parish of Arbirlot, disposed of them to Sir William Maule, the proprietor of the barony of Panmure, for the lands of Carnegie, of which barony they formed a part. By a charter, dated in 1358, King David II. confirmed this transaction.

The barony of Panmure, which was gifted by William the Lion to Sir Philip de Valoniis, came to the Maules by the marriage of Sir Peter Maule with the Lady Christine Valoniis, the heiress.

From the lands of Carnegie, which were afterwards disjoined from the parish of Panbride and annexed to the adjoining parish of Carmylie, in which they lay, the new proprietor assumed the name of Carnegie, and was known as Carnegie of that Ilk. Carnegie was a barony, and it included Carnegie, Mossholes, Drum, Greystone, and the adjoining slate quarries.

On 21st July, 1450, John Carnegie of Carnegie and Walter of Carnegie, his brother, are mentioned in Reg. Epis. Brec. II., p. 79; and of same date John of Carnegie of the same, and Walter of Carnegie of Guthrie are mentioned, do I., p. 141.

The property continued in the family for three or four generations after the death of the first John Carnegie of that Ilk, but they fell into decay in the main line, and on the 24th August, 1513, Sir Thomas infested James Carnegie and Isobel Liddell, his spouse, in the half lands of Carnegie. James Carnegie had no son, and three years before his death, 22d July, 1527, he resold the lands to Sir Thomas Maule, having previously had a wadset upon them from Sir Robert. A branch of the family, descended from the second son of the first laird, rapidly rose into importance, and from them sprung the noble houses of Southesk and Northesk.

The lands of Carnegie did not remain long in the Maules, as they were acquired by John Carnegie, natural son of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, shortly after the middle of the sixteenth century, and thereafter he took the name of John Carnegie of that Ilk. Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird bought the lands of Carnegie from John Carnegie or his heirs about the end of the sixteenth century, and they were retained by the main line.

Three years after the Restoration of Charles II. James, the second Earl of Southesk, obtained from his Majesty a charter, dated 3d August, 1663, by

which the lands of Carnegie and others were erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Carnegie in all time coming, the manor place of Carnegie to be the principal messuage. The lands included in the barony besides Carnegie were Garlat, Mainsbank, Kembraid, Braikie, Boleshan, Craigs, Auchrannie, Cuikston, Blackstone, Drumslogie, Blacklunans, and others in Angus.

After the forfeiture of Carnegie in 1716 the lands of Carnegie and others remained for a number of years in other hands, but they were re-purchased by Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow at a public sale in Edinburgh on 20th February, 1764, at the upset price of £36,870 14s 2d sterling. The lands of Carnegie were included in this purchase.

Shortly thereafter the lands of Carnegie, Glaster, Panbride, and the superiority of Balmachie were excambed with William, Earl of Panmure, for the lands of Over and Nether Kincraigs, Balbirnie Mill, Pantaskall, and the half of Arrat, all in the barony of Brechin and Navar. Since this excambion the lands of Carnegie, Glaster, Panbride, and Balmachie have remained the property of the family of Panmure.

The estate of Carnegie when excambed comprised the following eight farms:—Carnegie proper; Hillhead of Carnegie, including Glaster; Curleys, to the west of Hillhead; Birns, on the west of Dilty Moss; East Skichen and West Skichen, southward from Birns; Mount Quhir, east of Carnegie; and the small holdings of Muirheads. The rental of these, as shown in the Valuation Roll 1862-63, amounted to £1268.

The Castle of Carnegie stood about a hundred yards from the site of the present farmhouse, and a small part of the ruins, moss grown, still remain. The appearance of the old fortalice, its size, or its defensive powers when the property of the Carnegies, are unknown. "Car" is a fort, but the etymology of Carnegie has not been satisfactorily solved.

The district around bears many evidences of having been occupied by early races of men. It abounds in names having "Car" as a prefix, which is of constant occurrence where Celtic tribes have prevailed. There had been fortalices at most of them when occupied by the Celts. We have mentioned above several pre-historic remains which have been discovered, but we cannot tell the race or races whose handiwork they were.

Carnegie had Panmure on the south, and Carmylie on the north, the former the seat of the Maules, and the latter the abode of the Strachans, each some two miles apart from the others. To the east were the Ramsays, and the Boccas were at Panbride.

On Glaster Muir a market called Glaster Fair was held annually. When the family of Panmure exchanged the lands of Glaster with the family of Kinnaird for those of Meikle Carcary, the Fair of Glaster was removed to a part of Montreathmont Moor, where it is now held, and this part of the Moor has got the name of Glaster Law.

The lands of Glaister or Glaslitter, &c., is an old property. Eustachio of Glaslitter is mentioned in 1254, and Bal de Glacelister in 1256. John of Glasreth, son of Sir Randolph of Dundee, is mentioned as having got an acquittance of 10 merks, part of 30 merks due to Henry Maule for confirmation of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery, on 29th June, 1312 and 1325. William of Glasletrum was a witness before 1325. John of Glaister appears to have acquired the lands of Glaister, Auchlair, &c., early in the fourteenth century. He was one of the sons of Radulphus de Dundee (Rauf of Dundee).

Ralph of Dundee did homage to Edward of England in 1296, and again in 1306. Before the latter date he was knighted. In 1286 he was one of an inquest regarding the boundaries of the pasture lands of Panmure. Sir Ralph, on 23d August, 1292, received from Sir William Maule of Panmure a charter of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery, which lands he had previously received from the mother of Sir William. Sir Ralph died about 1312.

John of Glaister succeeded his father in the lands of Benvie and Balruddery and others, for in 1312 he appears to have obtained these properties, and in 1325 John of Glasrich, son and heir of the late Sir Radulphus of Dundee, had a confirmation charter of these lands from Sir Henry Maule of Panmure.

In 1365 John Glaster of that Ilk sold the lands of Auchinlair and others to Alexander Strachan of Carmylie, with consent of William Maule, his superior. The family of Glaister appears to have retained possession of the lands of Glaister, from which they assumed their surname until 1389, when they must have resigned them into the hands of the Superior, as on 1st May, 1389, William Maule of Panmure gave his brother Henry a charter of the lands of Glaslitter, the redendo of which was a pair of white gloves. Sometime prior to this, in 1368, Gilbert Glasseter of that Ilk bought from Alexander Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, a lease for life of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery.

It was in that year, 1368, that Gilbert of Glassert, with consent of his overlord, Maule of Panmure, resigned the lands of Benvie and Balruddery into the hand of Alexander Scrymgeour. The sale and the lease had probably been concluded at the same time.

The Glaisters do not appear to have been lairds of any lands in Angus after they parted with those of Glaister, but they may have farmed Benvie and Balruddery for sometime.

The orthography of Glaister differs in almost every document in which the name occurs. Glas-tor is Gaelic, and signifies "grey or grassy hillock."

The lands of Glaister appear to have come to John Carnegie as part of the lands of Carnegie. He sold them to Patrick Maule, 13th April, 1585. A few years thereafter they were in possession of Arthur Erskine of Glaster, who sold them to David Carnegie of Kinnaird on 23d March, 1596. About the middle of the eighteenth century Sir James Carnegie sold the lands of Glaister, Carnegie, Panbride, &c., to William, Earl of Panmure, taking lands near Kinnaird from the Earl in exchange for them, as already mentioned.

A considerable part of the barony of Panmure, gifted to the family of the Valoniis by King William the Lion, lay in what is now the modern parish of Carmylie. Since the barony came to the Maules with the heiress of that family, with the exception of 48 years between the forfeiture of the estates, in 1716, and their repurchase in 1764, the Maules and descendants of the family have been in uninterrupted possession of many of the lands in the ancient barony of Panmure. It is unnecessary to say anything more regarding the proprietary history of these lands.

Some portions of the old barony were alienated, and for times, shorter or longer, in possession of other families. We have given some account of these families. Some of them flourished for many ages, declined, and became extinct. Others disappeared more quickly. The lands once owned by these parties have again fallen into the old stock. Carnegie also returned to them by exchange. The Earl of Dalhousie, the descendant of the Maules, and the possessor of their properties, now owns all the portion of Carmylie which was included in the old barony of Panmure, and came to the Maules about 660 years ago.

The lands of Cononsyth appear to have formed part of the barony of Inverkeilor, but we have not ascertained much information regarding its early history. The first proprietor of Cononsyth whom we have met with is William Thowles (?) Tulloes of Cononsyth, 20th May, 1493. The Gardens or Gardynes are the next. In June, 1508, Lord Invermeath conveyed back part of the lands of Balnamone and Bonnyton, in the parish of Maryton, to David

Garden of Cononsyth (who had married one of the heiresses of Bonnyton), son and heir apparent of David Garden of Cononsyth and his wife, Janet Tulloch. In 1511 Master David Gardyne of Cononsyth was patron of the chaplainry dedicated to St John Baptist, in the Parish Church of Inverkeilor.

The next family we have found lairds of Cononsyth is the Raits, of the family of Halgreen, near Bervie, but we do not know if they acquired it from the Gardens, or if there were intermediate proprietors. On 8th May, 1628, William Rait, heir of Robert Rait of Cononsyth, his father, was retoured (No. 181) in the lands of Cononsyth, in the barony of Leys, A.E. £6, N.E. £24; in the dominical lands of Leys, and lands called the Easter and Wester Bordouris, in the barony of Leys, and in warrandice, A.E. £4, N.E. £16.

On 17th July, 1655, William Rait, heir of his father, William Rait of Cononsyth, was retoured (No. 349) in the lands of Cononsyth, of old within the barony of Inverkeilor, now in the barony of Leys, and in warrandice of the said lands of Cononsyth, of the Mains of Leys, and the lands of Easter and Wester Borders, within the said barony of Leys. Valuation as stated above.

The Raits continued to possess the estate of Cononsyth for a considerable period after the date of the retour No. 349. They were lairds of the property when Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire in 1684-5, and for sometime afterwards.

James Ogilvy, second son of John Ogilvy of Inshewan, born in the second or third decade of the eighteenth century, is designed of Cononsyth. It is probable that the property passed from him to the Browns, as the estate of Cononsyth was subsequently in possession of the family of the Browns. James Brown owned it before the end of the eighteenth century. James Brown of Cononsyth was in the beginning of the century interested in the flax spinning mills at Arrot, Friockheim, and Trottick, and he erected the Bell Mill in Dundee in the year 1806. It is still in operation, and although 75 years old it shows little sign of decay, and from its solid appearance it looks as if it would stand for other 75 years. The laird of Cononsyth was one of the early pioneers of flax spinning by power, and the Bell Mill is a grand monument of his intelligence and enterprise. He was the father of Andrew, James, John, and William Brown, who were all extensive flax spinners and merchants in Dundee, and long held high position in the town, but the name, as spinners, is now extinct in Dundee.

Cononsyth came into possession of the Smarts, corn merchants in Montrose,

early in the century. William Smart was laird in 1820, then followed Alexander Smart, who was succeeded by his son, Robert Smart of Cononsyth, who died sometime after 1860. The estate was subsequently acquired by John Ewan, merchant and manufacturer, and for three years Provost of Dundee, who is the present proprietor.

The mansion house of Cononsyth is a small but comfortable building, generally occupied by the farmer of the dominical lands or mains of the property. It stands on an elevated situation, surrounded by a small plantation, and it commands an extensive prospect of the country to the south and east, and of the German Ocean beyond.

James Strachan, a native of Aberdeen, who was Bishop of Toronto, in Canada, taught a side school at Cononsyth about the years 1793-4.

The Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., the inventor of the reaping machine, became minister of the parish of Carmylie, in succession to the Rev. Dr Wilson, who resigned the parochial charge at the Disruption. Dr Bell died there, 22d April, 1869, aged 69 years. Many improvements have been made on the reaping machine since Dr Bell's invention was first tried, and the greater part of the grain grown in the country is now cut by the reaper.

In the time of Abbot Walter Panter, circa 1411-1446, there is a note of the marches of Dumbarrow in 1434, bearing this title—"Thir ar the merches dedyvand Dunberrow on euery syde, that is to say, betwix the landis of Gardyn, Connansyth, the Boch (Boath), the lordship of Eidwy, Auchermegyty, and the landis of Presthok." The register contains minute details of the marches, which are interesting to those concerned with the several properties.

The lands of the Guynd had long been one of the possessions of the Abbey of Arbroath. Abbot Walter Panter records in the Register the marches that bounded the Miltonmuir, the East Brax, and the "Bishop's lands of St Andrews" as follows:—"In the fyrst, begynnand at the Ramdenheid, and fra thynce passand south-west to the tod-holis, and sae furth to the aiken bush, and sae on to the blind or beld stane, ondyr the dikys of the Brakkys; and sae on to the denheid of Gutheryne (Guynd), ondyr the gait, as the induellaris of Gutheryn cummys and gays to Sanct Vigians Kyrk." The lands of Guynd were then part of the parish of St Vigeans. The old march does not vary much from the northern boundary of the parish of Arbirlot from the head of the Ram Den to the Elliot water.

In 1549 James Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath, granted a charter of that por-

tion of the lands of Guynd which had been disjoined from St Vigean, and annexed to the new parish of Carmylie, in favour of John Beaton of Balquharry (Balquharg), for services performed by him, including "the defence of the Monastery against the invaders of the liberty of the Church in these times when the Lutherans are endeavouring to invade the same." In Arbroath and its Abbey, p. 222, it is said—This grant was probably annulled at the Reformation, as the charge of the Temporalities describes the "lands of Guynd" as set in feu to David Strachan of Carmylie. In the retour of service of the lands of Carmylie (No. 23), dated 7th September, 1601, given above, the lands of Guynd are included; also in retour No. 94, dated 16th November, 1616. So that the Strachans owned the property or part of it in the end of the 16th, and for some time in the 17th century.

There is some difficulty about the proprietary history of the Guynd, as there also is about the Abbots of Arbroath at this period. The Guynd appears to have passed from John Beaton, who obtained the property in 1549, by retour (No. 590), on 5th July, 1597, to his son, James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow. On 11th June, 1605, Robert Beaton of Balfour was retoured (No. 44) in the lands of Guynd, as heir of James Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews.

The Beatons retained the Abbacy until the death of James Beaton at Paris on 25th April, 1603. It was subsequently acquired by the Hamiltons. The first Marquis resigned the temporalities into the King's hands, and they were conferred upon his eldest son, James, second Marquis, in the end of the 16th century. He had a charter of the Abbey in 1600, and the lands, &c., were erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, 6th July, 1606. He died on 5th May, 1625. Of that date James, third Marquis, was retoured (No. 154) in the lands of Guynd, and many other lands, as heir of his father, also Marquis James.

The retours in favour of the Hamiltons and some of those in favour of the Beatons carried the superiorities of the lands only, and not the lands themselves.

Patrick Strachan, who was retoured in Carmylie and the lands of Guynd in 1616, had within a comparatively short period thereafter, but we have not ascertained the year, sold the Guynd to the family of Ochterlony, who in 1614 had sold the lands of Kelly, in the adjoining parish of Arbirlot, to the Irvines of Drum.

In 1634 a contract regarding the feu-duties payable out of the lands of



Guynd was entered into by James, third Marquis of Hamilton, the lord of erection, and John Ochterlony of Guynd, of the ancient family of Ochterlony of that Ilk. On 12th April, 1676, John Ochterlony of Guynd, heir of John Ochterlony of Guynd, his father, was retoured (No. 466) in the lands of Guynd.

On 6th May, 1680, James Beaton of Balfour, heir of David Beaton of Balfour, was retoured (No. 476) in the lands of Guynd. It appears from retours No. 466 and 476 that the lands of Guynd had been divided into two distinct portions in the 17th, if not also in the 16th, century. John Ochterlony of Guynd married Katherine Maule of the Panmure family. Their initials, IO : 1657 : KM. are upon the Guynd pew in the Church of Carmylie. They were probably the parents of John Ochterlony, who was retoured in the lands of Guynd on 12th April, 1676. It was he who wrote the very valuable and interesting account of the Shire of Forfar in 1684-5.

The Earls of Panmure were successively retoured in the superiority of the lands of Guynd, and many others which were included in the purchase of the Abbey of Arbroath from the Earl of Dysart on 26th November, 1642. On 1st April, 1662, Earl George (No. 384), as heir of his father, Earl Patrick. On 16th May, 1671, Earl George (No. 466), as heir of his father, Earl George. On 27th April, 1686, Earl James (No. 502), as heir of his brother, Earl George.

The Ochterlons made the house of Guynd their residence from the date of their acquisition of the property until the death of the last male descendant of the family, who died on 20th November, 1843. He was succeeded in the estate by James Alexander Peirson, representative of the Peirsons of Balmadies, now Ochterlony. He married a daughter of the laird of Glenmoriston. He also lived at the Guynd, and during his residence there he greatly improved and beautified the property. He died on 9th August, 1873, without leaving issue. He was a maternal nephew of John Ochterlony, with whom the male line ended.

Margaret Ochterlony, second daughter of John Ochterlony of the Guynd, and sister of the last Ochterlony laird, who died in 1843, was married to James Peirson, to whom she had a son, who succeeded his uncle. She died at the Guynd on 21st March, 1849, aged 77 years. The family burying-place of the Peirsons is the Chapelyard in the parish of Rescobie.

The mansion house of Guynd was erected in 1817 by the last John Ochterlony of the Guynd, and is a handsome structure, consisting of a centre build-

ing, in which is the main entrance under a portico supported on pillars, and two wings, beyond each of which is a neat one-storey building. The house is situated on an elevated site, on the right bank of the Elliot, near the south-eastern side of the parish.

The high ground and wood in the vicinity of the house limit the view in some directions, but in others, and especially to the eastward, it is very extensive, and includes the town of Arbroath, which is well seen. The mansion is surrounded by healthy plantations, and many large trees.

At the Den of Guynd there appears to have been an encampment in early times. It is on an eminence formed by the junction of two ravines, called, the one the Den of Guynd, and the other the Black Den. It is triangular in form, precipitous on two sides, and defended on the other by a ditch and dike. It is called Dunhead, and was probably a Caledonian or Pictish fort.

The den is a pretty and romantic spot. A small rivulet runs through it, and falls into the Elliot a little below the mansion house.

The last Ochterlony laird of the Guynd was, from his peculiar habits, far from careful of his dwelling, as he made no repairs, and it was rapidly becoming decayed, but his nephew, who succeeded, attended to it, made it wind and water tight, and the grounds, which were all but a tangled wild, he transformed into scenes of beauty. Mrs Peirson resided in the Guynd after the death of her husband.

Mrs Elizabeth Townsend Peirson of the Guynd is the second daughter of the late James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston, in Inverness-shire, and Moy, in Morayshire, by Harriet, daughter of Patrick Cameron of Glenevess, county Inverness. In 1857 she was married to James Alexander Peirson of the Guynd, who died in 1873. He was a J.P. and a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Forfar.

The estate of Guynd is now in possession of the trustees of the late James Alexander Peirson of the Guynd. The name was in early times spelled Gwythen (Geith-an, an exposed marshy place?).

James Beaton, who was retoured in the Guynd, &c., in July, 1597, was the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow. He changed his professed religious opinions more than once, as he found it suited his purpose best, but he died a Roman Catholic. At the Reformation in 1560 he passed over to France, carrying with him all the titles of property and other documents, relics and valuables belonging to the See of Glasgow, and left them by his

will to the Scots College and Carthusian Monastery in trust, to be restored to the Cathedral of Glasgow when the inhabitants again became Roman Catholics, but as this event has never happened Glasgow is still without her stolen property. It is understood that many of the things removed from Glasgow were returned to the Romish College at Blairs, on the banks of the Dee, in the Mearns.

The Yellow Bunting or Yellow Hammer is a well known bird, being widely distributed throughout the kingdom. Its plumage is generally a bright yellow, with beautifully mottled brownish yellow on the back, which distinguishes it from all the other little choristers common in the country, and the dress of few of them surpasses in splendour that of the Yellow Bunting.

Our lively, pretty little yellow friend frequents all kinds of scenery in the lowland districts, and he is at home in each of them. He is not a migratory bird, as he remains with us throughout the year. In this respect he is like most of the Finch family, of which he is one, whose food chiefly consists of seed. Although this be the case with old Finches, it is a singular thing that there is not one of the whole Finch family that feeds its young on the same description of food as is consumed by the parents at other seasons. It is on the larvæ of insects, and on the insects themselves, that the young Finches, including the Yellow Bunting, are wholly fed, and on which the old birds also subsist during the summer months, and the quantity of grubs, caterpillars, and other noxious insects which these birds consume is enormous. The good they thus do ought to afford them universal protection, the more especially when we know that much of the seed these birds consume in winter consists of that of weeds which farmers and gardeners wish to have extirpated from the soil.

The Yellow Bunting has a peculiar mixture of curiosity and caution. It observes a person carefully, but at a distance beyond the reach of any missile which might be thrown at it. The bird will proceed in advance of the person, flitting from tree to tree, and eyeing him as he approaches, giving its wings and tail a peculiar jerking motion as it passes along.

The birds pair early in the season, and many fierce combats take place between the males for possession of a mate. When the fight is decided the vanquished flies off, and the victor proclaims his success by singing a loud lay of love, and taking possession of the prize. After the birds are paired harmony reigns between the several pairs, although it is sometime thereafter

before they commence nesting. They generally build upon or near the ground, on a bank, or in a hedgerow among tall herbage, such as nettles, which is a favourite surrounding for their home. Some of them occasionally build in a low shrub, but wherever built they conceal the nest well. It is formed of dry grass and moss, lined with hair, and neatly formed. The eggs number four or five, of whitish colour, streaked, dotted, and dashed with dark brown. The scribbling upon the eggs appears as if it had been done with a pen. If one or more eggs are removed the bird continues to deposit more until the ordinary number are made up. Although the nest be removed the bird deposits more eggs on the ground, but when the number is made up the eggs and the spot are deserted by the birds.

The Yellow Bunting begins to sing before the end of March. Sometimes he will sing sitting on the ground, but most frequently the notes are given forth from a tree or rail on which he is perched. The song of one bird is generally answered by others from neighbouring hedgerows or walls. Their notes are monotonous, but given forth in early spring they are pleasant. The peculiar intonation is almost inarticulate, and is rendered in words in different parts of the country, the words differing with the dialect of the district. In some parts of Scotland the rendering is, De'il, de'il, de'il take ye-ca-ce-ce. This rendering of their song is said to be the cause why rustic youths persecute this beautiful little chorister in a most disgraceful manner. Parents and teachers should exercise their influence with the rising generation, and get a stop put to so barbarous a practice. The bird well deserves to be protected by man, as it is most useful to him in various ways.

The Yellow Buntings are close sitters, but if compelled to leave the nest the female does so silently, and uses lures to wile the intruder from it. They retire earlier to roost than insect feeders, and in winter when the trees are bare they seek shelter amongst evergreen shrubs. In winter they sometimes assemble in flocks, and are then to some extent gregarious.

The policies around the Guynd form a good retreat for the Yellow Bunting at all seasons of the year.

In the sixteenth century the annual rent of the several lands in the parish amounted to 60 bolls of barley or bear, 160½ bolls of oatmeal, 80 bolls of horse corn, and the teinds of the lands of Carmylie, amounting to £26 13s 4d; Guynd, pro firmis, £4 6s 8d; pro rymart, 5s 8d; total, £31 5s Scots, besides some poultry and carriages. In 1675 the rental of lands constituting about two-

thirds of the parish, in addition to £2698 10s 8d Scots, money rent, including teind and vicarage, were as follows—2 bolls bear sold for £7 Scots per boll, 13½ bolls meal at £4 3s 4d per boll, 3 bolls malt at £6 per boll, 4 dozen capons at £4 10s per dozen, 4 dozen hens at £3 10s per dozen, 28 dozen poultry at £2 10s per dozen, 7½ dozen ells of linen at £4 per dozen, 11 meat sheep at £2 13s 4d each, 2 stones butter at £5 6s 8d per stone, 1 sow, £4, grease at £4 per stone, 17 geese at £8 per dozen, 1 dozen chickens at £1 4s per dozen, 1½ spindles yarn at 16s per sp., and 24 turses of straw. The price of wheat is then stated at £7 per boll. A cottage and kailyard were then rented at 1 dozen chickens a year, and some cottages paid only 8 chickens a year. A small farm, let about 1830 at £26 a year, was in 1675 let at a sum equal to about £4 7s 6d sterling yearly.

In 1683 the valued rent of the parish was £2281 13s 4d Scots. In 1715 the total rent of the parish was £2620 19s 4d Scots. In 1757 the rental of about three-fourths of the parish, including value of kain fowls, was £3347 5s 4d Scots, of which £200 was rent of the Mains of Carmylie quarries. In the Old Statistical Account the rental is stated at £1000 sterling, and it had risen one-third during the twenty years preceding. In 1808 the annual rent was £2074 sterling. By the Valuation Roll for 1876-77 the total rental of the parish is £7924 17s 2d. About 1750 a ploughman's wages was £30 Scots a year, a carter's £24, a servant maid's £15, exclusive of board and lodging. As part of their wages the latter got some coarse woollen cloth called *Hodden* for clothing, and coarse linen called *Harn* for shifts.

Since the above proprietary history of Cononsyth was in print we have obtained from the writs of the barony of Gardyne, Middleton, &c., the following further account of the estate :—

The family of Garden or Gardyne of that Ilk possessed the property at an early period. The first charter in the Inventory of their writs is by Helen Garden, daughter and heir of the deceased Walter of Conan, in favour of her brother, David, son of Walter Garden of Cononsyth, of her three parts of the lands of Cononsyth, in the barony of Inverkeilor, to be holden of Lord Walter Stewart of Invermeath, superior thereof. Dated 28th November, 1486. The family owned the property long before this date. They also possessed the lands of Tulloes at an early period, and we think that William Tulloes of Cononsyth, previously mentioned as the first laird whom we had found, should read William of Tulloes (William Garden) of Cononsyth.

Letter of Reversion by John Chaulor, one of the parishioners of Cononsyth, in favour of David Garden, one of the parishioners of Cononsyth, of the half of said David Garden's lands of Cononsyth, extending to one-third of the lands of Cononsyth. Dated 23d December, 1507. Instrument of resignation of the lands of Cononsyth *Le lewis* and *little Garden*, with the pertinents in the hands of Thomas, Lord Invermeath, and Baron of the barony, who gave same back for new infeftment in favour of David Garden, to be holden of the King in all time coming. Dated 28th November, 1512.

Charter by David Garden of Leys in favour of Elizabeth Garden, his spouse, for the love and favour he has to her, of the lands of Cononsyth, 28th October, 1570. Charter of confirmation of same by King James Sixth, dated at Dalkeith, 28th November, 1574. Several other charters to and from Gardens of the lands in the later years of the sixteenth century are specified then. Charter by David Garden of Leys and David, his son, with consent of Alexander Ogilvy of Auchindown and John Garden of Drumgeith, in favour of William Rait of Hallgreen, and Robert, his second son, of the whole lands of Cononsyth, &c., for payment of a feu-duty of 20 merks Scots. Dated 11th November, 1597. Robert Rait of Cononsyth is mentioned in September, 1603. The continuation of the Rait proprietary is given above.

The following particulars regarding the Rev. Dr Small we have obtained since the paragraph in page 86 was printed.

To Dr Small belongs the honour of having given us the first intelligible account of what are known as Kepler's laws, which are the groundwork of modern physical astronomy. It was contained in a small volume, written in a concise yet distinct and comprehensive manner. It also contained an Historical Review of the systems which had prevailed prior to 1804, the year in which the work was published. Dr Small was minister of the Cross Church in Dundee from 1761 until his death in 1808. Besides being a faithful minister and a popular preacher he was learned in natural philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and other sciences. Dr Small was buried in the graveyard in front of St Andrew's Church, Dundee, but no monument marks his resting-place.

## CHAP. XIII.—CORTACHY AND CLOVA.

Cortachy, anciently *Cortaghi*, was rated in the Old Taxation of Scottish benefices, in 1275, at 20 merks. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 240.) The Church was dedicated to S. Colm, or Colomba, Abbot. It was in the diocese of Brechin. The Chapel and chaplainry of Clova, anciently *Cloueth*, was annexed to the Church of Glamis at an early period. The Chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was in the diocese of St Andrews. The teinds of Cortachy belonged to the Monastery of Aberbrothock, and in 1486 Abbot David Lichtone leased them to James Rouk, a burghess of Dundee.

In the year 1574 the Kirks of Cortachy and Clova were both served by Mr James Ogilvy. He had a stipend of £106 13s 4d Scots, and the Kirk lands, and he paid his own reader. The readerships of Cortachy and Clova were both vacant that year, and each of them was valued at £20 Scots. The Kirk lands of Clova were also vacant in 1574.

The parishes of Cortachy and Clova were united in 1618, on condition that the minister receive the teinds of both, and preach three Sabbaths at the former and two at the latter Church alternately. From this period the parochial matters were managed conjointly.

In 1860 Clova was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, and since then each of the two parishes has had its own minister. The Churches being about ten miles apart, the present arrangement is much more suitable for the extensive district than was the previous one. Inclement weather, of frequent occurrence in highland districts, often detained the minister at Cortachy, where he resided, and deprived the Clova portion of his flock of their stated Sabbath ministrations.

The Church of Clova was anciently dependent upon the Abbey of Aberbrothock, and, as mentioned above, a pendicle of the Church of Glamis. After the Reformation it was occasionally served by the minister of the parish of Glamis, but generally by a reader, who had fifty merks yearly for his services there and at Cortachy. The teinds belonged to the Commendator of the Abbey, and afterwards, until 1716, to the Earls of Panmure, the laird of Clova being tacksman of the whole vicarage, for which he paid forty pounds Scots.

On a Sabbath in 1662 there was no sermon at Cortachy, because the minister was at Clova at "the execution of Margaret Adamson, who was burned there for ane witch!" The parish Register also says, "The minister

and elders discharge that barbarous custome of bringing a piper along to the Kirk with married persons." It had been the practice when parties went to Church the first Sabbath after marriage to be accompanied by a piper playing inspiring strains.

In the Old Statistical Account of the parishes it is said the parochial funds from which the poor were paid consisted chiefly of collections at the Church, the annual rent of two galleries, one in each Church, dues paid for the mortcloth, fines exacted from delinquents, and the interest of £130 laid out by the Kirk Session. The seats in the body of the Church had probably been free, or the area may have been without seats at that period.

In the olden time St. Colm's Fair, or Market of Muirsketh, was held at Cortachy. In 1681 the Earl of Airlie received a warrant to hold two fairs yearly at Cortachy, and a weekly market at the Kirkton.

The Nine Maidens' Well was in the vicinity of the Church. From the well there being so named it is probable that prior to the Reformation there had been an altar within the Church dedicated to the *Nine Maidens*.

The burial aisle of the Ogilvys of Airlie was within the Church of Cortachy, but when the Church was rebuilt in 1828 it was placed at the east end of the new structure. On a slab in the east gable of the new Church there is the following inscription:—

"This edifice was erected, Anno Domini, 1828, by David, seventh Earl of Airlie, on the site of the old Church. David Paterson, architect; Peter Scott, builder."

Some fragments of old carved stones, including an old awmbry of freestone, found when the old Church was taken down, are in a niche in the outside of the north wall. They consist chiefly of armorial bearings of families with whom the Ogilvys had intermarried, and date from about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Cortachy, or, as in the Old Statistical Account of the parish, *Quartachie*, is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic word "*quartaich*," which means enclosed or surrounded. Clova was formerly written *Clovay*, *Cloveth*, but the origin of the name is unknown.

The old Church of Cortachy was of unknown age, but in the Old Statistical Account of the parish, written in 1793-4, it is said to have been "built about 300 years ago." In some respects it resembled the Church of Fowlis-Easter. They were probably built about the same period—the end of the 15th century. It was taken down in 1828, when the present edifice was erected,



as mentioned above. The new Church is a handsome structure, and the internal fittings are commodious and tastefully executed. It is situated within the policies, close to the gate of the principal carriage drive to Cortachy Castle, and within a short distance of the bridge of Cortachy, which crosses the South Esk at a romantic part of the river, whence the public road from Kirriemuir branches up the east side of Glen Clova, and north eastward through the Braes of Angus to Lethnot. The manse is at some distance from the Church, a little off the road leading to Clova on the west side of the river, and the graveyard is still farther on in the same direction, an arrangement which preserves the amenities of the Castle and surrounding domain.

In 1855 a new Church was erected at Clova, and the manse is in close proximity to the Church. To the wall of the old Church "the jongs" were fixed, but when the building was taken down they were sent to the National Museum of Edinburgh, as memorials of a bygone barbarous age.

The united parishes of Cortachy and Clova were bounded by Glenmuick and Lochlee on the north, Lethnot and Tannadice on the east, Kirriemuir on the south, and by Kingoldrum, the Glen Prosen district of Kirriemuir, now the *quoad sacra* parish of Glen Prosen, and Glenisla on the west. They were fully twenty miles in length, by a mean breadth of about four miles. The superficial area was about seventy-five miles, or about 45,000 acres. Taken separately Cortachy is about twelve miles long, and from two to eight miles in breadth, and Clova about nine miles in length, by seven in breadth, but the inhabited part of Clova is only about four miles long, by a mile in breadth.

There was a missionary chapel at Balnaboth, in Glen Prosen, for many years. It was in the portion of the parish of Kirriemuir which lies among the Grampians. For some time after the erection of Clova into a *quoad sacra* parish the minister of Clova preached in it, sometimes on alternate Sabbaths, and sometimes in both on the same day, crossing the hills which separate Glen Clova from Glen Prosen, and returning to his manse at Clova after the termination of the service. When the weather admits of it a direct path to and fro can be traversed, but when there is mist on the hills a more circuitous route is taken, being the safer of the two, as it is no pleasant matter to lose the path in a thick mist in such a district. It has since then been erected into a parish *quoad sacra*, called Glenprosen, and for a number of years past it has had a minister and officebearers of its own. It will be noticed in the chapter on the parish of Kirriemuir,

Some account has already been given in the first volume of the grand, and in several places, wild and terrific scenery about the top of Clova. There is a good road from Ballater to the Spittal of Glenmuick, from which a bridle path leads over the Capel to Clova, through which good roads lead to Cortachy and onward. The passage across the Capel is comparatively easy.

From the top of this mount Her Majesty the Queen and the lamented Prince Consort and suite, in 1861, viewed with delight the precipitous cliffs and wild corries at the top of Clova, and the silvery Esk between its banks of bright green sward winding down the rich and beautiful Valley of Clova.

The scenery around the Kirkton of Clova is very imposing. The Bassies, Carlowie, Muchernoch, and other mountains hem in the Glen on the west, while on the east it is bounded by the lofty mountains of Boustie Ley, Green Hill, Craig Wharral, Ben Tirran, and others. In the bosom of these, at the base of lofty precipices, and within the glen, lie the beautiful Lochs Brandy and Wharral, which can be easily visited. The curious conformation of the basins in which these lochs lie, the grand scenery by which they are semi-enclosed, and the pretty sheets of placid, pellucid water are well worth visiting.

The South Esk, after leaving its mountain home, and being joined by the Dole, flows down the Clova Valley. It receives in its course the overflow of Lochs Brandy and Wharral, the first at the Kirkton of Clova, and the latter a mile lower down. The only other tributary of much size which falls into it in the glen is the Kennet, which in its course is joined by the burn of the Heughs, and other burns, one of which rises in the little lochlet or tarn of Loch-an-Lewie, which lies at the south base of Govet Hill. The Kennet is lost in the Esk at Rottal, where there is a good shooting lodge.

Below the Kirkton of Clova the Valley widens, and on both banks there are homely farmsteads, in pleasant situations, having some cultivated fields around them, which diversify and enliven the landscape. Much natural pasture of brightly green verdure, and very pleasing to the eye, adorns the banks of the stream, and in many places this soft emerald carpet stretches some distance up the sides of the mountains. The silvery birch and other indigenous trees are seen in clumps on knolls and other places near the river side, and moisture-loving bushes are on its banks.

Lower down the mountains on each side of the glen approach nearer each other, the banks of the stream become higher and more precipitous, and for some distance above Cortachy Castle the river flows through a narrow

ravine between perpendicular rocky banks. After passing the bridge at Cortachy the channel widens, and the water flows over and between large boulders until it passes the Castle grounds and receives the Prosen.

For two or three miles above the Bridge of Cortachy, where the mountains approach each other, and greatly contract the width of the glen, the scenery on both banks of the river is extremely picturesque. The left bank is richly clothed with wood from the brink of the cliffs for some distance up the mountain, which is of considerable height, over which is rich green verdure, surmounted by a zone of heath. On the right bank there is more space between the river and the mountains, and here there is a profusion of thriving timber, among which are fields of cultivated land.

In the immediate vicinity of the enclosed grounds around Cortachy Castle Nature has been lavish of her attractions. Here undulating grounds, level plains, pretty dells, and gentle knolls alternate, on and among which are many trees of various kinds, and numerous evergreen shrubs, the foliage of each contrasting with and bringing out more vividly the rich colouring and varied tints of the others. River-ward the scene is pleasing. There the sparkling stream tumbles over a rocky channel, in its course falling over ledges, and exhibiting silvery cascades, the spray arising from which sometimes, in the bright sunshine, vividly displays "the rainbow's lovely form."

The arable land in Glen Clova is of comparatively limited extent, being confined to small fields near the banks of the river, in the wider portions of the glen, and the more genial district in the neighbourhood of Cortachy Castle. The land in the northern portion of Cortachy, and in all Clova parish is let into what are called hill farms, on which many cattle, chiefly of the polled Angus breed, and large flocks of sheep are reared. The sheep which thrive best in these districts are the blackfaced and Cheviot breeds. Many of the former are raised in the district, but nearly all the latter, and a few of the former, are purchased in the great lamb fairs of Lockerby and other markets in the south, and taken north to be reared and fed. The blackfaced are the hardiest, and stand the storms of winter better than the Cheviots, but the wool is not so valuable.

The arable land in the upper parts of the glen is light, being of a gravelly nature, or alluvial, formed by the sediment brought down from the hills. The Esk and the Prosen rivers are both subject to sudden and heavy floods, and the farmers sometimes suffer severely in their live stock and crops from

this cause. The atmosphere in the glen is humid, and dry seasons suit the district better than wet years.

The monotony of the long stretches of bare hillsides, between which the traveller passes on his way downward from the Kirkton of Clova, become somewhat wearisome. Passing suddenly from the bleak district into the scenery we have described is like the transformation scene in a pantomime, or like exchanging the routine of the everyday world for youthful ideas of fairy-land.

The bridge across the South Esk at the Church of Cortachy is founded on hard mica-schistose rock, in which are masses of jasper, which vary in colour from deep red to bright yellow. This rock, from its fine hard grain, is susceptible of receiving a high polish. The schistose rocks are intersected by a vein of indurated claystone, of a whitish green colour, containing thin scales of lime spar.

This bridge was erected in 1759, widened and otherwise improved in 1842, and is a commodious and very substantial structure.

The splendid demesne of Cortachy Castle occupies the south-eastern portion of the parish of Cortachy. It is a peninsula, bounded by the South Esk on the north and east, and by the Prosen on the south, which unite their waters at its extreme point. The policies are enclosed, where exposed, by substantial stone and lime-built walls, and the grounds within the enclosure are from two to three hundred acres in extent.

The site upon which Cortachy Castle stands had been well chosen. It is on a level plateau, at a short distance south of the river Esk, and about a quarter of a mile to the east of the grand entrance into the grounds. The drive from this lodge to the Castle winds through a verdant lawn of fine, close, soft turf, which looks like velvet, it is so nicely kept. On the right of the drive the ground rises rapidly, and on it are several large forest trees, and some of the newer imported varieties of trees and shrubbery. On the left the ground is level, and the lawn extends for a considerable distance from the drive. Here there are a number of memorial trees, including one planted by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, on her visit to the Castle on Tuesday, 30th August, 1881. Some of these are fine specimens of the foreign novelties. In the immediate vicinity of the Castle are parterres, with a profusion of bloom, rich and elegant, which has a fine effect in the emerald sward. On the west of the Castle the ground rises to a height of about two hundred feet above the level of the Esk, from

the top of which a grand view of the Castle and immediately surrounding grounds are obtained, and from this point the Castle appears a great and imposing edifice.

The original Castle of Cortachy was erected by one of the Ogilvys of Clova and Cortachy, descended from Thomas, third son of Sir John Ogilvy, first of Inverquharity, who deserted his clan at the battle of Arbroath, but the name of the baron by whom it was built and the date of erection are both unknown. Since it came into possession of the Ogilvys of Airlie many alterations and additions have, from time to time, been made to the Castle. The latest, and perhaps the greatest, of these was made by the late David Graham Drummond, tenth Earl of Airlie, after plans by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., in the Scotch baronial style, and the Castle is now a handsome structure, worthy of the noble family of Ogilvy of Airlie.

We have a view of the Castle drawn by J. P. Neale in 1822, and another drawn a quarter of a century later. In the former the Castle appears to be a comparatively plain, and though large, not a very imposing building. The second shows some slight alterations on the first, but in neither is the style of the building attractive. These views, when contrasted with the present Castle, show the wonderful transformation which the talented Royal Scottish Academician made upon the edifice. Instead of appearing as if parts of the building had been built at different times, and without regard to uniformity in the architecture, or to the relation, in regard to site, which the several portions of the Castle had to the others, as did the edifice in the first half of the present century, the Castle, as it now appears, is a palatial structure, of considerable elegance, its architectural features, though not all of one order, harmonising well with each other, the Scottish baronial style being predominant throughout.

A lofty square baronial tower rears its battlemented head to a great height in the centre, around which cluster the state rooms, the family everyday residence, the business and other rooms usual in a first-class mansion, and the servants' accommodation.

The interior of the Castle is commodious. The apartments are large and lofty, elegantly finished, and furnished in choice style. Fine paintings adorn the walls, including many old family portraits, some of them by famous artists; and several objects of historic interest are preserved in the Castle.

Almost the only portion of the original Castle now remaining is in the south-east corner. It consists of a lofty circular tower, which has been kept

standing, and is incorporated with the modern buildings. It bears evidence of its antiquity, but no date or other marking to tell its age. The connection between this ancient tower, dating back about four centuries, and the new Castle is so well formed that, viewed from a little distance, the whole appears to be of one age, but a closer inspection dispels this delusion.

King Charles II., in his "Start" from Perth in 1650, was entertained in this south-east tower in his way up the glen. On his return from Clova he occupied a bedroom in it. The copy of the Book of Common Prayer which the King used on that occasion is still kept there.

There are two heirlooms in the Castle of Cortachy which are highly prized by the noble family of Ogilvy. These are a silver drinking cup and a sword, which are said to have been used by Lord Ogilvy at Culloden. The Ogilvy Arms and the following inscription are upon the cup :—

" Si la Fortune me tourmente,  
L'Esperance me contente."

(If Fortune torments me, Hope contents me )

The following lines are inscribed on the sword :—

" Wer nicht Lust hat zu schoenen Pferd,  
Ein blanken schwerdt,  
Ein schoenen Weib,  
Hat Kein Soldatenherz in Leib."

(The man who feels no delight in a gallant steed, a bright sword, and a fair lady, has not in his breast the heart of a soldier.)

The earliest proprietary notice of Cortachy with which we have met is confirmation charter by King Robert Bruce, about 1319-20, to Jean Monteith. (In. to Ch. 24-7.) She is not designed in the Index, but she was daughter of the, at that time, late Sir John Monteith, and spouse of Malise, Earl of Strathearn. The property had passed from her or her successors to the Earl of Douglas. In 1409 Robert, Duke of Albany, then Regent of Scotland, granted to his brother, Walter Stewart, Palatine of Strathearn, Earl of Athole and Caithness, and Lord of Brechin, a charter of the barony of Cortachy, with the advocacy of the Kirk thereof, by resignation of Archibald, Earl of Douglas.

Earl Walter gave a grant of the Church and an annual of forty pounds from his lands of Cortachy to the Cathedral of Brechin, which was confirmed by the Regent Albany, 22d September, 1409, and by the Pope, 19th May,

1430. The Earl married the only child and heiress of Sir David Barclay, Lord of Brechin, and he was thereafter styled Lord of Brechin and Cortachy. He is mentioned on 22d May, 1420, in the Reg. Ep. Br.

In the New Statistical Account of the parish, p. 443, it is said that the lands and barony of Cortachy were acquired by the Ogilvys in 1369-70, but this appears to be a mistake. Earl Walter suffered as a traitor in 1437. On the death of the Earl, Cortachy, and the greater part of his other estates were forfeited to the Crown. It appears that "the King's barony of Cortachy" was given by King James II. to Walter Ogilvy of Oures, in the Mearns, by charter dated 12th May, 1473, but the grant was "revoked and annulled because the said Walter payed not the compositione thereof, blench for a reid roies at St John's day, and for payment to the chapleines and youths at the Kirk of Brechin, and of St Marie Kirk at Killmoir, besyde Brechin, of yr yearly rents due to them out of the saids lands."

The lands and barony of Cortachy after being resigned by Walter were given to "Thomas Ogilvy of Clova for his services," and his charter of them contained the particulars related above. By the charter the rents of the said lands are reserved for the "lifetime of Anselmus Adornes, Knight." Sir Anselmus had been in possession before 18th April, 1472, as he got a charter of the barony of Tealing, &c., of that date, in which he is designed "familiari militissio Anselmo Adornes of Cortachy." This Knight was for some time conservator of the Scotch privileges in Flanders, but was deprived of that office "at the desyre of the merchands, seeing he was a stranger." He was also a Lord of Council, 28th November, 1478. Probably Sallikyn Adornes, who on 19th October, 1479, was found liable to Alexander Broune in the payment of "X merks for a hors quhilks he bocht and ressaut," was related to Anselm. It is certain that Sir Anselm Adornes had a daughter named Euphan, and that he was himself dead before 13th October, 1488. (*Acta Dom. Aud.* 92, 111).

The family of Thomas Ogilvy of Clova and Cortachy subsisted until the seventeenth century, when the male line failed, and all their possessions passed into the Airlie branch of the family of Ogilvy, who have since retained possession of the property. Douglas, in his *Baronage*, p. 50, says it was given by Lord Airlie to one of his younger sons. We have not ascertained the date when the Airlie family acquired the property, nor the circumstances under which it was obtained.

From Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, Water Esk, and Cortachy, the Ogilvys

which are still, or once were, of Inshewan, Balnaboth, Kinalty, Balnagarrow then Barras, Torphechy, Braeside, Queich, &c., descended.

In taking down the old Church of Cortachy in 1827 some pieces of carved stones were found, and they have been placed in a niche in the north wall of the burial aisle of the Ogilvys of Airlie, which is attached to the east end of the new Church of Cortachy. On one of these are the initials, &c.,  
 22 DO 1614 21 MV with a mullet in the dexter corner. This mullet or star indicates a third son, and the shield probably belonged to David Ogilvy of Lawton, in Perthshire. He was the third son of Lord Ogilvy, who died in 1606. He was probably in possession of Cortachy at the period of his death in 1614.

The first notice of Clova with which we have met occurs, as in the case of Cortachy, during the reign of Robert the First. It is a charter of Clova, and of other lands granted by the Bruce in 1424 to his nephew, Donald, twelfth Earl of Mar. (L. of L. 279.) Thomas, Earl of Mar, gave John Johnston an annual furth of the barony of Clova, of which David II. gave a charter. (In. to Ch., 43-29.) Confirmation of said charter to John, son of John, burgess of Linlithgow, of ten pounds from lands in the barony of Clova, by David II. on 4th February, 1362. (In. to Ch., 72-35.) The barony of Clova continued in possession of the family of Mar until 1398, when Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar (wife of the Wolf of Badenoch), resigned Clova, and also Megginch, in Gowrie, to David, Earl of Crawford, confirmation of which charter was given by Robert III. (In. to Ch., 142-84.)

David, Earl of Crawford, also obtained from the same King a charter of the barony of Downie, Achebetoun, Innerrartie, Clova, Guthrie, Ecclis, Ruthven, Glenesk, to be in a barony to answer to the Sheriff of Forfar. (Do. 142-87.)

The barony of Clova remained in possession of the Lindsays, 1445-6, when, as already mentioned, Alexander, fourth Earl of Crawford (Earl Beardie), gifted the barony to Thomas Ogilvy, third son of John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, for the aid he had received from him at the battle of Arbroath, when he deserted his father's house and fought against his kinsmen. For this act the Earl of Crawford gave Thomas Ogilvy a grant of the barony of Clova, and also Wateresk and Prosen. The Earl retained the superiority of these lands in his own family until after 1514, when Alexander, the seventh



Earl of Crawford, was infeft in the barony as heir of his nephew, John, the sixth Earl.

In this way the house of the Ogilvys of Clova had its origin. The desertion of Thomas, and the defeat of the Ogilvy clan, perhaps in consequence of his defection, followed by the death of his eldest brother in Finhaven Castle, and the sad circumstances connected therewith, were the cause of much ill-feeling between the houses of Inverquharity and Clova, which their near neighbourhood gave the two families many opportunities of showing, and frequent desperate flights took place between them. The Lindsays sided with their vassals of Clova on these occasions, to the discomfiture, in most cases, of Inverquharity. The feud was terminated by a written indenture, entered into between the barons of Inverquharity and Clova at the waterside of Prosen on 26th March, 1524, in presence of many of the kinsmen and friends of both the families. By the indenture they each bound themselves to remit the rancour of their hearts to the other, and to live in concord as good Christians, under heavy penalties, and pain of eternal damnation.

This agreement was faithfully kept, and the Baron of Clova joined the other Ogilvys in besieging the Castle of Finhaven, and harrying the Lindsay lands, after the "Wicked Master" was deprived of the peerage, and the earldom was conferred upon Sir David of Edzell, who became ninth Earl of Crawford. The Ogilvys wished to preserve the estate on behalf of the son of the "Wicked Master," then a minor. Mary of Guise, Queen of James V., then Regent, ordered the Ogilvys to evacuate the Castle upon the pain of treason, and they obeyed the Royal mandate.

On 16th October, 1541, David Lindsay of Edzell had from David, Earl of Crawford, a charter of half the barony of Clova, with Downie, Glenesk, and several other lands. (Douglas II., p. 379.) On 28th June, 1608, David, Earl of Crawford, heir of Earl David, his father, was retoured (No. 63) in several properties, including half the barony of Clova, A.E. £8 17s 9d, N.E. £26 13s 8d. On 1st August, 1615, George Lindsay, second son of Sir Henry Lindsay of Careston, Knight, was retoured (No. 84) in half the barony of Clova. On 12th May, 1646, George, Lord Spynie, heir of Lord Alexander, his father, was retoured (No. 290) in half the barony of Clova. These retours may refer to the proprietorship of certain portions of the barony of Clova, but we rather think they are only of the superiority of the barony.

On 14th December, 1642, David Ogilvy of Clova, heir of Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, his father, was retoured (No. 277) in the barony of Clova, compre-

hending the lands of Kirkton, Arnetibber, Ballinhard, and Ballintyre, Braedownies, and Tullummulloquhy, Doill, and Clayleick, A.E. £5, N.E. £20. On 30th October, 1687, David Ogilvy of Clova, heir of Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, Knight, his father, was retoured (No. 507) in the barony of Clova, comprehending the lands of Kirkton ; lands of Arrintibber, Doel, Ballinhard, and Ballintyre ; lands of Braedownies, Tullumulloquhy, and Claylick ; lands of Coldon, and Glens and Forests, A.E. £10, N.E. £40.

The names of the proprietors of Clova appear frequently in the History of the Carnegies of Southesk, and in the Registrum de Panmure, during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

On 1st January, 1454, Thomas Ogilvy of Clova was one of a jury at a retour. On 13th April, 1532, James Ogilvy of Clova and John Ogilvy of Inverquharity were jurors. Thomas Ogilvy of Clova was a witness in 1506. On 7th May, 1519, Thomas Ogilvy of Clova was a juror. John Ogilvy of Clova attended at the Parliament in 1560, as did also James, Lord Ogilvy, and John Ogilvy of Inverquharity. In 1661 Sir David Ogilvy of Clova and Sir David Ogilvy of Inverquharity were both jurors at a retour for the service of an heir.

These notices of the family of Clova and the retours given above throw some light upon the proprietors of Clova, and of the lands they occupied for a long series of years.

The descendants of Thomas Ogilvy, the first of Clova, continued barons of Clova and Cortachy till some time in the seventeenth century, when Clova was given to Sir David, third son of the first Earl of Airly. He erected a mansion at the Milton of Clova, which was demolished many years ago. Several stones, which were in Sir David's house, have been built into the walls of some of the cottages there, on which are the initials and date, "D.O. a Heart. I.G.:—1684." These initials are those of David Ogilvy and Jean Guthrie, his spouse.

After Clova came into possession of the chief of the Lintrathen branch of the Ogilvys, whose principal residence is at Cortachy Castle, some of the younger, the second generally, if he was married, took up his residence in Clova. Why the mansion built there by Sir David should have been destroyed we do not know.

The Hon. Donald Ogilvy of Clova was the immediate younger brother of David, ninth Earl of Airlie, and uncle to the present Earl. He married Maria, daughter of the late James Morley, by whom he had a family of three

sons and five daughters. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the county of Forfar, and Colonel of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia. She died at Leamington Priors, 9th April, 1843, aged 52 years. He died 30th December, 1863. He was succeeded by his second son, Donald Ogilvy of Clova, born in 1824. He was educated at Haileybury College, and was in the Bengal Civil Service. In 1867 he married Anne Sarah, second daughter of John Ogilvy of Inshewan. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the county of Forfar.

Another son of the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, Walter, is still alive, and a sister, Miss Dorothea Maria. The eldest daughter was married to Sir John Fitzgerald. Another daughter was married to Captain Kenneth B. Stuart by whom she had a son.

The proprietor of Clova and his sister Dorothea take rank among the true poets of the county. In 1865 they published a volume jointly, which was well received. It contains many pieces by each of them of great merit. Since then Miss Ogilvy has published two volumes of her own composition. The descriptive pieces are graphic, elegant, and finely expressed; the songs are sweet, melodious, and touch the heart; and the pastoral tales, true to nature, show that she has an observing eye and a loving heart, that she is gifted with the graces of harmony and style, without which no one can ever be a real poet.

The mansion house of Balnaboth is finely situated on the left bank of the Prosen, in the Grampian portion of the parish of Kirriemuir. It is an old, but a good house, with comfortable accommodation for a family, finely situated, with grand surroundings, consisting of heath-covered mountains, swift flowing streams, and many sylvan accessories. Near to the mansion is the parish church of Glenprosen, an inn, and a small hamlet. These will be mentioned in the chapter on Kirriemuir.

#### ARMS OF MR OGILVY OF CLOVA.

*Arms.*—Argent; a lion passant, guardant, gules, ducally gorged and crowned with an Imperial Crown.

*Crest.*—A lady from the waist upwards, holding a portcullis.

*Motto.*—A fin.

With the exception of the pleasantly-situated, and hospitable mansion of Balnaboth, the residence of Donald Ogilvy of Clova; the shooting lodge erected a few years ago at Aucharn, the entrance into Glen Dole, by the Earl of Southesk,

who was then proprietor of Clova Deer Forest ; and two or three other shooting lodges, there is no house of any importance in the glen beyond Cortachy Castle. The manses of Cortachy, Glenprosen, and Clova are commodious and cosie dwellings ; and the well-appointed hotel at the Kirkton of Clova has attractions for the wayfarer, wearied with his long journey up the noble glen.

The whole district of Cortachy and Clova belonged to the Ogilvys until 1871, when the Earl of Airlie sold Clova Deer Forest to the Earl of Southesk, and Buchnagairn Deer Forest to James Thomson Mackenzie of Kintail, Glenmuick, &c. He made money abroad, and purchased these and other Highland properties. In 1876-7 the Earl of Southesk resold his forest and fine shooting lodge to — Gurney.

Some of the farms in Clova remained in possession of members of the Lindsay clan for many years after the chiefs of the race had parted with their half of the glen. The lands of Glasslet were retained until about the middle of the seventeenth century.

On 28th August, 1657, Andrew Lindsay of the Mill of Rottal, heir of Alexander Lindsay at same place, his father, was retoured (No. 362) in the lands and town of Fichell, with the teind sheaves ; in the fourth part of the town and lands of Rottal, with the teind sheaves, within the barony of Cortachy, O.E. 6s 8d, N.E. 26s 8d.

These lands, and also those of Braeminzeon, Gella, and Easter and Wester Lethnot were parted with at different times in the end of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century, the last of them being sold about the year 1717. The Earl of Airlie was the purchaser of these several small properties, and they continue in the possession of this noble family.

Many of the proprietors of lands in Angus, especially in the northern districts of it, were devoted adherents of the Stewarts, and took part in the risings in 1715 and 1745. After the defeat of the rebels at Culloden in 1746, the Duke of Cumberland devoted considerable attention to the Braes of Angus. He sent a party of his troops into the district, and on 20th March that year he ordered Major La Tauselle to Glenesk and to Clova, which were "nests of Jacobites," to attack all who were found in arms against the Government. He accordingly disarmed all the rebels in these glens, and in the Braes of Angus.

The Major also burned down all the "Jacobite meeting-houses he could find, including one in Clova, which was probably the Chapel at Lethnot, the

site of which is still pointed out." When he returned to the army of the Duke of Cumberland he is said to have joined it with "near 500 recovered men."

About the same time Captain Hewitt took possession of Lord Airlie's house, and kept his Lordship prisoner "until his people should bring in their arms, and become good subjects." We have not ascertained how long the Captain enjoyed his lodgings at Cortachy, but the men in the glens would probably soon promise submission to get rid quickly of his unwelcome presence.

A small portion of the ancient Castle, or Peel, as it is commonly called, of Clova still stands near the Church and Milton. It is on the right hand side of the road leading up the glen, and is a prominent landmark. It is about twenty feet in height, and the walls are about four feet in thickness. From its standing a little way up the base of Benread it commands an extensive view both up and down Glen Clova.

The Peel is supposed to have been built by the Lindsays before they gifted part of the Glen to Thomas Ogilvy. There are various traditions regarding its destruction. One is that the Lindsay of the period had become obnoxious to other lairds, who led their followers against him by night, and set fire to the Castle; that he escaped, and fled for shelter to a recess under a large rock, still known as "the Laird's Stane," and then to the Hole of Weems, a cave among the huge rocks fallen from the craig above, near to Braedownie. This is an unlikely story, as there were no barons within many miles of Clova.

Another is that Montrose, in one of his rapid marches between Angus and Deeside, destroyed it, but its owners favoured the Royal cause, which he espoused, and he would not have destroyed the house of a friend. Others attribute it to the soldiers of Cromwell.

We think it more probable that the Peel was a ruin half a century before the days of either Montrose or Cromwell's campaigns. In Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, I., pp. 263-4, it is mentioned that in 1591, under silence of night, five hundred "broken men and sornaris, houndit oute be the Erll of Ergyle and his freindis," entered Glen Clova in September, "invadit the inhabitants, and murthourit and slew three or foure innocent men and women, and reft and took away ane grit pray of guidis."

After the death of Charles the First, his son, the Second Charles, on conforming to the wishes of the Presbyterian party, was supported by them. The Committee of Estates kept him under surveillance at Perth. He disliked

the preachers, the Estates, and the restraint under which he was retained, and he resolved to escape. One morning, under pretence of hawking, he left Perth, and rode rapidly to Dudhope with a few attendants, and, after partaking of some refreshments, he went on to Clova, resting for a short time at Cortachy Castle on his way thither. Weary and woe-begone he reached Clova, but found no preparations made for the reception of so illustrious a visitor, and he was fain to rest for the night "in a filthy room on an old bolster above a mat of sedges and rushes."

On learning that the King had fled, a party of horse was sent after him by his friends in Perth. On reaching Clova in the morning the party found him as described, "over wearied and very fearful." His pursuers, and now his captors, took him back to Castle Huntly, stopping a night in Cortachy Castle by the way, and next day, Sunday, to Perth. This episode took place in 1650, and is known in history as "The Start."

The spot where the hovel stood in which the King lay for the night is not known, but it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Kirkton of Clova, or perhaps a little further up the glen.

Since writing the foregoing account of the parishes of Cortachy and Clova, tidings have been received of the sudden and unexpected death of David Graham Drummond Ogilvy, tenth Earl of Airlie, and fourteenth Baron Ogilvy, &c., &c. He died at Denver, the capital of Colorado, in North America, at eleven o'clock on the morning of Sabbath, 25th September, 1881. The Earl left this country on 18th August to visit his Lordship's second son, Hon. Lyulph-Gilchrist-Stanley, for whom the Earl had acquired a large section of land while on a visit to America the previous year. His Lordship went to visit a ranche in New Mexico, and while there he was seized with a chill. He returned at once to Denver, and had the best medical advice obtainable, but it was of no avail to stay the progress of the disease, and he died surrounded by his son and several friends belonging to this country.

The family have a burial vault adjoining the Parish Church of Cortachy, but having resolved to set apart for a private cemetery, a small secluded spot of ground on the north side of the South Esk, and distant about 500 yards from the Castle, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Brechin on Saturday, 8th October, 1881. There the remains of the Earl were interred on Friday, 4th November, 1881.

We have given an account of the Airlie branch of the Ogilvies, Vol. I., pp. 431-36.

The late Earl of Airlie was an active, intelligent, kind-hearted man, beloved by his tenants and friends, and universally respected.

The Earl is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, David William Stanley, now eleventh Earl of Airlie, born in 1856.

The recent death of the Earl of Airlie has brought prominently forward a legend or tradition regarding this noble family, which is to the effect that on the near approach of the death of a member of the family music is heard within the Castle of Cortachy, or in the vicinity of the residence of the family.

Several persons, chiefly ladies, testify to having heard it, at different periods, notably before the death of the ninth Earl and his second Countess. Some of the narrators say the music appeared to be that of a band at a distance, and that it followed them while walking about the grounds; others heard the music within the Castle, when it is variously described as like the wail of the bagpipes, the shrill sound of a fife, and the beating of a drum, the latter in accordance with the tradition in the family of the "Airlie drummer boy." It is also said that the music was accompanied by a sound like the rolling of a carriage, and the regular tramp of soldiers marching. We suppose that this tradition, or legend, from the various forms it has assumed, is in a great measure the creation of the imagination of the fair narrators. What its origin may have been we know not, but, as now related, there is too much of the supernatural about the legend for credence being given to it.

Since the account of Cortachy was in type, we have been kindly informed by Messrs Mackenzie and Kermack, Edinburgh, that the Barony of Cortachy was acquired by James, Lord Ogilvy, from Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, in the year 1625.

Kind nature is prodigal with its gifts. The barren heath has its songsters as well as the shrubberies in lordly domains. The Ring Ousel, a migratory bird of the Thrush family, is a denizen of the wild and rocky moor during its stay in the country. They arrive in the beginning of April, generally in large flocks. For a few days they remain together, generally about some marshy spot, which they search for food. Disturbed, they rise, and after circling about for a little, settle down again at some distance from the intruder. They are shy at all times, but particularly so for a little after their arrival. They then separate into pairs, and commence the work which brought them thither, the propagation of their kind.

The Ring Ousel has not long arrived when he commences to sing. The notes are loud and somewhat monotonous, but they harmonise well with the wild scenery around. Near the roaring cataract, in a rocky wild, on the heath-clad mountain, or in a bracken or gorse-covered plain, he is at home, his companions being the Grouse, the Moor Pipet, the Stonechat, and some of the smaller birds of prey. Amid such scenes of desolation he pours forth his song, and the fierce winds which so often blow in such wild and exposed regions only stimulate him to greater exertions, that his pipe may be heard above the roar of the angry wind. It may be asked why should he persist in singing so loudly and so sweetly where there is none to hear, for he is far away from the haunts of men? The instinct with which Nature has endowed him prompts him in that way to praise his Creator, who hears and rejoices in the song.

The song of the Ring Ousel partakes of the tones of the Blackbird, the Starling, and the Song Thrush. Perched on a stunted tree or projecting stone he pours them forth for a little, then stops, and sometimes immediately he utters harsh notes. After sitting motionless for a minute he resumes his song. If disturbed he stops singing, and flies off to a more secluded spot, uttering loud harsh cries as if in mockery of the intruder who interrupted his song.

The nest of the Ring Ousel is placed on or near the ground, among heather or furze, or on the banks of a mountain lake or brawling stream. Although in a dreary waste the birds hide it artfully. Like others of the Thrush family, it is made of grass and twigs, lined with mud, with fine grass inside. Four or five eggs are deposited there, and carefully tended by the birds. Indeed there are almost no birds who protect their eggs and young with more courage than the Ring Ousel. The female wheels round the head of the intruder, brushing his face, or dashing into it, or crying and tumbling on the ground, the very picture of grief—of despair. Her maternal love extinguishes fear, and her mate is equally daring and courageous in the protection of the sacred precincts of their home, and the progeny therein.

Worms, snails, beetles, and the like are the food of the Ring Ousel, and these they procure in the dreary haunts where they take up their abode, and in which they delight. The berries which ripen within their domain are largely partaken of. They are very partial to garden fruit when ripe, and pay frequent visits to it if near their haunts. The male bird has a white breast, like a cravat, and his plumage is well marked, and pleasing. Like



the Blackbird, he elevates his tail when he alights. His mate is of more sombre hue, and devoid of bright colours.

Autumn has come, and the Ring Ousel must go to a sunnier clime, far away from their incubation grounds. Instinct urges them to fly from the cold and frost and snow of a British winter, and Nature's commands must be obeyed. To disobey would probably cost them their life. They go off at first in pairs, and are joined by others and others as they proceed southward until they form flocks, and finally disappear, to be seen no more until the return of another spring.

#### CHAP. XIV.—COUPAR-ANGUS.

Only a small portion of the parish of Coupar-Angus is in Forfarshire, but the Parish Church is in that portion, and we could not pass it, and some other important matters in connection with the parish, without taking notice of them.

The Church of Coupar-Angus was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was formerly a vicarage. It is in the Presbytery of Meigle, and Synod of Angus and Mearns.

The Steeple in Coupar-Angus was built in 1769, by a subscription among the inhabitants. It was erected on the site of the old prison of the Court of Regality of the Abbey. The lower floor of the new building was for a long time used for the temporary confinement of prisoners. It stands in the outskirts of the town, on the west side of the highway leading to Dundee, but within the county of Forfar. There is little attractive in the structure, but as it contains a clock, which proclaims the hours, and reminds the citizens of the rapid flight of time, it is a useful tower.

The Parish Church was rebuilt in 1878-9. It is a handsome structure, built of red sandstone, of an ornamental style of architecture, with buttresses between the pointed windows, and a chaste but not very lofty spire. The Church and surrounding graveyard are on a part of the site of the Abbey of Cupar, which was erected upon the site of a Roman camp, and on the east side of the highway between Dundee and Coupar Angus.

As only a small portion of the older part of the town of Coupar-Angus is in Angus, nearly the whole of it being in the county of Perth, it seems to be a misnomer to call it Coupar-in-Angus.

The Abbey and the Church were in Forfarshire, and they were of sufficient importance to induce those then in authority to have *Angus* superadded to the

name. The few houses called the Kirktown had no doubt been, in early times, close by the Church, and probably in Angus.

The primitive forefathers of the present burghers, when nestling under the shadow of the ancient Church, could never have foreseen the importance to which their hamlet was to rise, nor the celebrity to which their descendants were to attain in the latter days. The Kirktown became a village, then a town, and it is now a burgh under the Lindsay Act, with its Magistrates and Commissioners. Its streets and public square are well kept, and lighted by gas at night; spacious shops and their large windows of plate glass, with showy goods displayed in them; powerloom and other works driven by steam; comfortable dwellings for the working classes, and handsome villas for the gentry of the burgh. One large and excellent work has stood idle for some time. Were it once more employed, as we hope it may be soon, the prosperity of the burgh would be assured.

The parish is about five miles in length from south-west to north-east, and from one to one and a half miles in breadth. It is bounded by Bendochy and Meikle on the north, by Kettins on the east, by Cargill on the south, and by Blairgowrie on the west. The river Isla skirts the parish on part of its northern and western sides. The estates of Kinloch and Balmyre at one time belonged to the parish, but more than a century ago they were disjoined from Coupar-Angus and annexed to the parish of Meikle.

A considerable part of the land adjoining the Isla lies low, and the soil is strong clay. The haughs are frequently inundated by the river during floods. A century ago there was a large common called *Watton Mire*, but it was divided, drained, and cultivated, and it bears good crops. Away from the river, where the land rises, the soil is light, and of a gravelly character, but by careful culture, and being kind to it, the produce is abundant. In some parts of the parish the soil is of a red colour, the disintegration of the red sandstone rock underlying the soil.

A small streamlet, rising in Loch Lindores, on the Sidlaws, flows through the parish of Kettins, divides the burgh into two unequal parts, and for some distance in this part of its course it separates the counties of Angus and Perth. The burgh is now supplied with excellent water from a reservoir upon the Halyburton estate, on the north side of the Sidlaw range of hills.

The bridge over the Isla on the highway to Blairgowrie was built in 1765, For a long period there was no bridge between it and Perth on the one side, and the old bridge over the Dean, beside the modern mansion of Cardean,

on the other. It is a good bridge still, though considerably more than a century old, but it is rather steep, and too narrow for the present traffic upon it.

The Roman camp upon which the Abbey stood is by some supposed to have been formed by Agricola, but others, with perhaps more authority, think it was constructed by Lollius Urbicus, and afterwards one of the *castra Stativa*, in which the natives founded a town after the Romans left. Maitland describes the camp as a square of 12,000 feet, fortified by two strong ramparts and large ditches.

The origin of the name Cupar is uncertain. Cul-bhar is said to mean "the back, or end of a height or bank." The word has had many spellings, such as Cupar, Cowpir, Couper, Coupur, Culpar, Kupre, Cupyre, &c.

The only remaining portion of the ancient Abbey of Cupar consists of an arched doorway, flanked by buttresses. It stands at the north-west corner of the Churchyard, close by the side of the highway leading from Cupar to Dundee.

When the church which preceded the one in existence until a few years ago was taken down, and also in the course of other operations upon the church and about the graveyard, the remains of stone coffins, monuments, mouldings, slabs, and carved stones were found, some of which, although they afford little information to the antiquary, give evidence of taste and skill in their design.

One of these bears the effigy of a priest who died in 1450; another refers to one of the Montifex or Muschet family, who once owned Cargill, of which lands they had a grant from William the Lion. The family failed in the male line about the middle of the fourteenth century. Sir John Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth, married one of the three co-heiresses, and by her he had Annabella, Queen of Robert II., and mother of James I. of Scotland. A third belonged to the noble family of the Hays, Earls of Erroll, who were the largest benefactors to the Abbey. An account of the Abbey of Cupar has already been given, Vol. II., p. 91.

The Hays are said to be descended from a Norman baron who settled in Scotland, south of the Forth, in the eleventh century. He had two sons, who became respectively the ancestors of the Hays of Erroll, and the Hays of Tweedale. Crawford says, p. 137—"Both our ancient and modern historians say that this noble family had its rise, anno 980, time of Kenneth III., when the Danes invaded this nation, and gave battle to the Scots, whom they had

routed near Perth (at Luncarty), but for the courage and conduct of a certain labourer, who, perceiving his countrymen flying before the conquering enemy, he and his two sons stopped them with their ploughgear in a certain defile, and, upbraiding them for their cowardice, obliged them to rally; whom the Danes supposing to be fresh succours, he became thereby the means of transferring the victory to the Scots side. And Kenneth advanced him to the first rank of those about him, and rewarded him with as much land as a falcon, flying from a fist, should measure out before he settled. To which exploit the arms, crest, and supporters of the family of Erroll are allusive."

This is the popular opinion of the origin of the family, as well as of the historians whom Crawford refers to, and there are local landmarks, such as the "Hawk Stone," which still exist in the district in which their land in Perthshire lay, and which help to confirm the popular theory.

Certain it is that in the days of King William the Lion William de Haia is possessor of the lands of Erroll, and is, among many other noble persons, witness to that King's charter to the Abbey of Scone. He gave to the Abbey of Cupar, in pure charity, the lands of Lyderpoyls, which King William, by his royal charter, ratified and confirmed. Earl Duncan, Justiciario, Earl Gilbert of Strathern, William, the son of Thori, being witnesses therein prove it a very ancient charter.

The Hays subsequently gave many gifts to Cupar Abbey, and there the family had their burial place. There the seventh Earl of Erroll, who died at Slains Castle in 1585, was laid beside fifteen of his ancestors, to one of whom, Gilbert, probably he who died in 1436, the fragment mentioned refers.

The Hay of the period, Sir Gilbert, was a faithful adherent of the Bruce, who created him and his heirs Lord High Constables of Scotland for ever, by his charter dated 12th November, 1315.

Sir William, son and successor of Sir Gilbert, adhered equally firmly to the son of King Robert. He fought for David II. at the battle of Dupplin in 1333, and fell there, together with the whole gentlemen of his name. Had his lady not given birth to a posthumous son the Hays of Erroll would have been extinguished at that fatal battle.

In 1452 James II. created Sir William Hay, Earl of Erroll. William, fourth Earl, was slain at Flodden, 9th September, 1513. William, his son, fifth Earl, left a daughter, Jean, by Helen, daughter of John, Earl of Lennox.

George Hay of Logie, his brother and heir male, succeeded to the estates and honours of the family. He died in 1563, and was succeeded by Andrew,

his son, seventh Earl, who married Jean, his cousin, daughter of Earl William. He died in 1585, leaving two sons and a daughter, viz., Francis, his successor in the earldom and estates, George Hay of Keilor, and Eleanor, married to Alexander, first Earl of Linlithgow. He died, 14th July, 1631. William, son of Francis, succeeded his father as ninth Earl. He died 17th December, 1636, and was succeeded by Gilbert, his son, tenth Earl, who died without male issue in 1674.

By virtue of an entail he was succeeded in his estates and honours by Sir John Hay of Keilor, son and heir of Sir Andrew Hay, son of George Hay of Keilor, above mentioned, who carried on the succession of the family of Hay, Earls of Erroll. He died in 1705, and was followed in the estates and honours by his son, Charles, twelfth Earl of Erroll. Having thus shown the succession of the Keilor branch of the Hays, which will be referred to in the account of the parish of Kettins, I do not carry on the genealogy further, the family having long ceased to have any proprietary connection with Angus.

Upon the distribution of the lands which came to the Crown upon the dissolution of the religious houses, King James VI. erected the Abbey of Coupar-Angus into a civil lordship in favour of James Elphinston, son of James, Lord Balmerino, in 1606, but he having died childless in 1669, the honour devolved upon the Lord Balmerino.

The first Lord Balmerino was Sir James Elphinston, son of Robert, Lord Elphinston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffrey, and Janet, his wife, natural daughter of King James IV., the creation bearing date 25th April, 1604. He married first Sarah, daughter of Sir John Monteith of Carse, and by her had John, his heir and successor; secondly, Marjory, daughter of Hugh Maxwell of Tealing, by whom he had James, Lord Capar, and two daughters. Lord Balmerino died in 1612, and was succeeded by his son John, second Lord. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehurst. He dying in 1649, left issue John, his heir.

John succeeded his uncle as Lord Cupar on his death in 1669. He died on 10th June, 1704, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of John, Earl of Loudon, John, his son, who succeeded as 4th Lord Balmerino. He married Lady Christian, daughter of Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, and by her had two sons, Hugh, killed at the siege of Lisle in 1708, and John, who succeeded as 5th Lord on the death of his father in 1736. His father married secondly Anne Rose, daughter of the last Archbishop of St Andrews, and by

her had a son, Arthur. Lord John married Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of David, Earl of Northesk, but, dying without issue in January, 1745-6, he was succeeded by his half-brother, Arthur, as 6th Lord. He joined in the Rebellion of 1715, but obtained a pardon. He also joined in the Rebellion of 1745, fought at Culloden, was taken prisoner, carried to London, tried before the House of Lords in Westminster Hall, found guilty, sentenced to death, and was beheaded on Tower Hill on 18th August, 1746.

Almost the only land within the parish of Coupar-Angus situate in Forfarshire is the Coupar estate, which belonged to Francis Archibald Stuart of Balmerino. Some of it is still arable, but a considerable part has been given off in feus, upon which villas and other buildings have been erected. These lands were probably acquired by James, 7th Earl of Moray, along with or at the same time as he purchased the estate of Balmerino from the Barons of the Exchequer, which was in 1755. The Earl James was nephew of the two last Lords Balmerino. The Earl died in 1767, and was succeeded by Francis, 8th Earl, who died in 1810, when Balmerino and Coupar properties went to the second surviving son of the latter, Hon. Archibald Stuart, twin brother of Francis, 9th Earl of Moray, and on his death to his son, Francis Archibald Stuart of Balmerino, as above mentioned. On his death, on 14th July, 1875, the Constabulary of Coupar-Angus and the lands and other property there fell to his nephew, Edward Archibald Stuart Gray of Gray and Kinfauns. His descent is given in Vol. II., p. 30.

The old valued rent in 1683 was £600 Scots. The total value, per roll 1876-77, is £1105 1s; railways, £1159; together, £2264 1s sterling.

The parish of Coupar contains, besides other properties, five large estates. They belonged to the Abbey in pre-Reformation times, and were given by Abbot Donald Campbell to his five sons shortly before the dissolution of Monastic establishments. These lands are Keithock, Arthurstone, Denhead, Balgersho, and Cronon, and they are still distinct estates, belonging to different lairds. The Abbey Grange was in the adjoining parish of Bendochy, and the Chamberlain of the Abbey was, at least shortly prior to the Reformation, if not in earlier times, the tenant of the home farm.

In 1562 William Rogers, the Stewart of the Abbey, was tenant farmer of the Grange. He superintended the *nativi* or serfs, and acted as Chamberlain of the Monastery. He therefore held high rank among the lay brotherhood. The Rev. Charles Rogers, L.L.D., and the Rev. James O. Haldane, minister of Kingoldrum, are descendants of the Chamberlain.

The lands of Keithock were given to the Abbey of Coupar by King William the Lion, "as they were possessed in the time of King David." They remained in possession of the Monastery until they were disposed of by Donald Campbell, the last Abbot, for a nominal feu-duty to one of his illegitimate sons, Nicol Campbell, between 1550 and 1560. Nicol was interred in the Parish Kirk of Bendochy.

The Campbells were in Keithock between 1690 and 1700. The family of Wood have owned the estate for a considerable period. Dr J. Wood was proprietor in 1820. The present proprietor is W. E. Collins Wood. Nearly the whole of the property is in Perthshire, only a small portion of one farm being in the Angus portion of Coupar-Angus.

The late William Edward Collins Wood of Keithock, who died in 1877, married Anne Wallace, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin Colquitt, C.B., and had by her Edward Collins Wood, born 1841, now proprietor of Keithock. The late laird was a J.P. and a D.L. for the county of Perth.

The lands of Cowbyres belonged to the Abbey of Coupar-Angus. Abbot Donald Campbell also alienated them partly in 1558, and partly in 1562, the last year in which he was Abbot. In 1674 the Rev. David Campbell of St Gregory's Church, St Cyrus, was served heir to his father, John Campbell, in the sunny half of the lands and town of Cowbyres. He was grandson of Abbot Donald Campbell.

Fordun, the father of Scottish history, wrote at least the first five books, and twenty-three chapters of the sixth book, of the *Scotichronicon* in the latter years of the fourteenth century. It was repeatedly transcribed, and within a short time after it was written, every Monastery in the kingdom had a copy of it, to which it gave its own surname, such as "The Black Book of Scone."

The copy of this valuable work now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, belonged to the Monastery of Coupar. It came afterwards into possession of Richard Hay, a canon of St Augustine. In 1719 he proposed printing the Chronicle, with Bowar's Additions and Continuation, "conform to an authentic manuscript belonging of late to one of our decayed Monasteries." The manuscript is "a large folio written in old but glorious characters."

Regarding the destruction of the Abbey at the Reformation no details are preserved. Who the "rascal multitude" were who made it a desolation, and

the date of its demolition are unknown, as much so, indeed, as are the people who erected the sculptured stones of Meigle, or the time when they were erected.

There are three eminences in the parish which appear to be artificial. Beach Hill on the north side of Coupar, Stob Cross opposite to Balbrogie, and the Witch Knowe opposite to Cronan; but tradition is silent regarding all of them. The view from the first of these to the northward is extremely fine, including the beautiful meanders of the Isla in its course through the Vale of Strathmore, and the rich cultivated ground on its banks and beyond, with thriving burghs and villages, clumps of wood, rich lands, and the bold Grampians for a background.

In the Old Account of the Parish the death of a woman a few years previously is mentioned, "who must have been 116 years, from what she remembered to have seen." The population in 1793 was 2076. In the enumeration of the professions of the inhabitants it is said there were 45 publichouse keepers, being one vintner for every 46 people, or 22 per cent. of the whole of the men, women, and children; and this notwithstanding that there was a Parish Church, an Antiburgher, and a Relief Meeting-house in the town.

Even after the middle of last century *Outfield* and *Infield* cultivation was constantly observed in many places in the parish, and the *run-rigg* was common. The Old Account of the Parish says "these absurd practices are now worn out, and the modern improvements generally introduced." Ploughs drawn by cattle had been succeeded by improved ones with two horses abreast, where one man both holds and drives.

Beechwood, on the north of the town, was the seat of justice of the Regality. The Courts, civil and criminal, were held in the open air, on an artificial mound on the top of the eminence.

Coupar and Jedburgh are famous, or infamous, for their mode of administering justice, and the expressions, "Coupar justice" and "Jethart justice," which implies the hanging of men first, and then trying them, are happily confined to these notorious towns. Such a mode of administering justice may have been submitted to when wives pleaded with their husbands "to go and be hanged, to please the laird," but it would create a little commotion if it was acted upon now.

We hope, however, that justice was never so administered in either of these towns, and that the epithet was first applied to them by some enemy,



who wished to weaken their zeal for Holy Mother Church, and blacken their fair fame and name. For be it remembered that in each of these towns there was a famous religious house, called an Abbey or Monastery, and that justice was administered at each of the towns by the Bailie of the Regality, who was appointed by the holy brethren of the Abbacy, the Abbot and Monks, and who must therefore have dealt even-handed justice to all who were brought to his Court !

Some of the Coupar Bailies have been called stern, hard-hearted men, but there may be no truth in the statement, as most criminals consider any sentence harsh treatment, and dislike the judge who pronounced it.

There is a curious story told about a Bailie John of Coupar, who was greatly feared and disliked for the severe punishment to which delinquents were sentenced by him. On the morning of a Court day Bailie John was sauntering about the north side of Beechhill, it may be admiring the magnificent prospect obtained from it, including the winding Ise low down in the valley, the fine champagne country beyond, and the grand background of lofty mountains to the north and west. While he lounged there he saw a Highlander approaching. The Bailie asked him the object of his visit to Coupar, and in the course of the conversation ascertained he was one of the culprits who were to be tried that day in his Court. In gentle accents the Bailie asked if he was guilty of the crime for which he was to be arraigned. "Ou, ay, she's guilty," said the Highlander, and added, "but there's nae preef." "What!" said the Bailie, "will you give a false oath?" "Ay, an' that she will," answered the culprit; "there's mercy wi' God Almighty, but there's nane wi' Bailie Shon."

In the Court the Celt found to his dismay that his morning acquaintance was his relentless judge. The Bailie, in a rough voice, said, "Will you swear now that you are not guilty?" The prisoner was paralysed for a moment, but regaining composure he answered decidedly, "Yes, she'll swore." The Bailie was for a moment in doubt what to do, but after a little thought he dismissed him thus—"Go home, you rascal, and never let me see your face again; and tell your friends in Kirkmichael that there is some mercy in Bailie John as well as in God Almighty."

The late Dr Stevenson, who succeeded Mr Halket in the pastorate of the Parish Church of Coupar-Angus, was admitted on 28th September, 1828, and was spared to discharge his ministerial duties for upwards of fifty-two years.

During his long incumbency there was, first, a large addition made to the Church, then a new Church, additions to the manse, then a new manse, and a new school and schoolhouse.

Dr Stevenson was a quiet, unostentatious man, but a faithful pastor, beloved by the parishioners, and universally respected. His people, in view of the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry, resolved to celebrate the jubilee in a creditable manner, and a Committee was formed to make suitable arrangements. Subscriptions poured in from members of his congregation, and from many friends throughout the district.

Dr Stevenson finished his half century ministrations on Sabbath, 29th September, 1878, and the jubilee was celebrated on Wednesday, 2d October, within the Parish Church. Mr Mungo Murray of Lintrose presided at the meeting, and there was a large attendance of parishioners, members of the Presbytery of Meigle, ministers of various denominations in the district, and many ministers and friends from a distance. At the meeting the Reverend Doctor was presented with his portrait in oil, painted by Mr William Barclay, R.S.A., along with an illuminated address on vellum, and a purse containing one hundred and fifty-five pounds.

The following inscription is on the portrait :—

“The Rev. Patrick James Stevenson, D.D. Presented by members of his congregation and other friends on completing the fiftieth year of his ministry, 28th September, 1878.”

At the luncheon in the Royal Hotel, after the meeting in the Church, Mr Murray again presided, many friends were present, and the whole proceedings were of the most agreeable character.

Dr Stevenson died on 29th October, 1880. Two of his sons are ministers in the county, John Stevenson being minister of the parish of Glamis, and Patrick Stevenson, of the parish of Inverarity, and both are popular in their respective parishes.

## CHAP. XV.—CRAIG.

The parish of Craig comprehends two titularities, viz., Inchbrayock or Craig, and St Skeoch or Dunninald. These two parishes were suppressed. Subsequently, in 1618, they were united, and took the name of Craig, which the parish has ever since retained. *Inchbrayock* or *Inchbroyock* is supposed to signify “the island of trouts,” and the greater part of the fishing ground on the island is still called “The Trout Shot.” Another etymology is “*Inis*

*Breic*," "the Church or Chapel island," as the Church formerly stood upon an eminence on the island, and the site and surrounding ground are still occupied as the parish burying-ground, although a few children have been interred in the ground which surrounds the Parish Church.

S. Brioc is supposed to have flourished in the early part of the sixth century. He was a disciple of Germanus of Auxerre, and his name is associated with the Church of Rothsay, and others, besides the Church of Inchbrayock. Inchbriock was a mensal Church of the Diocese of St Andrews. It was dedicated in 1243 by Bishop David of St Andrews, and, with its two Chapels, it is rated at 30 merks in the Old Taxation of 1275. (Reg. de Aberb., 239).

Sir John of Cadiou, who witnessed a confirmation charter by Robert I. of Walter of Shakloc's gift to Henry of Inieny, of the third part of the lands of Inieny, on 21st September, 1328, was rector of S. Braock, and he is the first of whom we have record. Richard Melvill was minister of Inchbrayock, St Skae, Maryton, and Lunan in 1574, and had a stipend of £100 Scots; and John Melvill was reader both at Inchbrayock and Maryton, with a salary of £20 Scots, and the Kirk lands. Woodrow says the Kirk of Inchbrayock was in a ruinous condition in 1573, and it had been removed before 1684-5, when Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire.

S. Skeoch, or S. Skay, as it is locally pronounced, is supposed to have been one of the twelve disciples of S. Columba, and a northern saint. There are three saints of this name in the Irish Calendar. Dr Reeves considers the word a corruption of Echoid or Eochaidh, which is found under the name of Skeoch in some of the south-western districts of Scotland.

Saint Skeoch, or the Church of Doninad (Dunninad), belonged to the Priory of Resteneth, and it is rated at ij. merks in the Old Taxation. (Reg. de Aberb. 239.) It seems to have been suppressed for some time, and in 1576 it is said that "Sanct Skae or Dynnynund needs nae reidare." The Church appears to have been restored about 1587, as in that year Andrew Leith had "a gift for life" of 3 chalders, 12 bolls meal yearly out of the third of the bishopric of Brechin, for his services at the Kirks of "Maritoun, Inchbrock, Lunan, and Sanct Skaa."

The Kirk of S. Skeoch, Disciple, stood upon a cliff on the coast, some distance to the south of the debouchere of the South Esk. There is still a small graveyard called the Chapel of St Skay, but there are now almost no ruins of any buildings to be seen on the spot. It is a picturesque place, and

interments are still made there whensoever occasion arises. The site of the manse, which stood on an adjoining field, is still discernible.

The two Chapels referred to above, which were attached to the Church of Inchbrayock, were the Chapels of S. Mary and S. Fergus. Of the latter nothing is now known, but the former stood a little to the south of Scurdyness Lighthouse, and close by the ocean. The site is now the burying-place of the families of Scott and Renny, who were formerly proprietors of lands in the parish.

The parish of Craig is bounded on the north by Montrose Basin and the River South Esk, on the east by the ocean, on the south by the ocean, a detached portion of the parish of Maryton, and the parish of Lunan, and on the west by the parishes of Kinnell, Farnell, and Maryton. The north-eastern district of the parish forms a peninsula with the South Esk on the north, and the ocean on the east and south. Its extreme length is fully six miles, and it is nearly three miles at its greatest breadth. The area is about six and a half square miles, and it contains 4865·681 imperial acres.

The present Parish Church was built in 1799, at the sole cost of Mrs Ross of Rossie. It stands on a commanding position, and the lofty square tower or belfry on the west end of the Church is a prominent object in the landscape. Over the entrance through this tower is the text, "Enter his gates with praise." From the summit of the tower the prospect is extremely grand, including sea and river, mountain and plain, two thriving royal burghs, splendid mansions, plantations, and fruitful fields, farmsteads, and hamlets. The nave and side aisles of the Church are finely lighted, the interior is comfortable, and contains some beautiful marble monuments, &c., and the exterior, though plain, is pleasing in appearance. A little to the east of the Church is the manse, a neat and commodious residence, with a good garden attached.

The coast line of the parish extends to about five miles, and the greater part of it is rockbound, the southern section being very precipitous, and in many places quite perpendicular. The eastern district of the parish forms a table land, gradually rising from the north and east to the south-west, where the elevation above the level of the ocean is about four hundred feet. The highest eminences are Mountboy, Pitarris, and Govan Hill in the west, and Dunninald in the centre, from which the views are very extensive and pleasing. In the centre and higher parts of the parish the soil is a strong rich loam, becoming lighter and more sandy towards the east, and inclining to moorish towards the west. It is in general of good quality, and as it is

intelligently and most ably cultivated, the inferior parts produce fair crops, and on the richer soils they are abundant, and of superior quality.

A few small rivulets rise in the parish, but none of them run beyond a mile or two. There are some judiciously planted woods and pretty sylvan scenery in the neighbourhood of the mansions of the proprietors, with which the undulating nature of the lands in some parts, and the lofty cliffs, combine to form picturesque and beautiful scenes in various parts of the parish. The climate is particularly healthy, notwithstanding that the parish is to so large an extent surrounded by water, as the fall of the land, both to the north and south, quickly carries off the superabundant moisture arising from its watery surroundings.

The rocks in the parish are old red sandstone and limestone, intermixed with volcanic rocks of various kinds, such as amigdaloid, greenstone, &c., and a great part of the subsoil consists of this vitreous rock disintegrated.

In the rocks facing the ocean a great variety of very beautiful agates are embedded, and the coast in some parts is strewed with them, washed out of the matrix by the constant action of the waves. This amygdaloidal rock is quarried in some places, the stones being used for coarse mason work, as a smooth surface cannot easily be put upon it. The limestone in the southern district of the parish, which rests on a bed of soft sandstone, has been more or less worked for the past two centuries, and it is supposed to have been the first limestone burned in Angus. It is now all but exhausted, and what remains will not defray the cost of working it.

The district called *Craig* appears to have been confined to the north-eastern portion of the present parish of Craig until after the union of the two parishes, and the name was very appropriate to so rock-girt a place as was the old parish of Inchbrayock or Craig. Here all the eastern and part of the northern boundary are lofty, rugged crags, which rise abruptly from the ocean. The south-eastern boundary of St Skeoch or Dunninald is a continuation of the same precipitous cliffs. Very probably it was from these high bare crags that the united parishes got the name of *Craig*.

Long prior to the date of the union, as will be afterwards shown, some lands, in the north-eastern district of the parish were known as the estate of Craig, the property of the laird of Craig. These lands lay on the east side of and contiguous to those of Rossie. In early times Craig, Usan, and other lands in the parish were all included in the barony of Rossie. This great estate was afterwards divided into several distinct properties, to become again the pro-

perty of one family, and again broken up and acquired by various families, as they are at the present time.

In the old statistical account of the parish it is said "the continental part of the parish was probably called Craig, as the whole coast, about four miles, is lined with rock. When the parish began to be called Craig is not known, but when the church was transferred from the island to the continent, the whole might obtain that name. There was little wood in the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1790 well wooded and land enclosed. The Scotts of Rossie and Dunninald began to enclose about 1730. By a quicker rotation of green crops the land is now kept in better heart. All the land but a few hundred acres arable; soil in general very good, and produces excellent crops. Population about 1690, 676; 1738, 806; 1755, 935; 1768, 1264; 1791, 1314."

The old Norman family, De Malherb, are the oldest proprietors of lands in this parish of which any account has been found. They appear to have held large possessions in the parish, including Rossie, Usan, and others, probably bestowed upon the first member of the family who arrived in Scotland by the sovereign under whose patronage he had come. King William the Lion granted to the Church the teinds of the King's rents of Montrose and Rossie. It is probable that it was this king who had brought Malherb into Scotland, and given him a grant of Rossie and other lands in this parish. Thomas de Malherb of Rossie was Sheriff of Angus in 1227. In 1245 Hew Malherb, probably the son of Thomas the Sheriff, granted to Thomas of Rossie a charter of the lands and Mill of Rossie, also the lands of Hulysham (Usan), and those of Balstuth (Balstout), all which are now in the parish of Craig.

From the first mentioned of these lands, held by Thomas of Rossie as the vassal of his superior or feudal lord, Hew, the family assumed the surname of Rossie. Thomas does not appear to have possessed these properties long, as Walter of Rossie, probably the son and successor of Thomas of Rossie, granted a charter of them in 1260. This person, or another of same name, was one of twelve burgesses of Montrose who went to Berwick in 1296, and there did homage to Edward I. of England, for themselves and for the community of Montrose.

Robert I. granted a charter to Henry Rossie of the lands of Inrouy (Inyaney). Robert III. granted a charter of the barony of Rossie and the lands of Inene to Bernard Rossie.

John of Rossie is mentioned in a charter on 12th February, 1364-5.

David Rossy of Rossy is mentioned on 19th March and 1st September, 1451; another David Rossy of Rossy, perhaps a son of the first-mentioned David, on 19th October, 1490; James of Rossie, Abbot of Lindores, is mentioned 14th July, 1443, and 28th June, 1445. He may have been a relative of the Rossies of that ilk.

The Crawford Lindsay family appear to have acquired part of Rossie in the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. William de Lindsay of Rossie is mentioned 4th February, 1406; William de Lindsay, Lord of Rossie, on 10th January, 1410-11; and William Lindsay of Rossie on 31st January, 1451-2; and Thomas Rossy 29th June, 1505.

These references to the Rossies, and Lindsays of Rossie, are from the Reg. Ep. Br. They show that both families were simultaneously designed of Rossie, and that each of the families had then been proprietors of part of the barony of Rossie. We have not ascertained when either of these families ceased to have an interest in Rossie.

The lands of Rossie and Craig united formed one of the old feudal baronies of Angus. A field behind the old mansion house is still called the Law Field. It had been of old the Justice Hill. Balgove, an adjoining small farm, is derived from *balgobh*, the Withie House or Prison, and Govan Hill, a short distance to the west thereof, is the Withie Hill, or place of execution.

David Wood of Craig was Comptroller of Scotland in the reign of King James V. He appears to have been knighted by the King. This family continued in possession of Craig for a considerable time thereafter.

On 8th February, 1617, Archibald Wood of Craig, heir of Sir David Wood of Craig, Knight, his father, was retoured, No. 97, in the lands and town of Annanie, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4; lands of Craig, formerly called Craigton of Inchbrayok; lands of Broadlands, Scotistoun; lands of Inchbrayock, with the salmon fishings, in the barony of Rescobie, and regality of St Andrews, E., £31 10s 8d *feudifermæ*.

The Woods got into difficulties shortly after the date of this retour, and had to part with many of their lands. Some further account of this family, who long owned Bonnyton, will be given in the chapter on the parish of Maryton. This surname of Wood, or, as it was anciently written, De Bosco, is a very old one in Scotland, and very numerous. The family of Bonnyton are understood to be descended from the third son of one of the Woods of Colpnay, in Aberbeenshire, now extinct. The first of the family in Scotland was probably Gulielmus de Bosco, who was Chancellor in the days of

William the Lion, and Alexander II. He is a witness in many of their charters.

The lands of Craig, Rossie, &c., appear to have been acquired by David, first Earl of Southesk. Mr Jervise (M. of A. and M., 269) says Sir John Carnegie, third son of the Earl, had charters of Usan and Craig in 1618. We think it had been Sir James, the second son of the Earl. In or before 1626 Sir James Carnegie was infeft in the estate of Craig and Rossie (H. of C. of S., 135). He married Lady Mary Ker, daughter of the first Earl of Roxburgh, on 21st February, 1629, and in terms of the contract of marriage he infefted his wife in the lands of Craig. He was one of the witnesses of the contract of marriage between the Earl of Montrose and Lady Magdalene Carnegie, his sister, on 10th November, 1629.

On the death of Lord Carnegie, his brother, on 28th October, 1633, without male issue, Sir James, being the second son of the Earl, became Lord Carnegie, and the younger brothers were advanced from small estates to more valuable properties. John, the third son, heretofore of Pitarrow, obtained Craig and Rossie, and Alexander, who had probably possessed an interest in Fearn, obtained Pitarrow. Lord Carnegie succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, on 27th February, 1658.

Sir John Carnegie of Craig married Jane, daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Kt., Constable of Dundee. The contract is dated 27th October, 1632. With her he obtained a dowry of 12,000 merks. By her he had a son and daughter.

Sir John Carnegie was designed of Craig after he obtained that property. His daughter, Margaret, was married to George Dunbar of Inchbrayock and Aslik.

In March, 1642, Sir John Carnegie of Craig, and several others, obtained permission from the Lords of Council to eat flesh in time of Lent, and also upon other Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for a year. Sir John died on 22d November, 1654.

David Carnegie succeeded to Craig on the death of his father. On 22d May, 1656, David Carnegie of Craig, heir of Sir John Carnegie of Craig, Knight, was retoured (No. 352) in the lands of Heighame, with the boats, fishings, and salmon fishings, called the Holl, within the barony of Rescobie, &c., E. £8 of feu-duty, the Kirk lands and glebe of Nether Inchbrayock, with the teinds, £6 13s 4d, with 3s 4d in augmentation of feu-duty.

David Carnegie had been improvident, and contracted large debts. He had



no family by his marriage. He settled the estate of Craig upon his cousin, and next heir male, David Carnegie of Pitarrow, son of Alexander Carnegie of Pitarrow, on being relieved of his debts of £59,000 Scots. The settlement was challenged on the ground of fraud, and in 1661 he, with the assistance of his wife's friends, obtained an Act of Parliament setting it aside. The Earl of Dundee obtained a disposition of the estate from David Carnegie between the years 1661 and 1663.

On 28th December, 1654, David Carnegie married Lady Catherine Wemyss, youngest sister of the Earl of Wemyss. David Carnegie, second of Craig, died about the year 1663, without issue.

We think it probable that Sir John Carnegie of Craig had disposed of Rossie before his death. The property to which David succeeded, as contained in the retour (352), above mentioned, is not of great extent, and Rossie is not included in the service.

The first who owned the lands of Craig under that name with whom we have met is Walter Strang of Pitforthie, who, on 7th February, 1503-4, granted a charter of Linlathen and Craig to John Scrymgeour of Dudhope. He appears to have sold Craig to a member of the family of the Earl Marischall.

John Keith, a grandson of William, second Earl Marischall, was designed of Craig in 1513. Robert, one of his descendants, the last of the name designed of Craig, was long plenipotentiary at the Imperial Courts of Vienna, St Petersburg, &c. His eldest son, Sir Robert Keith, was a Colonel in the army, and Envoy Extraordinary at several of the European Courts during the reigns of George II. and George III. His Excellency was heir of entail to the estate of Murrayshall, near Perth, and succeeded to that property, whereupon he assumed the name of Murray, and sold Craig. He died without issue, as also did his brother, Sir Basil Keith, who was Governor of Jamaica.

Patrick Scott, fourth son of James Scott of Logie, bought the estate of Rossie about 1650. He subsequently acquired the lands of Craig, and the two properties again formed one estate. He afterwards purchased the greater part of the parish of Craig. Patrick Scott married a daughter of Provost Beattie of Montrose. He died in 1690, leaving three sons and a daughter, viz., Patrick, who succeeded to Rossie and Craig, and married Margaret Hope of Rankeillor; James, who inherited Usan, and married Ann Scott of Benholm; and Robert, who obtained Dunninald, and married Catherine Fullarton of Kinnaber. Jean was married to Alexander Arbuthnot of Knox.

Patrick Scott, second of Rossie and Craig, died in 1731, leaving Archibald, who succeeded to Rossie and Craig, and Robert, who got Dunninald. Archibald died in 1773, and was succeeded by Patrick, his son. He got into difficulties, and assigned his whole estate to his creditors. Rossie was bought from Patrick Scott's trustees by Hercules Ross, on 6th November, 1783.

Hercules Ross was an Inland Revenue officer, then a purser in the Navy during the American war. He acquired a fortune, with which he purchased Rossie. In 1800 he erected the present Castle of Rossie, a little to the east of where the old mansion stood, and he died there 24th December, 1816, aged 71. He represented Aberdeen, and afterwards Montrose, &c., in Parliament. His wife, Henrietta Parish, daughter of John Parish of Neinstaden, died in the Castle, 16th December, 1822, aged 42. Horatio Ross, son of Hercules, born 1801, was served heir to his father, 19th March, 1818. In 1833 he married Justine-Henrietta, daughter of Colin Macrae of Cornhill, Perthshire, and by her had a son, Horatio Septenberg, born 1834. In 1845 he sold the estate of Rossie to the uncle of Colonel Macdonald of St Martin's, the present proprietor. After selling Rossie, Horatio Ross purchased the estate of Netherby, near Stonehaven, which property he only retained a few years, and then resold. Horatio Ross, and his son Horatio Septenberg Ross, who, in 1858, married Caroline de Lautour, daughter of the late Sir Theophilus John St George, Bart. of Woodsgift, are celebrated for their skill in rifle shooting, they being expert deer stalkers, and having gained many prizes at Volunteer shooting matches.

Ochterlony says Patrick Scott had three houses, Craig and Rossie, two excellent houses, rebuilt with excellent good yards, orchards, and plantings. He does not name the third, but as he mentions Ulishavene, it is probably it he means, as there was a good house on the estate at that time. Time makes even a good new house old, and two centuries make as great changes on the habits and wants of the people as on the buildings occupied. The excellent houses of 1684-5 have been replaced by new mansions, larger, more commodious, and luxurious, and, architecturally, far more magnificent than were the old structures. Rossie Castle, built in 1800, is a large and splendid pile, and Usan House is a large and handsome edifice, the grounds around each being fine and picturesque.

A branch of the Macdonalds settled on Deeside after the battle of Harlaw in 1414, but it was more than two centuries thereafter before much notice was taken of their presence. Then Alexander Macdonald, known by the name of

Marcus, was mentioned as a person of some note. His great-great-grandson, James Macdonald, appears as the proprietor of Rineaton, in the parish of Glengairn, a property which his forefathers, though unknown to fame, had possessed for several generations, but the period when it was first acquired by them is unknown.

I. James Macdonald of Rineaton was born in 1702. In 1731 he married Helen, daughter and heiress of Ludovick Grant of Tullach. By her he had three sons, and a daughter, who married John Farquharson, whose ancestors were proprietors of the estate of Rochalzie, in Glenericht, now belonging to Alexander Dick Grimond of Glenericht, and Rochalzie,. He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. William Macdonald of Rineaton and St Martin's. In 1732 he married Cecilia, daughter of Kinloch of Kilrie and Logie. He was a W.S. in Edinburgh, and the first Secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society. He purchased the fine property of St Martin's about 1750, and died at Edinburgh, 17th May, 1814. He was succeeded by his son,

III. William Macdonald of St Martin's. He married in 1808 Grisel, eldest daughter of Sir William Miller, Bart. of Glenlee, afterwards Lord Glenlee, but had no surviving issue. He sold Rineaton estate to Farquharson of Invercauld, and died in 1841, and was succeeded by his cousin,

IV. William Macdonald Colquhoun Macdonald, now of St Martin's and Rossie. He is the only son of the late Major-General James Alexander Farquharson, Governor of the Windward Islands, descended from the before-mentioned John Farquharson (a lineal descendant of Findlamore), and Rebecca, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir George Colquhoun, Bart., of Tully Colquhoun. He died in 1838, while Governor of St Lucia, and his lady died in 1855. The baron of St Martin's and Rossie, born on 26th March, 1822, married on 26th June, 1849, the Hon. Clara-Ann-Jane Brownlow, second daughter of the first Lord Lurgan, and has issue, Montague-William-Colquhoun Farquharson, born in January, 1851; Charles Brownlow, born in November, 1855; Harry, born in February, 1858; Roderick; Emily Jane; and Alice. Colonel Macdonald now represents the Macdonalds of Rineaton and the Farquharsons of Rochalzie.

The old Castle of Craig was demolished many years ago, but part of the ruins have been preserved, and still stand within the extensive gardens of Rossie. The old mansion of Rossie was situated at a little distance west from the site of the Castle, but it was removed when the Castle was built.

The present mansion of Rossie is a grand castellated building called Rossie Castle, situated on a ridge which runs through the parish from east to west. The entrance is in the west end of the Castle. In the centre of the south front there is another entrance in a square tower, adjoining to which, on the right and left, are smaller towers with battlemented tops. These are of three floors, besides the sunk storey. Adjoining these on each side are portions a storey lower, and at each corner of the main building are square towers, with bartizans around the top, while beyond these the front is continued by a low building, uniform on each side. The front of the Castle is thus of considerable length, and it has an imposing appearance.

In the policies around the Castle there is a considerable extent of plantations, with many splendid old trees, fine gardens and lawns, &c., elegantly laid out. The large trees limit the view from the Castle to the south, but the prospect to the north is extensive and the landscape pleasing.

The lands of Baldovie had probably been included in the extensive territory of the De Malherb family in this parish, and they may have passed to their vassals, who assumed their surname of Rossie from their lands of that name. Baldovie appears to have formed part of the widely extended estates of the family of Erskine of Dun at an early period.

A branch of the Scrymgeours, Constables of Dundee, Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearers of Scotland, possessed Baldovie and Craig. John Scrymgeour of Baldovie disposed of that property in the beginning of the year 1505 to John Melville of Dysart. The charter confirming the sale is dated 9th February, 1505, and bears—*Joanni Melvill de Desart hæridibus suis et assignatis super cartam sibi factam per Joannem Scrymgour de Bawdovy de data 20 die Januairii, 1505, de totis et integris terris suis de Bawdovy cum tenentibus jacentibus infra vice-comitatem de Forfar, &c.*

While Dysart was inherited by John, who was probably the eldest son, the estate of Baldovie passed into the hands of his brother Richard, who is designed by his grandson Richard Melville of Baldovy, brother-german of John Melville of Dysart. His wife was Gills Abercrombie, and said to be "dochter to Thomas Abercrombie, burgess of Montrose, of the House of Murthle." Richard was at the battle of Pinkie, fought in 1547, and fell there. That was a sad catastrophe for Scotland, and Angus suffered terribly, many of the gentlemen of the county having been slain.

Their family consisted of nine sons, the youngest of whom, Andrew, was

two years of age at the time of his father's death, he having been born at Baldovie on 1st August, 1545. The widow survived her husband ten years; and when she died "she left sax of hir sonnes in honest roumes (respectable situations); all, even then or shortlie thairefter, bearing office in kirk or common weill, and with the best estimed in their rank and above."

The second son, Thomas, is described as a fine scholar, well travelled in France and Italy, Secretary-Depute of Scotland. Walter, a burges and often bailie of Montrose, "a wyse and stout man." Roger, father of Professor Patrick Melvill, a burges of Dundee, is represented as a "man of singular gifts of nature, but was nochte trained upe in lettres." James Melville, A.M., was admitted minister of Fearn, 1566, and died minister of Arbroath, 29th August, 1596. John was minister at Crail, and had previously been reader to his brother Richard at Maryton. Robert and David were "kept at the scholl till they tyrde, and war put to craftis."

Richard, the eldest son, was born in 1522, succeeded his father in Baldovie, and soon distinguished himself for his scholarly attainments, and by his gentlemanly character. Soon after reaching his twentieth year, he was appointed tutor to James Erskine, heir apparent of the laird of Dun, whom he accompanied to the Continent (Richard's father appears as one of John Erskine's curators in 1525). When on the Continent he pursued his studies in literature and theology, and was for the space of two years a student under the famous Philip Melancthon.

Richard Melvill made diligent use of his opportunities both at home and abroad, and was the frequent companion to John Erskine, as well as of George Wishart, during his residence in Montrose. Although he did not come to the front, like his brother Andrew, yet his piety, earnest labours and consistent life contributed not a little to hasten on the Reformation. He married Isobel Scrymgeour, sister of the laird of Glaswell, a branch of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, by whom he had two sons, David and James, born 25th July, 1556, and three daughters, Isobel, Marjory, and Barbara. His wife died a year after the birth of James, when he had been in possession of the estates for ten years. Five years thereafter, in 1562, he began his ministry in Inchbrayock, having Maryton also in charge, and in 1568 he removed to Maryton, being the first Protestant minister of the parish. In 1575 he was seized with bilious fever, and died in the 53d year of his age, surrounded by his friends, to whom his last words were—"I am glorifying God for the light of His Gospel, and resting in assurance of His sweet

promises of life made unto me in my Saviour the Lord Jesus Christ." The respect in which he was held is borne witness of by his son. "There was nane of his rank, and verie few above it, that was sa honored and loven as he; quhilk kythed (which was made manifest) specalie at his burial and hes been often tauld me be men of all degries sin syne."

It was fortunate for the children who were so early left orphans, that Richard, the elder son, was appointed minister of the adjoining parish of Maryton. He and his wife affectionately supplied the place of parents to the younger sons, especially to Andrew, the youngest. They educated him, then sent him to pursue his studies at St Andrews, after which he studied in Paris, then went to Geneva, became acquainted with Calvin, Beza, and other eminent men. He was appointed Professor of Humanity in Geneva, and remained there five years, after which he returned to Scotland with the highest testimonials from the illustrious men in Geneva.

To give an account of the life of this eminent man and his extraordinary labours in the cause of education and in the establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church government, whereby religious freedom was secured to the kingdom, would occupy more space than we can afford, and the briefest notice can only be given. We cannot refrain from saying that Scotland has never had a more illustrious son than Andrew Melville; a patriot in the highest sense, of whom Angus may well be proud. Craig has the honour of having been the parish in which he was born; and Baldovie, the place of his nativity, has from that event been made a classic spot.

Shortly after his return he was installed into the chair of Principal of the University of Glasgow. After holding this office for six years he was removed to St Andrews to be Principal of St Mary's College, &c., there, and carry out a scheme of university reform, which, devised by the Church, had been approved by the State.

We cannot follow this great Church Reformer through his laborious, enlightened, and eminently useful, zealous, and upright career. He stands next to Knox among Scottish Church Reformers. Knox led the first Reformation against Popery, and Melville filled the same position in the second Reformation against Prelacy. His principles, in the end, cost him his liberty, he having been confined for four years in the Tower in London. He died an exile in Sedan in 1622, aged 77 years.

A decided influence appears to have been exercised upon young Erskine, the future superintendent, by his connection with the Melville

family. James Melville, a brother of Andrew, was minister of Arbroath in 1574, and for a considerable period thereafter.

The progenitor of the Melvilles of Angus and the Mearns came to Scotland with David I. His name is said to have been *Male*. He acquired lands in both counties, and called them *Maleville*, which became the surname of the family. By some they are said to be of Hungarian lineage, and by others Anglo-Norman. In 1189 Richard of Melville gifted a portion of his lands of Kinblethmont, and the patronage of the Chapel of St Lawrence thereon to the Convent of Arbroath. Richard's parentage is unknown. Galfrid of Melville, who rose to importance in the reign of David I., Malcolm, and William the Lion, was the father of Philip, the founder of the Mearns branch.

Members of that branch were at different periods Sheriffs of the Mearns. An unfortunate member of the Melville family, Melville of Glenbervie, during his occupancy of the Sheriffship of the Mearns, and, in consequence of the harsh manner in which he discharged his duties, suffered a cruel death at the hands of some of his brother barons. Repeated complaints of his conduct had been made to King James I. or to Regent Albany. The King, on an occasion when some of the barons told him of the Sheriff's misdeeds, hastily said, "Sorrow gin the Sheriff were sodden and supped in broo." The barons were elated, and shortly thereafter four of them, Arbuthnott, Lauriston, Mathers, and Pitarrow, invited the Sheriff to a hunting party at the top of the hill of Garvock. There they had prepared a caldron full of boiling water, into which they plunged the unsuspecting Sheriff. After boiling the body for some time they, to carry out the King's words, partook of some of the water in which the victim had been boiled to death. The scene of this inhuman tragedy is still called the Sheriff's Pot, and popularly, Brownie's Kettle.

Arbuthnott, when proceeded against for the murder, claimed the benefit of the law of the Clan Macduff, and a pardon founded on that defunct or effete law. The other three were outlawed. Barclay of Mathers, to elude the vengeance of the King, erected the Kaim or fortress of Mathers on an almost inaccessible peninsula, which overhangs the sea in the parish of St Cyrus. A considerable part of the walls of the Kaim still surmount the rock, but we are not able to assert that the origin of the fortress is an outcome of the tragic occurrence related above, although some affirm that it is.

The Mearns Melvilles ended in a female in 1468, when the only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, of Alexander Melville, was married to Sir Alexander Auchinleck of that Ilk in Ayrshire. In 1792 a granddaughter of Elizabeth

Melville was married to Sir William Douglas of Braidwood, the second son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and by her he had the barony of Glenbervie. Their grandson, Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, afterwards became ninth Earl of Angus, and from him, who was descended from the sodden Sheriff Melville, the Ducal houses of Douglas, and Hamilton, and other noble families are descended.

On the death of Richard Melville of Baldovie in 1575, the estate became the property of his eldest son, David. He was born in 1554. He was put under careful training with the minister of Logie-Montrose, and had a good education in his early years, but left school when in his twelfth or thirteenth year, the pupils having been dismissed in consequence of the plague. His mental abilities were not great, and as he had shown little desire for learning he was kept at home to become acquainted with the details of farming.

David Melville made an unfortunate marriage about the time of his father's death. Sometime thereafter he became insane, and in 1592 his brother James was appointed his tutor. The year of David's death is not recorded, but he was alive in 1595.

David Melville was succeeded in Baldovie by his son Richard, born in 1583, and soon after his father's death he married Helen, daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell. He had studied at St Andrews and took the degree of M.A. in 1603, and, like his grandfather Richard, he became minister of Maryton, having been admitted before the 28th August, 1613. In 1639 he demitted the charge in favour of his son, and died in 1641, aged 58 years. His widow was afterwards married to Andrew Arbuthnott of Fiddis, brother of Viscount Arbuthnott.

Andrew Melville, son of David, born in 1610, was also a student at St Andrews, and succeeded his father as laird of Baldovie, and as minister at Maryton, but he died at Baldovie the same year, 1641. Patrick Melville, Andrew's brother, was served heir to his brother on the 6th December, 1642. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, the small stipends then paid to parish ministers, and losses sustained through friends he had assisted, the affairs of the family became reduced before the death of Richard in 1575. Each successive laird became more embarrassed than his predecessor, and Patrick was the last Melville laird of Baldovie.

The estate of Baldovie appears to have passed from the family of Melville before 1684-5, as Ochterlony, in his account of the parish of Craig, says it was then in possession of a gentleman of the name of Dundas.



Colonel Scott of Commieston acquired the property in 1717. We have not ascertained how long the estate remained in that family, or through whose hands it may subsequently have passed until the year 1829, when the estate was purchased by Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird, Bart., at the price of £9000. It has remained in that family since then, and it now forms part of the extensive earldom of Southesk.

The Church and lands of Dunninald appear to have been gifted to the Priory of Resteneth by King Malcolm (the Maiden). Dunninald, Dysart, and Tealing, also some other places which have not been identified with any degree of certainty, are mentioned in the charter by that King, between the years 1159 and 1163, by which he deprived the Priory of its independence, and made it a Cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh.

Dunninald appears to have been feued at an early period for a yearly payment of forty-five pounds, but to whom we do not know. It may have been to Lord Glamis, as the lands or part of the lands of Dunninald, with the advowson of the Church, were possessed by that noble family, and were annexed to their barony and regality of Rescobie. Lord Strathmore at one period derived an annual of forty pounds Scots, in name of rent, for a portion of ground called the glebe, which belonged to the officiating vicar.

The Churchyard is at the verge of a precipice close to a lofty rock which projects considerably into the ocean, and is perforated by two high natural arches, through which the tide flows and ebbs. The southernmost of these arches is greatly larger than the other, and its appearance is extremely grand, and well worthy of a visit.

If the lands of Dunninald were not disposed of by the Prior to the Lyons of Glamis, it may have been to the family of Gray of Gray, afterwards Lord Gray. In 1488 Lord Gray received the appointment of Hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire, and keeper of Broughty Castle, of which the (Crawford) Duke of Montrose was deprived after the murder of King James III. in that year.

There is no doubt that the property of Dunninald belonged to Lord Gray when his son, Andrew Gray, attacked the house of Redcastle, as will be afterwards related.

On 30th April, 1608, Andrew Gray, heir male of Andrew Gray of Dunninald, was retoured (No. 60) in the lands of Dunninald, with the port and fishery in the parish of St Skaoch, in the Priory of Resteneth. On 29th May, 1613, George Gray, heir of John Gray of Brounknowe, his father, was

retoured (No. 603) in the part of the lands of Dunninald, commonly called Brounknowe.

Either the Lyons or the Grays had sold part of the lands of Dunninald some time before these retours, as Peter Hay of Megginch possessed them, probably before the end of the sixteenth century. On 17th May, 1606, after the death of Peter Hay, George Hay, his second son, was retoured in the lands of Dunninald. On 19th January, 1610, Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy, heir male of his father, John Ogilvy of that Ilk, was retoured (No. 69) in an annual of £20 from the lands of Dunninald. On 4th August, 1612, Thomas Ogilvy of that Ilk was retoured (No. 603) in the same annual. The Grays appear to have parted with Dunninald shortly after retour No. 60, in 1608.

About the year 1609 the property of Dunninald came into the possession of Erskine of Dun, from whom it passed to James Allardice, a cadet of the Mearns family of that Ilk, in part of his wife's dowry. When Ochterlony wrote his account of the parish in 1684-5, the estate was in possession of Thomas Allardyce, a second son of Allardyce of Allardyce.

Robert Scott is designed of Dunninald before or about the end of the seventeenth century. He was a son of Patrick Scott of Rossie and Craig. The estate remained in possession of members of the family until about the end of the first decade of the present century. He married Anne, daughter of Brigadier-General John Middleton of Seaton, in Aberdeenshire. He was elected Member of Parliament for Forfarshire, 1st March, 1732-3, and sat in the House till 17th April, 1734.

His son, David Scott, who succeeded to Dunninald on the death of his father, took a deep interest in public affairs, and represented the county in Parliament from 2d July, 1790, till 25th April, 1796, and the Dundee, Perth, and Forfar Burghs thereafter. He was a leading Director of the East India Company, and for many years managed the affairs of that great commercial body. When in Parliament he took an active part in obtaining the repeal of the duty on coals carried coastwise. In recognition of his many valuable services to the county and the country, the Freeholders and Commissioners of Supply in Forfarshire had a full-length portrait of him, by Romney, placed in the County Hall. He died on 4th October, 1805.

His son, David, succeeded to Dunninald on the death of his father. On the death of his uncle, Sir James Sibbald, Baronet, created in 1806, he succeeded, in terms of the limitation of the patent, as second baronet, and assumed his title from the name of his estate. Sir David Scott, Bart., of

Dunninald, died in 1851. His eldest son, Sir Sibbald David Scott, born 1814, became third baronet of Dunninald, and of Sellwood Park, on the death of his father. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1835); married, 1844, Harriet Anne, only daughter of Henry Shank of Castlerig and Gleniston, Fifeshire, was Captain in the Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for Middlesex and Sussex. By his wife he has issue a family of sons and daughters.

The posterity of James Scott of Logie, the proprietary head of the family, have long ceased to have any proprietary interest in land in Angus. The last of the race who was a freeholder in the county, so far as we have seen, was George R. Scott of Hedderwick. His name is among the freeholders in 1820-1.

As families of the name of Scott, descended from James Scott of Logie, once owned the greater part of this parish, we propose to give a short account of the earlier members of the family here rather than in the chapter on the parish of Logie-Pert, where the Angus chief of the race first acquired land in the county.

Sir James Scott, fourteenth baron of Balwearie, and eleventh in descent from Sir Michael Scott of wizard fame, was the first James Scott of Logie-Montrose. He was a member of the Committee of Estates appointed by the Scottish Parliament in 1640. In 1644 he was Provost of Montrose. He amassed great wealth, and died in 1649, leaving by his wife, Catherine Orrock, six sons and four daughters. Besides the dowries given to his daughters, married respectively to Tailyour of Borrowfield, Napier of Harvieston, Provost Rait of Montrose, and Ogilvy of New Grange, he left an estate to each of his sons. James succeeded to Logie; Robert had Benholm; Hercules, Brotherton; Patrick, Craig; John, Commieston; and David, Hedderwick.

The fine estate of Brotherton, in the Mearns, is still possessed by Hercules Scott, a descendant of the Hercules who inherited the property from his father, James Scott of Logie. There is a grand mansion on the property, with a garden in front running down nearly to the ocean.

In the year 1811 the estate of Dunninald was purchased by Peter Arkley, son of David Arkley, proprietor of Eastern Clepington, near Dundee, from Robert Spears, who had acquired it and the adjoining property of Usan from the Scott family, but who only held them for a very short time. Peter Arkley was born in 1776, and in 1814 married a daughter of Dr Henderson of Dundee, who

survived him many years, dying on 25th December, 1876, at the age of 90 years. In 1823-4 he erected the handsome castellated mansion which now ornaments the estate, and carried out other great improvements on the property.

Mr Arkley did not confine his attention exclusively to his own concerns, as he took a lively interest in the business of the county, and specially of the affairs connected with the district in which he resided. Amongst other acts of public utility he took a leading part in the erection of the handsome Suspension Bridge which now spans the estuary of the South Esk at Montrose.

In conjunction with the late Lord Panmure, then the Hon. William Maule, he originated the Eastern Forfarshire Farming Association, which maintained a flourishing existence for many years, and gave a great stimulus to the agriculture of the county. In recognition of their services, the members of the Association had full-length portraits of Lord Panmure and Mr Arkley painted by the late Colvin Smith, R.S.A., which long hung in their hall in Brechin, and are now in the Town Hall of that ancient city.

Mr Arkley was a Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Forfar. He died on the 31st December, 1825, having only occupied his beautiful new house one year, and left two sons, Patrick and Robert, the former of whom succeeded to Dunninald, and the latter to Clepington.

Patrick Arkley of Dunninald had been bred to the law, and was a Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh. He married Louise, daughter of the Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva. During his lifetime he did much to beautify his naturally beautiful estate. He died on 19th June, 1866, aged 52 years, and was buried at St Skae.

Their only son died 13th January, 1857, aged 12 years. The estate of Dunninald is now the property of their two daughters, Mary Charlotte, married to Charles Armstrong Smyth of Stradreagh, Londonderry; and Eliza, to John Stansfeld, late Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, who now resides at Dunninald.

#### ARMS OF PATRICK ARKLEY, ESQ. OF DUNNINALD.

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron, azure, a garb of the first, and in chief two stars, gules.

*Crest*—A rose, gules, barbed and seeded, within two thistles disposed in orle proper.

*Motto*—Bene qui sedulo.

The original residence of the lairds of Dunninald was the Castle called *Black Jack*, and occupied the top of a perpendicular rock, which rises from 200 to 300 feet above the sea level, near to Bodden Point, on the estate. The rock is reached by a narrow neck of land, where there are traces of a ditch or fosse. The foundations of the castle are still visible. When this stronghold was erected, or by whom, is altogether unknown, but it must have been many centuries ago, when people were lawless, and fortalices were necessary for safety.

It is probable that there had been a place of strength on the rock even before the lands of Dunninald were gifted to the Priory of Resteneth, and there are few places better fitted by nature for a citadel, before the invention of firearms, than was the site of *Black Jack*. It was occupied by the Grays, at least temporarily, so late as three centuries ago. Fortunately for us the Law is now safer than any fortalice, and we have no need for armed retainers.

*Black Jack* was superseded by a good modern house fully two centuries ago, built either by the Erskines of Dun, or the Allardyces. This served its day, but had in turn to give place to an elegant and commodious structure more in keeping with the requirements and refined taste of the present age.

Dunninald Castle, as the mansion house is usually called, because it is built in the castellated style, is a handsome structure, designed by the late Gillespie Graham, large and commodious, and beautifully situated near the highest point of a rising ground facing the south, and commanding an extensive view of the Vale of Lunan, and the high tableland, beyond Lunan Bay and the Red Head, &c. In the eastern end is a circular tower, adjoining which on the south is a loftier tower, both battlemented. In a line with the latter the house of two storeys extends westward the length of three windows, then in a projection is the main entrance under a portico, with a large window in the second floor over the entrance. Another portion also of two floors follows, the front terminating in a square tower with bartizan. The three towers vary in height, but they all rise above the two storey portions, as also does the central projection, with a battlement on the top of it.

The office houses are behind the mansion, the whole being surrounded by a superabundance of fine trees, some of which are of great size. The policies are laid out in excellent taste, with extensive gardens, smoothly shaven lawns, avenues among the trees to open up the various views, and a grand drive through the demesne from the highways which bound it on both sides.

In the spring of 1579 Andrew, son of Patrick, Lord Gray, proprietor of

Dunninald, with a number of his followers, attacked Redcastle for the purpose of killing the occupants, and plundering and burning the building. In the Castle were Lady Innermeath, widow of John Stewart, Lord Innermeath, John Stewart, her second son, Margaret Stewart, her daughter, wife of one of the Lindsays of Vayne, and at that time pregnant. Gray obtained possession of all the buildings excepting the tower, in which these parties took refuge. He set fire to the surrounding buildings, and nearly suffocated the occupants of the tower, which caused the miscarriage of Lindsay's Lady.

Royal mandates were sent to Gray ordering him to desist from his "cruel invasion of said Castle and persons," but he disregarded the Royal command, and continued his attacks from 27th February till 2d March, when the Provost and Bailies of Dundee were ordered by the King to join Erskine of Dun in an attempt to relieve the inmates. On seeing the approach of Erskine and the others, Gray and his accomplices abandoned the siege, and went to Dunninald's Castle called *Black Jack*, with great spoil.

King James VI. wrote a letter from Stirling Castle on 14th May, 1579, to John Erskine of Dun, and, or, to his son Robert, commanding the safe conduct of those who were in Redcastle, especially John Stewart, into the King's presence, and to make an inventory of Lord Innermeath's goods, now belonging to his "fatherless bairns," and retain possession of them till farther instructed by the King and Council. On 26th September following the King sent another letter to the laird of Dun to surrender Redcastle to John Stewart on getting security for the charges he had been subjected to while keeping the Castle. The alleged ground of this delivery is, that Stewart had deadly enemies in that district ready to pursue him, and that such a residence would conduce to his better safety. On 14th March, 1580, the King wrote from Holyrood House to John Erskine, younger of Dun, commanding him immediately "to surrender the house of Redcastle and its plenishing into the hands of James, Lord Innermeath."

On 3d February, 1581, Gray, accompanied by seventy followers, again attacked the Castle during the absence of the proprietor, and when there were only two men and a woman in it. He took the Castle and burned it, including the tower, kept possession of it for some weeks, imprisoned the three servants for some time, and afterwards went home with the plunder. Gray was indicted for the offence, but he did not appear, and his lands and goods were confiscated to the Crown.

The Leightons are supposed to have assumed their surname from the barony of Leighton, in Bedfordshire, persons of that name having been there before the Norman Conquest. The name is of Saxon origin, and is said to signify a place of pasture. In Dugdale's *Monasticon* it is stated that shortly after the Conquest Sir Richard, son of Sir Titus de Leighton, made a grant to the Abbey of Buldewas, in Salop, of which he was one of the co-founders. When they came to Scotland, or why, is uncertain, but they first appear in Angus in 1260, when William de Lechton is witness to a grant by Walter of Rossy.

It is probable that they acquired the lands of Usan (from oisin, a corner) from the lords of Rossy, in whose possession they had continued for at least two generations. Lord William de Leghton, Knight, did homage to King Edward in the Chapel of Kinghorn, in Fife, on 19th July, 1291. He was the son of that William who witnessed the charter above mentioned. In those days knighthood was conferred for eminent services, but it is not known what those were for which Sir William, who did fealty to Edward I., received that honour.

Thomas de Leighton, probably a son of Sir William, was Clerk of the Livery at Kildrummy Castle in 1337, and in 1342 a person of the same name is designed Canon of Moray, and Collector of the Customs of Inverness. Sir Henry de Leighton was the renter of the Church teinds of Brechin, 1354-84. Walter of Leighton is witness to a charter of the lands of Inverdoval, in Fife, to Patrick Forster in 1390, and in 1406 Walter Leighton is described as the son of the late Walter Leighton, laird of Usan, who fell at the fight of Glasclune in 1391. The leaders were David, the first Earl of Crawford, and the Sheriff of Forfar; and Alexander Stuart, generally known as the *Wolf of Badenoch*, and his caterans. A monument to Stuart is in the Cathedral at Dunkeld. This Walter Lychton was uterine brother to Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, who also fell in that unfortunate affray. Wynton tells the story of the fall of the two brothers on that occasion in the following terse but quaint lines:—

“ Gud Schir Walter of Ogylwy,  
That manly knyecht and that worthy,  
Scherrave that tyme of Angus,  
Godlike wis, and verteuous;  
And a gud Sqwyer of gret renown,  
His Bruthir Wat cald of Lichtoune;  
(To this gud Schirrave of Angus,  
Half Brothir he wes, and rycht famous;  
Of syndry Fadirs was thai twa  
Of lauchful bed ilkane of tha.)”

Walter, the son of Walter who fell at Glasclune, had a charter from Regent Albany in the 1st to the 4th year of his Regency (1406 to 1410), of an annual duty of two merks out of the lands of Campsie, with the superiority of the said lands, in the barony of Lintrathen, on the resignation of Thomas of Strachan.

Duncan of Leighton, who was contemporary both with Walter, who fell at Glasclune, and Walter, his son, is designed of the Sheriffdom of Forfar. He is witness to a charter of the lands of Kinnaird to Duthoc of Carnegie, who married one of the three co-heiresses of the old family De Kinnaird, in 1409. In 1415, in a confirmation charter anent the Temple lands of Keithock, &c., near Brechin, Alexander of Leighton is designed Prior of Torphichen, and a Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. On 23d March, 1435, Duncan of Lichton is mentioned.

In 1483 Sir David of Leighton, Clerk of the King's Treasury, and Archdeacon of Ross, was chosen Abbot of the Monastery of Arbroath. He was of the Usan family, and during the time he held the office, Walter Leighton, son of the laird of Usan, and a relative of the Abbot, acted as Justiciary of the Regality of the Abbey. Abbot Leighton (Lichtone) managed the lands of the Abbey with diligence, and the last recorded writ by him is a lease of the lands of Pearsie, near Kingoldrum, on 17th December, 1502, but the date of his death is not recorded. Several other members of the Usan family were Churchmen. Members of the family possessed other lands in the county besides Usan.

The estate of Usan continued in possession of the Leightons for several generations after the Abbot's time. Early in the sixteenth century the then proprietor married a lady named Stirling, and by her had a son, John, who succeeded to the lands on the death of his father, who predeceased his wife. She married thereafter a James Straton, and lived with him at Dalladies, in the Mearns. Her son by Leighton hated her so much (from what cause, if any, is not known), that by his instigation both his mother and her maid-servant were murdered in cold blood in the house of Dalladies, on 24th April, 1549, both of them being then pregnant. The actual murderers were three men, who were convicted and executed, and the instigator, John, the laird of Usan, made his escape the day before the trial, and was "put to the horn."

Of the immediate successors of the rebel little is known, but the family declined after that tragic event.



The following members of the family are mentioned in the H. of C. of S. having been jurors :—

- p. 10, 507, 540. Duncan Lychtoun of Ullishaven, 20th February, 1409.  
 p. 523. Walter Leighton of Do., 5th May, 1506.  
 p. 527. Walter Leighton of Do., 29th April, 1514.  
 p. 528. Thomas Leighton of Do., 13th April, 1532.

John Lichon of Usan is mentioned on 10th June, 1587. (Reg. Ep. Br. II., 358.)

On 24th April, 1616, John Lichon, heir of his father, Robert Lichon of Ullishaven, was retoured (No. 118) in the lands and barony of Ullishaven, with the mill, port, fishings, and fishing village, formerly erected into the barony of Ullishaven, A.E. £3, N.E. £32 6s 8d.

John Lichon is the last of the name who appears to have had any connection with the property.

On 25th November, 1619, William Murray, Master of the King's Navy, heir of William Murray, his father, was retoured (No. 122) in the shadow third part of the dominical land of Ullischeven, and the shadow third part of the fishing-port and lands of same, in the barony of Ullischeven, E. £11 2s 3d.

After having been served heir to his father in the estate of Usan, John Lichon appears to have forthwith disposed of it. The sale to the Murrays must have been before the date of retour (No. 122), as this is the entry of the heir of a son to a father, the previous proprietor. He may have died shortly after the purchase of the lands.

The Leightons of Usan were not all of the sanguinary character of John, who instigated and planned the murder of his mother and her maid. Dr Alexander Leighton of the Usan family, and presumably born there, studied at St Andrews, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and commenced practice as a physician in London. In Holland he published "An Appeal to Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacy." He was arrested, taken to the house of Bishop Laud, and by him committed to a dark, loathsome dungeon in Newgate, where he was long confined, and most barbarously treated by his jailers, and others who were permitted access to him to try and entrap him. They wanted the names of the subscribers for his work, about 500, but he refused to disclose them, as he knew it would bring them before the terrible Court of Star Chamber, at which no counsel dared to plead his cause.

His sentence, pronounced on 4th June, 1630, was a fine of £10,000; that

he should be brought to the pillory at Westminster and there whipped, again sit upon the pillory and have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and his face branded with the letters S.S. ; then retaken to prison, and some days thereafter be pilloried at Cheapside, whipped, have his other ear cut off, and the other side of his nose slit, then taken to Fleet Street prison and closely confined for life. When this sentence was pronounced, Bishop Laud is reported to have given thanks to the God of mercy! Leighton escaped from prison but was recaptured, and on 26th November the first part of his sentence was carried out with great severity, and the second shortly thereafter. He was then returned to prison and kept there till, in 1640, the Long Parliament released him, and made him what reparation they could. He was the father of an excellent Prelate, Robert Leighton, first Bishop of Dunblane, and subsequently Archbishop of Glasgow.

The other parts of the property of Usan had probably passed from Leighton to the Carnegies, as on 25th November, 1618, Sir James Carnegie of Craig, second son of David, first Earl of Southesk, had a charter of a portion of Ulishaven.

In March, 1642, Sir James Carnegie of Craig and other four persons named, got a license from the Lords of Council, granting them permission to eat and feed upon flesh during the forbidden time of Lention, and also upon Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for one year, after the date of the license, and that notwithstanding any proclamation or Act of Parliament to the contrary.

The estate of Usan was originally called Hulysham then Ulyssishaven or Ulishaven, afterwards contracted to Usan. It has for many ages been a famous fishing station, and in the times when the Court resided at Forfar, fish were regularly sent thither from Usan by a road still known as "The King's Cadger Road." The ancient family of Tulloch is said to have held the lands of Bonnington, through which the road passes, under the tenure of supplying fish to the Royal table. The Tulloch family merged by marriage into that of Wood nearly four centuries ago.

In 1672 Maitland, the grasping Lord Treasurer of James VII., appropriated to himself and friends large possessions in many counties, including the barony of Usan. In Maitland's charter the old tower or fortalice of Usan is mentioned, but all trace of it long since disappeared.

As already mentioned, Patrick Scott of Rossie acquired the estate of Usan, and it passed to his son James. The property subsequently came into pos-

session of Patrick Renny, merchant, Montrose, who is designed of Ulyssishaven. He married Elizabeth Williamson, by whom he had a family of sons and daughters. He was a flax merchant, importing goods from Riga. On 4th June, 1723, he offered the Guildry of Dundee a quantity of Rakitskie flax just arrived from Riga, and in October following some Marinburg cut flax. The Guildry bought both parcels. At that period the Guildry Incorporation had the first offer of all goods imported into Dundee for sale. He died 11th July, 1735, aged 66 years.

Robert Renny succeeded to the property. His daughter, Elizabeth Renny, had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ulyssishaven with the lower fortalice fishing and fishing town of the same on 12th February, 1751. She married Archibald Scott, eldest son of Robert Scott of Dunninald, but did not live long after her marriage. She died on 11th December, 1761.

Archibald Scott married, secondly, Margaret Chalmers, daughter of Principal Chalmers of King's College, Aberdeen, who held office from 1746 until his death in 1800. Mr Scott died on 20th December, 1795, aged 57. His widow erected a monument to the memory of her husband, and of his first wife, in the lone burying-ground at the site of St Mary's Chapel.

This Archibald took an "after dinner bet" with Mr Maule of Panmure during the race-week in Montrose in 1794, that he would break, in open day, and at the Market Cross of the burgh, all the crockery-ware that was brought to him at a specified time. Being naturally of a retiring disposition, and thinking himself bound in honour not to draw back, he performed the feat, much against his will, and to the no small amusement of the spectators. It is said that he took the affair so much to heart that he rarely appeared in public afterwards, and died in the following year, as mentioned above—E. and I., II., 394.

In "Roger's View," p. 16, he says :—"Usan or Ulyssishaven belonged to Archibald Scott in 1794. He was brother of David Scott of Dunninald, member for the county, who erected salt works there, to supply 3000 tons salt yearly, being about one-third the quantity consumed in the county."

In the beginning of the century the Scotts sold the estate of Usan to a family named Spears, who also purchased Dunninald. They did not retain the latter property long, Mr Arkley having purchased it from them in 1811.

George Keith, of Montrose, went to Charleston in South Carolina. He there amassed a fortune, returned home, and bought the estate of Usan.

Having no surviving issue, all his children having predeceased him, he bequeathed the property of Usan to a nephew, George Keith, whose father, Alexander, was in business in Montrose. The estate of Usan remains the property of George Keith, who on 6th April, 1881, married Margaret Stevenson, of Braidwood House, in the parish of Carluke. One of the sisters of the present proprietor is married to John Burness, M.D., late of Montrose, and another to the Rev. Thomas Macintosh of St Cyrus.

The Mansion House of Usan is a large square, elegant building of three storeys. In one front the main floor is reached by a flight of steps, at the top of which are columns on each side of the door, with balcony over them. In another is a colonnade of four Ionic pillars in front and one on each side, with a cornice over them and entablature; the apex in both fronts and in other portions has stone ornaments at salient points.

The grounds around the mansion are extensive and ornamental, and many fine trees line the drives, and are scattered throughout the policies. The gardens and pleasure grounds are finely kept, and the whole form a very pleasant residence. The views obtained from the mansion are varied, extensive, and in some directions grand.

The Rev. James Paton, D.D., minister of this parish, who died at the Manse on 10th November, 1811, in the 85th year of his age and 51st year of his ministry, was a native of Auchtergaven. He wrote the Old Statistical Account of the parish, and was the author of several theological works. He married a daughter of David Greig, proprietor of the Barns of Rossie, which he sold to Ross of Rossie. Her maternal uncle, Sir James Napier, Inspector-General of the Royal Hospitals in North America, and physician to King George III., who died in 1799 in his 89th year, was closely related to the Middleton family. Through him she inherited some valuable portraits by Gainsborough and Sir Peter Lely of members of that family. They are now in possession of the Trustees of the late James Middleton Paton, who resided in the Links House, Montrose, and was the eldest grandson of the minister of Craig. Dr Paton left twin sons, John and George. John, the elder of the twins, married Hope Brown. He died in 1847, and his widow in 1876. They had a family of sons and daughters, of whom there still survive, David, minister of the Free Church, Fettercairn; John-George, flaxspinner in Montrose, who resides at the Wild, in the parish of Monifieth; and Thomas Bell, Sunnyside. George, the younger twin, married Helen Lyall. He was repeatedly Provost of Montrose, his native town, in which town he resided.

He died in 1846, aged 71, and his relict in 1874. They had a family of sons and daughters, F. B. Paton, late of Aucharroch, in the parish of Kingoldrum, being one of the sons. He succeeded to Cairnbank on the death of his nephew, Edward White Smith, in 1876.

The Rev. James Brewster, D.D., minister of the parish, took a deep interest in the fishing population of the district, and did much to improve their moral condition and social position. His father was rector of the school of Jedburgh, and his three brothers were all ministers, viz.:—Dr Patrick of Paisley, George of Scoonie, and Sir David, Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Sir David was pre-eminently distinguished for his scientific attainments, and one of whom Scotland is justly proud. He received the well-merited honour of Knighthood in 1832, and he died in 1868, aged 86 years. The Rev. Dr in his account of the parish of Craig in the New Statistical Account says (taking it from old account):—"A singular distemper called the *louping ague*, has sometimes made its appearance in the parish. The patients, when seized, have all the appearance of madness, and their bodies are variously distorted. They run, when they find opportunity, with amazing swiftness, and over dangerous passes, and when confined to the house, they jump and climb in an astonishing manner till their strength be exhausted. Cold bathing is found to be a most effectual remedy." "One case of more recent date was remarkably checked and cured by terror." (O.S.A.)

The Brewsters were natives of Botriphnie, in Banffshire. Dr Brewster began his ministerial labours as assistant to Dr Paton of Craig, and succeeded to that charge. He married Jessie, daughter of Dr Crichton, Dumfries, and by her had a family of four sons and two daughters. He took a prominent part in the business of the Church Courts which led on to the Disruption in 1843, and he demitted his charge in Craig and joined the Free Church. He was much beloved by his congregation, many of whom seceded with their minister and erected a church for him, which is still occupied by a Free Church congregation. Dr Brewster was born on 5th August, 1777, ordained 12th January, 1804, died 5th February, 1847, and was buried at St Skae, where a monument was erected to his memory, on which is inscribed as follows—"To the memory of James Brewster, D.D., minister of the Gospel at Craig; born 5th August, 1777; ordained 12th January, 1804; died, 5th February, 1847; erected by public subscription in testimony of his piety and distinguished attainments as a divine; his inflexible integrity and affectionate

zeal as a pastor ; and his practical benevolence and genuine humility, in every relation of life.

In the Old Statistical Account of the parish it is said "there are the remains of an earthen fort on the rocky coast south from where the South Esk falls into the ocean. Tradition reports that it had been planted with cannon and used in the time of Cromwell. Cannon had also been placed upon it in 1745. A quarter of a century later the town of Montrose built a tower upon the spot to direct vessels in taking the river."

There are two villages in this parish both occupied chiefly by industrious fishermen. Ferryden is on the south or right bank of the South Esk opposite to the town of Montrose. A ferryboat crosses to and fro from morning to night between the ancient royal burgh and the modern village. This ferry has been long established, and the village takes its name from it. The importance of Ferryden is shown by the fact that it has a written history, which has gone through two or three editions, and Andrew Douglas, the historian, deserves well of his fellow villagers for the interesting account of the village and the people which he has given. The manners and customs of the fisher population are graphically described, and the history is both amusing and instructive.

The village of Usan is on a small creek which perforates the rocky coast on the east side of the estate of that name. The situation is picturesque, and although there are no buildings of antiquity in the hamlet, Usan is a very ancient village and the name classic. Seven or eight centuries ago, when the Scottish Kings resided in Forfar, fresh fish were taken from this village daily, by a special road called "The King's Cadger Road," and by a family who were hereditary cadgers, and, as such, held valuable lands and enjoyed several privileges in virtue of that office. The name was Hulysham, then Ulyssishaven, Ulishaven, now abbreviated to Usan.

By the Old Statistical Account of the parish it appears that towards the end of the seventeenth century Patrick Scott purchased the entire parish, with the exception of a small portion, for about £10,000 sterling. About 1785 that property, viz., Rossie, including Craig and Dunninald, exclusive of the estate of Usan, was sold for £64,000. About 1730 the average rent of land in the parish was 4s 6d, while in 1790-1 it was from £1 5s to £1 10s per acre.

Under the heading of *Services* the writer says :—"The meagre look, the tattered garment, the wretched hovel, the ill cultivated and unproductive field, with the other miserable effects of feudal tyranny, and the sure effects of personal

services, are curses from which this part of the country has long since been generally delivered. The only relic of this kind here is the thirlage to a mill, to which the tenants upon one of the estates are subjected, but which is soon to be removed."

In another part he says:—"Only one man with his family has emigrated from this district for years past. The cause of this was, not oppression nor want of employment; nor poverty unaided (for none of these evils are felt here), but the spirit which prevailed at the time, and the delusive hope of gaining much with little labour." Happy Craig! Fine soil, pure air, healthy climate, beautiful district, splendid prospects, oppression unused, employment abundant, and wants unknown. Who would not like to reside in Craig?

The Thrush family is a numerous one. The Missel-Thrush is a noble songster, but it is not so numerous in this part of the kingdom as the Song-Thrush. He seems to defy the storm, as his loud but sweet song is often heard from the topmost branches of a lofty tree in the wildest weather. From this he is often called the "Storm Cock." The greater number of our little choristers sing only during the sunny half of the year. The Robin, the Wren, and one or two others sing throughout the year. The Missel-Thrush, inspired by Nature, electrifies and delights us with its clear, rich, loud, and ringing song in the dreary, stormy, winter months, the bird seeming to chose the most inclement season for the exercise of its voice, which rises above the raging storm. When the air becomes vocal with the sweet voices of many birds in spring, this noble bird listens in silence, and admires the rich treat which kind Nature now provides for them and for us. Some of the notes of the Missel-Thrush resemble the Song-Thrush, others the Blackbird, but in addition to these it has many wild variations all its own. Sometimes its song is heard before daylight in mid-winter, again at night after sunset, and sometimes amid the shrieking wind and driving snow.

Although the song of this bird is rich and sweet, his call notes are harsh and extremely grating and discordant. If he is disturbed when singing he drops down from his lofty perch, waits till the intruder has gone, mounts again, and warbles his sweet song as before.

The Missel-Thrush pair early in February. At that time they don't like to be thwarted in love, and the males frequently fight boldly for the female, who looks on and goes with the victor. The nest is sometimes built in a yew or other close shrub, but generally in trees and occasionally at a considerable

elevation. It is often placed in the fork of a tree, or on a branch at right angles from the trunk. It is formed of twigs and coarse grass mixed with wool, cemented with mud, and lined with the finest grass. Sometimes they are covered externally with moss and slender twigs of the birch, and when so formed and placed in that beautiful silvery tree it is a pretty object and a fine specimen of a bird's nest. The eggs are four in number, varying in size, shape, and markings.

The birds are very trustful during the breeding season, but the eggs are very valuable, and the young brood priceless in the estimation of the parents. Then the old birds, forgetting their own danger, are only anxious for the safety of their young, and with pugnacious motions, harsh cries, and protective wiles, flying round the intruder's head do they seek to drive him away from their treasure. In this way they beat off Jays, Magpies, and even the Sparrow Hawk.

Excluding birds of prey, who live upon others of the feathered tribes, the various species interfere little with each other. Nests of different birds are often placed near to each other, but though they are, all live peaceably together, each occupied with its own family cares, and none interfering with the others. The Missel-Thrush, though bold and much more powerful than any of the small song birds, follows its own ways and leaves them to follow theirs, the utmost harmony existing among them.

The Missel-Thrush is gregarious at certain seasons, especially in autumn, but later on, from some unknown cause, they separate again into little parties, and some birds are solitary. At this time they are wilder than at other seasons.

They feed on insects, worms, slugs, &c., which they seek in newly-ploughed lands, in grass fields, &c. In winter they are berry-eaters. The hawthorn, mountain ash, and service trees, afford them rich treats, and they are not long in denuding a tree of its fruit. They do not object to a feast of raspberries or cherries, and those who would like their grounds enlivened by the wild notes of the Stormcock in winter should plant some of these trees. They are beautiful in flower and in fruit, and they afford food to our wild chorister when other supplies are icebound.

Then inanimate objects supply animate creatures with sustenance. How beautifully the works of our Great Creator work into each other to accomplish His grand design—the good of all his creatures, and His own glory. The policies around the Castles of Dunninald and Rossie are very suitable abodes for this famous chorister.



## CHAP. XVI.—DUN.

The Church of Dun belonged to the Cathedral of Brechin. It became attached to the foundation of the Nunnery of Elcho, established by Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

On the representation of John Erskine, the Superintendent, the vicarage of Dun, and the parsonage of Eglisjohn were, in 1583, united into one parish. The parsonage was of old a chapel, erected for pilgrimage, and consisted only of one plough of land. At the time of the annexation it was said to have been for a long time without a Kirk. The site of the Chapel of Eglisjohn is near to the house of Langley Park, and traces of it still remain.

The old Church of Dun is on the top of a sort of peninsula, on the west side of the Den of Dun, washed on the east by the rivulet which flows through the den, and on the south by a tiny burn. The waters of both meet at the apex of the promontory in the bottom of the den. The Church is within the enclosures around the House of Dun.

The new Parish Church of Dun has been erected at a short distance to the westward of the old Church, and outwith the policies of Dun. It is a neat, pleasing structure, with a small belfry. It stands in the midst of a plot of ground for a graveyard, the whole enclosed by a good stone wall. The placing of the Church on this spot affords greater privacy to the family of Dun and their visitors than did the old sanctuary.

The name of the parish is said to have been derived from the Gaelic *Dunis*, a hill or rising ground, which is appropriate, as the parish rises somewhat rapidly from the South Esk and the Montrose Basin. Others derive it from the name of the proprietor, Dun of that Ilk, and that the property came to the Erskines with the heiress of Dun of Dun. In early times proprietors of land assumed the name of their lands as a surname, few indeed having then called their lands from their own surname. The first derivation is the most probable of the two.

The parish is bounded by Stracathro and Logie-Pert on the north, Montrose on the east, Maryton and Farnell on the south, and Brechin on the west. The main body of the parish is nearly a square, but it runs out into narrow points at its north-western and south-eastern angles, with a small, narrow stripe along the edge of the Basin, perforating Montrose parish. It is about four miles in extreme length and breadth, the superficial area being about 12 square miles, or about 7680 imperial acres.

The low-lying lands are protected from the river South Esk and the Basin by embankments, inside of which the soil is chiefly clay, and produces large crops. The sloping bank rising from this level tract is generally a rich darkish loam, fertile and early. Higher up the soil deteriorates, and on the height and northwards it is cold, wet, and miry, the crops being later in coming to maturity, and lighter than those grown lower down.

The site for the mansion house of Dun has been felicitously chosen. It is an elevated level plateau, protected from the north wind by the rising ground behind, and having in front a spacious park sloping gradually down to the highway between Breechin and Montrose. The mansion is an elegant structure, and commodious, erected from designs by the elder Adams. The entrance is on the north front, under a portico adorned with Ionic pilasters. The drawing-room, which is in the centre of the building, facing the south, is an extremely handsome apartment. The windows open out on a fine terrace and a charming flower garden, which extends along the front of the house, and opens up another flower garden, which covers a considerable extent of ground on the east of the mansion. These gardens are laid out with great taste, and finely kept, and it is a treat to saunter through them. The lawn to the south and to the north of the house is a rich emerald carpet, trimly kept, soft, and pleasant to the feet. The building was erected in 1758, and it carries its age so well that it looks as if it had only existed for a few years.

The trees around and in the policies of Dun House are of great variety, including well-grown Wellingtonias, Douglassiis, Cedars of Lebanon, Auracarias, and other recently-introduced sorts, but the chief ornaments of this beautiful spot are the magnificent specimens of oaks, elms, beeches, limes, chestnuts, &c., &c., to be seen on every side, raising their heads sixty or seventy feet above the ground. From the large size of some of them they appear to have been well grown when the house was built. The present mansion superseded an older one, and it is probable that the larger trees may have been planted in the infancy of the previous house, which in its turn took the place of the ancient Castle of Dun.

The Den of Dun is a pretty ravine to the west of the house, extending to about a mile in length, through which a rivulet, having its rise in Dun's Dish, flows deep down below the level of the ground on its banks, the depth varying from thirty to fifty feet. The banks are thickly clothed with thriving trees, with a dense growth of underwood, and luxuriant shade and moisture-loving

herbaceous and other plants. The walks through the Den afford a cool and pleasant retreat, even in the middle of a bright summer day.

The kitchen garden, greenhouses, vineries, &c., on the right bank of the Den, are reached by a footbridge thrown across the ravine. They are extensive, and ornamental as well as useful. Immediately to the south of it is the old graveyard, in which are the ruins of the old Church, ivy-covered, and many old tombstones. It is a picturesque spot, and a quiet retired resting-place for weary ones. To the north of the common graveyard is a square plot of ground, enclosed by a lofty iron railing, inside of which are deposited the remains of members of the Erskine family, including Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, who died 8th September, 1846, and Margaret Erskine of Dun, Marchioness-Dowager of Ailsa, who died in 1848, each at the age of 76 years.

Dun's Dish is on the summit of the ridge to the north of the mansion. It is a small lake, extending to about 40 acres, with clear water in the centre, surrounded by a considerable extent of marshy ground. It is difficult of access, and devoid of beauty, but it might be made a pretty lake at little cost.

It is believed that John Knox preached at Dun when on a visit to his friend, John Erskine, the Superintendent of Angus and Mearns, and the pulpit in use is popularly supposed to be the one which he then occupied. There appears to be little foundation for this supposition, as this pulpit has the date 1615 upon a shield on the back of the pulpit. The shield bears the Erskine and Wishart arms, and I. E. Above is this injunction—"PREACH THE WORD." Floral carvings of a later style than the time of Knox ornament the pulpit. John Erskine, the Superintendent, did much to promote the cause of the Reformation, having been one of its most active friends.

The old house, or Castle of Dun, in which it is believed Knox visited the Superintendent, stood within the present garden of Dun, near the graveyard. There an old-arched stone gateway, having thick ivy-covered walls, marks the site of the ancient residence of the Erskines.

The Bridge of Dun was founded on 7th June, 1785, and finished on 27th January, 1787.

The Rev. W. C. Burns, who originated the Revivals at Kilsyth in 1838, and died a missionary in China, 4th April, 1868, was born at Dun, 1st April, 1812, where his father was then parish minister. Professor Nichol of Glasgow, the Astronomer, born at Brechin, was at one time parochial teacher at Dun.

John Erskine of Dun, the future Superintendent, appears to have been in

some way connected with the murder of a young priest in the bell tower at Montrose, but the part he had in the event is not known. The murder led to a crisis in the life of Erskine, and tended to accelerate the fall of Popery in Scotland. For the murder of a priest a heavy assythment had to be paid by those concerned to the parents of the priest, besides a severe penance. He had been a good son of the Church before the murder, now he had a pilgrimage to make to some distant shrine before he could obtain absolution.

While in the performance of the pilgrimage he made the acquaintance of some of the leading Reformers on the Continent. Approving of their religious views he joined the Reformers, and returned to Scotland to aid in the dissemination of the Protestant doctrines among his countrymen. He thus became a new man himself, and one of the leading spirits in the suppression of Popery, and the establishment of Protestantism in its stead. Great events sometimes flow from trivial causes. The imposition of a pilgrimage upon Erskine brought to Knox and the other Reformers his powerful aid, and the Reformation; and the blessings which flowed, and still flow from it, are innumerable and exceedingly vast. The Superintendent “depairtit fra this lyff (at Dun), the 22d Merche, the yeir of God, 1589.”

On 24th February, 1581-2, by an Act of Parliament, it is statute that every parish kirk and so much bounds as is sufficient for a parish shall have its own pastor, with a reasonable stipend, according to the state and ability of the place.

“The parsonage of Dun was of old annexed to the Priory of Elcho, but of late years is a benefice by itself, and does not afford a reasonable sustentation for a minister of God’s word to serve and reside at the kirk.” It was represented to the King that “there was a vicarage of the Parish Church of Dun possessed as a distinct benefice, and also a small benefice called the parsonage of Eglis-johne, being of auld ane chapill erected for pilgrimage, and having only the teind of ane plough of land or thereby, wanting ane kirk ther mony zeiris bygane, of the whilkis the yearly rental will little exceed ane hundred pounds, whilk can be but a very mean living for a qualified minister at Dun.” His Highness “willing the increase of Goddis glorie by the preching of his evangel over all parts of this realme, and that the ministers sal be provydit of competent stipends. Thairfoer unitand the said vicarage of Dun and parsonage of Eglisjohne, with all teinds, lands, rents to the said personage and parochie kirk of Dun, as haill incorporat in ane onlie benefice in tyme cuming efter the decease of the present possesoures. At Holieruidhous.”

The lands of Dun were Crown property in the time of King William the Lion. That monarch granted them to John of Hastinkes or Hastings. He is a witness to charters during that reign, and is designed Lord of Dun. He was also owner of lands in the Mearns, and was Sheriff, and also Forester of that county from 1163 to 1178. This sums up all we have found recorded of him.

In 1306 Lady Isabella, wife of Lord Edmund Hastings, did homage to Edward I. for lands in Angus, and it is probable that her husband had been a descendant of John of Hastings, Lord of Dun. The property of the Hastings was forfeited by King Robert Bruce for their allegiance to Edward I. of England.

The barony of Dun was then granted to Alexander Bruce, the King's nephew, but it afterwards passed to David of Strathbogie. He was forfeited for his adhesion to the English cause. Andrew Murray, Regent in the minority of King David II., pardoned him, and restored his estates, but he again enrolled and went over to the English, and was again forfeited. He died under the allegiance of the King of England.

After the second forfeiture of David of Strathbogie, William Wiseman obtained a charter of the barony of Dun from King David II. He had not retained the barony long, as he appears to have sold the lands to Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine Castle, Knight, in Renfrewshire, in 1348. He was ancestor of the Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar. The family of Erskine have thus been in possession of the barony of Dun for considerably more than five centuries, and they are one of the oldest families in the county of Forfar.

The first Sir Robert Erskine of Dun is much extolled for his loyalty and fidelity to King Robert II. Wyntoun, in the following lines, states that he was the main instrument in bringing the Stuarts to the Scottish Throne:—

“ Robert Stewart was made King  
Specially throw the helping  
Of gude Schir Robert Ersking.”

In the following reign Sir Robert Erskine of Dun resigned the barony to his eldest son, Sir Thomas Erskine, Knight, who obtained from King Robert II. a charter of the barony, dated on the 8th November, 1376. After he acquired the estate of Dun, Sir Thomas Erskine was designed Lord of Dun, as appears from a charter granted by him to Adam Forster, burgess of Edinburgh, of the lands of Carcary, in the barony of Dun, dated 28th April, 1385. (The original charter is at Kinnaird.)

Sir Thomas Erskine of Dun resigned the barony of Dun in favour of his second son, Sir John Erskine, who obtained from King Robert III. a charter of the barony, dated 25th October, 1392. Under the designation of John of Erskine, Knight, Lord of Dun, Sir John granted a charter of the lands of Carcary to Walter of Ogilvy, dated 18th March, 1400. This Sir John was the direct ancestor of the family of Erskine of Dun, which is the oldest existing branch of the historic house of Erskine.

On 9th November, 1409, Sir John Erskine of Dun, Knight, granted a charter of Eglysjohnne, being a mortification and concession to the Bishop of Brechin of the lands of Eglsjohnne for payment of ten shillings yearly to the chaplains and choristers.

John Erskine of Dun is mentioned in the Hist. of the Carnegies as a juror 1st January, 1454; John Erskine of Dun, a juror, 5th May, 1505; Sir John Erskine of Dun, Reg. de Pan., 1562, and as a witness in 1576 (p. 315); David Erskine of Dun was a juror in 1661 (p. 331), and at service of a retour 1686 (p. 343). Alexander Erskine of Dun was Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire in 1625. Wood of Bonnyton, the Sheriff elect for 1626, having been put to the horn, Alexander Erskine was requested to retain the office of Sheriff for 1626, in the hope that Wood would be in a position to take it next year.

The estate of Dun was at one period of much greater extent than it is at the present time. It included a great part of the parishes of Dun, Logie-Pert, and Stracathro, and a part of Craig. The following retours of service of heirs in the seventeenth century show the lands then in possession of the family in the county.

On 5th November, 1603, John Erskine of Dun, heir male of John Erskine of Dun, was retoured, No. 37, in the lands and barony of Dun, viz., the dominical lands of Dun; lands of Balwylo, Cotrow, Somishill, Fordhouse, Glenskenno with mill; lands of Tayock with advocacy of the chaplainry of the Virgin Mary in the Church of Dun; fishing in the water of South Esk; lands of Meikle Carcary, of Balmillo, of Whitefield; office of Constable of Montrose, with lands and fishings, &c., and the common in the Moor of Montreathmont, A.E., £20, N.E., £80.

On 8th May, 1621, Alexander Erskine was retoured, No. 133, heir male of John Erskine of Dun, his brother, in the barony of Dun, comprising the dominical lands of Dun, with the office of Constable of Montrose; lands of Balwylo, Cotrow, Sounshill, and others; fishings on the South Esk, &c.; lands of Meikle Carcary, &c., &c.

Some time after the date of retour, 133, the family appear to have parted with a considerable portion of the barony to Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, but we do not know the date of the transfer. On 24th September, 1661, Lord Robert Graham of Morphie, heir of Sir Robert, his father, was retoured, No. 378, in the dominical lands of Mains of Dun; lands of Balwylo, Cotrow, Sounshill, Fordes (Fordhouse), Eliskernot; with the mill and salmon fishings in the water of South Esk and lands of Sands; lands of Balnodie (Ballochy) and Whitefield, with the Common in Montreathmont Moor.

The next retour, No. 425, we find having relation to the Dun estate, is dated 16th April, 1667, when David, Earl of Northesk, heir of his father, Earl John, was retoured in the lands of the Earldom, including the dominical lands of Dun, with the Mill of Dun.

On 24th March, 1669, Robert Graham of Morphie, heir of Sir Robert, his father, was again retoured, No. 438, in the dominical lands of Dun; the lands of Balwylo, Cotrow, Sounishill, Fordhouse, Glenskenos, with the mill; salmon fishings in the South Esk, and on the north sands, &c.; and lands of Balmillo and Whitefield, with Common on the Moor of Montreathmont.

On 14th July, 1670, David Erskine of Dun, heir male of Lord John Erskine, was retoured, No. 564, in the tower, garden, and plantations of Dun, town and lands of Balwylo, lands of Balmillo, Sounishill, Fordhouse, Glenskenno, with mill; lands of Tayock, &c., all in the barony of Dun.

On 9th June, 1648, David Erskine of Kirkbuddo, heir of George Erskine of Kirkbuddo, his father, was retoured, No. 305, in the lands of Egilsjohnne, in the parish of Dun, E., £6 10s 8d, &c.

On 17th April, 1695, Robert, son of Robert Scott of Benholm, heir of David Scott of Hedderwick, was retoured, No. 535, among other lands, in those of Fordhouse, Cottown, and Leys of Dun. On 4th August, 1696, John Scott of Hedderwick, son of Robert Scott of Benholm, heir of David Scott of Hedderwick, was retoured, No. 543, in the lands of Fordes (Fordhouse), Leys of Dun, Glenskeno, and others.

On 28th June, 1618, William Fullarton of that Ilk, heir of his father, Sir William Fullerton of that Ilk, was retoured, No. 133, in an annual of 36 bolls victual from the Mill of Dun, &c.

These retours show that Balwylo, Glenskenno, Balmillo, Tayock and others, have been bought and sold, or changed hands, over and over again. The barony of Arrat also belonged to the Erskines of Dun. It and Carcary are

now in possession of the Earl of Southesk. Balloch and Whitefield now belong to J. A. Campbell of Stracathro.

The lands of Eaglisjohn formed part of the barony of Dun. They appear to have been made over to the Cathedral of Brechin by Sir John Erskine for payment of certain quit rents payable to him. These Sir John, in 1409, mortified to the Bishop from reverence to the Holy Trinity, and for affection toward Walter, then Bishop. The lands subsequently came into possession of the family of Erskine of Kirkbuddo, as shown by retour No. 305, given above. These lands are now called Broomley and Langley Park. The former again forms part of the estate of Dun, and the latter is now another and a distinct estate, as will be mentioned afterwards.

John Erskine of Dun married Dame Margaret Ruthven, Countess-Dowager of Buchan, daughter of William, Lord Ruthven, ancestor of the Earls of Gowrie, about or before the Reformation. John Strachan of Thornton is said to have married Margaret Erskine, daughter of said John Erskine and Dame Margaret (Mems. of the Strachans, &c., p. 109), but in a note some doubts are thrown as to this being correct.

Two stone cists were found near to and on the west of the Manse of Dun, and another to the north of it, each of which contained urns, with ashes remains of bones. Human bones and graves were found at Balneillie, on the west side of the parish, where, according to tradition, there was a Chapel in early times.

Four of the Erskines of Dun fell on the fatal field of Flodden, viz., John, then laird of Dun, Thomas, his brother, Sir John, his eldest son, and Alexander, another son. Although the family of Dun, like many other baronial houses in Scotland, was much weakened by that disastrous battle, the Erskines of Dun, in the immediately succeeding generation, had a wonderful vitality. In the year 1588 four generations of the family were all living and in manhood at the same time, viz., the Superintendent; his eldest surviving son, Sir Robert; John of Logie, son of Sir Robert; and John of Nathrow, who was the son of John of Logie. It is remarkable that these four Erskines, lairds, all in the direct line of succession to each other, successively died in each of the four following years. The Superintendent died in 1589; his son, Sir Robert, in 1590; his grandson, John, in 1591; and his great-grandson, also John, in 1592.

At the same time as these four lairds were living upon the estate there were



five ladies, the wives or the widows of lairds, who also derived their livings from the estate. John Erskine of Dun was born in 1509, and died in 1589. He thus lived in the time of five Sovereigns, and of seven Regents of Scotland.

John was a child when his father fell at Flodden, but his guardians, one of whom was his uncle, Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, Secretary to James V., gave him a liberal education, which enabled him the better to discharge the important duties which subsequently devolved upon him. His mother, Margaret Ruthven, Dowager-Countess of Buchan, was also very careful of her son in his early years.

Previous to the Reformation he was on friendly relations with Cardinal Beaton, who, in 1544, asked his advice. The family was also on terms of friendship with those of Melville and Paniter, so that he received impressions in his youth from both sides of the religious movement then begun.

He early joined the ranks of the Reformers, and he became the friend and follower of John Knox, who refers to him in his history as being "marvelouslie illuminated." In the year 1556, after his arrival from Geneva, Knox visited Erskine at Dun, where he remained for a month, daily exercising in doctrine, and where the chief people in the district resorted to him. Knox afterwards made a second visit to Dun, and he records that, teaching there in greater liberty, his hearers required that he should administer to them the Sacrament of the "Lord's Table," and that the greater part of the gentlemen of the Mearns were partakers.

On 25th December, 1525, a contract of marriage was entered into at Dundee between the Earl of Crawford and the trustees of the Superintendent for marriage between him and Elizabeth Lindsay, the Earl's daughter, when he attained fourteen years of age complete. Two days before the marriage the Earl was to pay over 700 merks for the redemption of Erskine's lands.

John Erskine being active in overthrowing the old and establishing the new form of faith, and being possessed of great learning and business capacity, he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of Angus and Mearns. He was elected Moderator of four General Assemblies between the years 1564 and 1566; and in all his responsible positions he carried himself with such moderation as to merit the approval of his Sovereign and the principal parties in Church and State.

Although the duties of the Superintendent were of ecclesiastical character, he was sometimes called on to act in a military capacity. In 1578-9 King

James VI. required him to recover Redcastle, an ancient stronghold in Lunan Bay, dating from the time of William the Lion, and to keep the fortress in his own hands. In a letter to the King he says:—"In the wars we had with England, when the Englishmen possessed Dundie, Broughtie Craig, and the Firth there, I defended the country at my power from their invasions at the desire of the Queen's Grace Regent, and Duke of Chatillerault, then Governor. I built a fort in Montrose, took up a great number of men of war for a long time, and furnished all of my own goods, so that the sums disbursed by me exceeded twenty thousand merks."

Among the archives in the Charter Room at Dun are many documents connected with the actings of the Superintendent, who was also for a time Provost of Montrose, by which title he is addressed by Mary, Queen-Dowager of Scotland, 12th March, 1547-8, the address being to our well and trusty friend, the Laird of Dun, and Provost of Montrose. Some of these archives are of a local, and some of a national character, but it would occupy more space than we have at our disposal to particularise them.

The room also contains many charters connected with the family estates, and also connected with the Riddleles of Haining, in Selkirkshire, together with correspondence with royal, noble, and eminent personages, &c. The following is an abstract of some of the details of a few of the papers in the Charter Room:—

A lease of the Abbey of Scone for 19 years to John Erskine of Dun, the Superintendent of Angus, &c., and grant to his lady in liferent of the lands of Blackness, Dryburgh, and Baledgarno, were given by Patrick, Bishop of Moray, and Commendator of Scone, dated Perth, 13th February, 1546-7.

The Superintendent, and those with him in company, by special license, granted by James VI., dated Holyrood-house, 10th February, 1580, and subscribed by the King and by the Earls of Argyle and Montrose, were permitted to eat flesh as oft as they please from the 13th February following to the 26th March, and this, notwithstanding the recent royal proclamation or other inhibitions.

Queen Mary, by letter dated Edinburgh, 26th Oct., 1552, dispensed with the attendance of John Erskine of Dun (the Superintendent), and his servant, at the raid to be convened in Edinburgh, to pass with the Regent to the burgh of Jedburgh.

King James VI., by license subscribed by the King at Edinburgh, 25th April, 1584, to John Erskine of Dun, "his bairns, friendis, men, tennentis,

servandis, and propir dependaris," him and them to remain at home from "the rayd appointit toward Striueling for persute of certane oure rebellis and tratouris quhilkis surprisit our toun and Castell of Striueling, and fortifit and withheld the sammyn agains ws and oure auctoritie laitlie in the moneth of Aprile instant."

"Ane license to your Lordship for eating of flech" (Dorso), subscribed by King James VI., James Stewart, Earl of Arran, and John, Lord Thyrlestane. We understanding that our well-beloved Clerk, John Erskine of Dun, is past the age of 76, and that he is sickly, &c., therefor, by the advice of our Secret Council, grants license to him to eat flesh as often as he thinks expedient on the forbidden days in the week, viz., Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and in the time of Lent, during all the days of his life.

A summons, in name of the King, from the Lords of Exchequer, dated Stirling, 9th September, 1588, was raised at the instance of the Superintendent (John Erskine of Dun), against the Abbot of Arbroath, the Bishop of Brechin, the Abbot of Coupar, and others, for the payment of his stipend for the year 1585. (His. Man., Com., 5 Rep., p. 640.) The stipend consisted of money and victuals, as follows:—

At Holyroodhouse, 5th November, 1587. The King, James VI., considering the good done by John Erskine of Dun, Superintendent of Angus and Mearns, in suppressing superstition, Papistry, and idolatry, and advancing the evangel of Jesus Christ, the time of the Reformation, to the great glory of God, and singular good of the King's subjects, now flourishing by the preaching of the true word of God, &c., hath given him, during his lifetime, for stipend as Superintendent, the money and victual which was assigned to him furth of the benefices underwritten —

	£	s	d
From the Silver Third of Arbroath, . . . . .	170	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
From the Silver Third of Cupar, . . . . .	52	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Charterhouse, . . . . .	22	0	10
From the Jedburgh and Restennet, . . . . .	25	6	8
Third of the Preceptory of Maisondieu, . . . . .	13	6	8
Thomas Knox's annual in Brechin, . . . . .	0	0	12
From the third of Edwie Parsonage, . . . . .	27	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
From the prices of the Victuals of Kirnall, . . . . .	26	13	4
Sum, . . . . .	337	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The victuals are—

	Chalders.	Bolls.	Firlots.	Pecks.
Arbroath Abbey—"Fayte,"	4	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0
Arbroath Abbey—Beer,	6	14	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Arbroath Abbey—Beer,	5	8	0	0
Brechin—"Fayte,"	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0
Brechin—Beer,	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0
Brechin—Meill,	3	2	0	0

At Leith on 16th September, 1589, the King gave a gift to John Erskine of Logy, during his life, of the thirds of the various ecclesiastical benefices formerly granted to his grandfather, John Erskine of Dun, as mentioned above.

John of Chawmer, the Master of St Germain's in Haddingtonshire, and person of Abirluthnocht, on 31st July, 1474, granted a discharge in favour of an honourable squire, John Erskine of Dun, of 100 merks Scots as full payment of the teind sheaves of said kirk. On 2d August, 1475, he was appointed to receive, for said parson, 46 merks, due by Sir Patrick Pyot, for the teind sheaves of the town of the Bernys and the Ecclesmaldie in said parish. On 9th July, 1490, complaint is made that John Erskine of Dun had given satisfaction to the tenants and servants of a person deceased for felony committed by him and others against them for oppression and destruction of their grain, &c., and that these tenants had quit-claimed the said offenders for ever.

By a remission, dated at Dundee, 13th February, 1501, King James IV. pardons John Erskine, younger of Dun, for the premeditated felony committed by him against Walter Ogilvy and others in the burgh of Montrose, and remits all crimes, and frees him from all actions to which he might be liable for crimes committed by him to that date, excepting treason, homicide, &c.; provided he gave satisfaction to the aggrieved; and the King prohibits all persons from inflicting any injury on him on pain of death.

Katherine Monypenny was his wife, and she was grandmother of the Superintendent.

On 3d March, 1401, John Erskine of Dun got from Alexander Maule of Hedderwick a lease of half his lands of Hedderwick and others in the shire of Forfar, for nineteen years, for forty shillings yearly.

King James V. gave a commission to Erskine, his secretary, and Lindsay of Edzell, to order his lieges and tenantry in Dun, Brechin, Edzell, and Montrose, who were not fit for war, to furnish able substitutes, and this notwith-

standing former proclamations to the Sheriff. This commission was given on 19th October, 1542.

A letter in the Charter Room of Dun, by Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, &c., given under the Royal Signet at Sanctandros, the 22d February, (1559), narrates that "Forsamekle as the lordis of our secrete counsall havand consideratioun that the blak freris place of Montroiss wes first ane hospitale for the povris of that toune, and that the saidis freris being sturdy beggaris vnder colour of almess and moyoun of courte for the tyme, spulzet the poor thairof, intrusand thame selfis thairin, and takand the hail place and rentis thairof to thame; and sen it hes plesit God of his grite mercy to open thair ipocrasie and maist justlie to caus thame be ejectit thairfra, it becumis the saidis lordis of thair dewitie, baith towardis God and man, to restoir the poore of the said toune to the said hospitalitie as to their ald and maist (richtfull) possessioun."

Therefore the lords appoint the said Blackfriars Place, with all its lands, &c., to be distributed to the poor of Montrose, and order a hospital to be erected thereupon "according as tyme and expenssis of the superexeressens giff ony beis will suffer" for the entertainment of the poor. The lords also being persuaded of his "fayth, conscience, and pietie towarte the poore," constitute John Erskine of Dun, general factor, intromitter, and uplifter, and distributor of the fruits of the hospital, keeper and "conservare" of the "excescence gyff ony beis," disposer of the same for the erection of a hospital, principal master, "admittare, imputtare, and owtputtare" of the "poore and nedy thairin" at his discretion. All persons in debt to this institution are commanded to make immediate payment on pain of horning and imprisonment in the Castle of Dumbertane during their Majesties' pleasure.

Robert, son of the Superintendent, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1589. From a letter by King James VI., dated Stirling, 17th August, 1590, and addressed to our trusty friend, the Laird of Dun, it appears that Samuel Erskine, the Laird's son, had committed suicide, leaving a widow, Grissel Forrester, and a son. That in consequence of the son having, as alleged, taken his own life, the escheat of the deceased had fallen into the King's hands, he intended, and promised to have disposed it in her favour for the support of her and her bairn, your oy (grandson). That the relict had complained to the King that the laird had, under pretence and promise to apply the escheat to the use of the relict and her son, taken possession of the corn and goods, and shamefully, and unnaturally put her out

of her estate. That all good people pitied the case of this simple and young gentlewoman reduced to misery by his ungodly dealing. And called upon the laird to restore the goods, so that His Majesty might hear no more of the case, or if this was not done he would challenge the laird's act, and punish it as the case merits. He requested an answer by the bearer, and, if not satisfactory, he would make remeid, and committing him to his own conscience and to God.

A Commission was afterwards appointed by James VI. and the Privy Council, to John, Earl of Mar, and others, dated Edinburgh, 13th November, 1610, to seize certain parties who resided near Dun, who had resolved to have the lives of                      Erskine of Dun, and                      Erskine, his brother, two young boys not over ten years of age, and that either by poison, witchcraft, or other develish means, and to examine them separately, if necessary, by torture.

At Dundee, 29th March, 1627, a contract was entered into between Alexander Erskine of Dun and James Blair, son of Sir John Blair, Knight, of Balgillo (Tannadice), for the love and favour he had to him, his right under a patent granted to him by Alexander, Lord Spynie, Colonel, to levy 300 soldiers to go to Germany for the service of the King of Denmark, and the sum of 900 dollars, each being worth 58s, besides 160 dollars already paid to the officers to furnish him with 100 of the men, &c.

Temperance Bond.—Dundee, 5th July, 1627. A bond was on that day entered into by Alexander Erskine of Dun and James Blair, son of Sir John Blair of Balgillo, Knight, whereby they bound themselves to drink nothing, except in their own dwellings, till the 1st of May, 1628, under the penalty of 500 merks Scots, for the first "failzie and brack," and of 100 merks for every succeeding one, and for security they agreed to register the contract. The bond is attested by four witnesses, and the reasons alleged for the agreement are that the "access (*i.e.* excess) of drinking is prohibit bothe by the Law of God and Man," and that they were "willing to give guid exampill to otheris be their lyff and conversatioun to abstain from the lyke abuse."

King Charles I., by an order dated Whitehall, 30th March, 1631, to his Treasurer, &c., in Scotland, authorised Alexander Erskine of Dunne, to transport 80 chalders of wheat, barley, and oats from Scotland to any port in His Majesty's dominions.

At Oxford, on 31st January, 1643-4, a grant was given under the Privy Seal of King Charles I., of a pension of £200 yearly to Sir Alexander Erskine

of Dun, Knight, for the services of himself and his predecessors to the King and his progenitors. Signature superscribed by King Charles II., containing a ratification of this grant, dated 5th March, 1660-1.

An Act of Parliament, passed at Edinburgh on 23d December, 1669, in favour of David Erskine of Dun, containing the establishment of a yearly fair to be held on the Muir of Dun, on the second Wednesday after Whitsunday, for "buying and selling of horse, nolt, sheep, meill, malt, and all sorts of grane, cloath, lining (linen), and woollen, and all sorts of merchant commodities." The usual customs are granted to David Erskine and his heirs.

The Marquis of Montrose, in one of his many journeyings through Angus in support of King Charles, knowing that the Laird of Dun was a friend of the Covenant, and hearing that many of the inhabitants of Montrose had removed the more valuable of their property to Dun, where they considered it safer than in their own town, he attacked the house and plundered it of its valuable contents, taking with him also "four field brassin peices" which the Covenanters had captured from the Marquis of Huntly at the skirmish at the Bridge of Dun in 1639.

In the first decade of the seventeenth century, John Erskine of Tayock, got assedation to the lands of Tayock "as kyndlie and native tacksman and possessor," and his next heir during their respective lifetimes, and for the space of two nineteen years after the longest liver of them, with the small teinds called the teind vicarage, &c., of the town and lands of Tayock, &c., &c. Reg. Ep. Br., p. 239.

From the will of John Erskine of Dun, who fell at Flodden in 1513, we get an interesting account of the value of farming stock, grain, &c. The inventory of the personal estate is dated 15th, and confirmed 19th August, 1513. The "*utensilia et domicilia*" are estimate in a lump at £40. Four work horses are each estimated at 26s 8d; 41 ploughing oxen at 20s a-piece; 28 cows at 16s each; 18 calves at 2s each; one bull at £1 13s; score and four sheep at 30d each; oats, which appear to have been sown on this estate in greater quantity than any other grain, are valued at 40d per boll; barley at 8s; wheat at 10s; peas at 6s 8d, all per boll.

In the inventory of the personal estate of Sir John Erskine, younger of Dun, Knight, father of the Superintendent, and who also was slain at Flodden, the will dated 15th February, 1513, confirmed 3d April, 1516, there is a considerable difference in the value of the stock from that of John Erskine, his father. The oats are valued at 4s; barley at 6s 8d; peas at

6s 8d. There is still more difference in the horses, one of which is valued at £4 13s 4d; and other two at 40s each. The inventory was made a few months after the knight fell at Flodden.

One item of debt is "*servis metentibus grana in awtumno, vi. lb.*" In the confirmation Dame Margaret Ruthven is named as the relict of Sir John Erskine, younger of Dun, Knight.

Members of the family of Dun have twice occupied seats in the Supreme Court under the title of Lord Dun. The first was at an early period, not long after the institution of the Court of Session. The second was in the reign of Queen Anne and King George I. David Erskine, Lord Dun, was one of the Commissioners of Justiciary who tried certain of the Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee for petit treason during the Rebellion in 1715.

David Erskine of Dun represented Forfarshire in the Scottish Parliament during the reign of William and Mary, having been elected before 14th March, 1689, and served till 1694. He was re-elected in 1695, and served during the reign of King William III., until it was dissolved by the King's death in 1702.

Sir Thomas Erskine, a cadet of the family of Dun, was for many years, prior to March, 1543, secretary to King James V. In 1526 he had charter of the lands of Kincraig, in the parish of Brechin, and the following year he obtained the Lordship of Brechin and Navar. In same year, 1527, he married Anne, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy. He was knighted; appointed a Lord of Session; and afterwards Ambassador to France. In 1541 he had a Royal grant of Constable of the burgh of Montrose. This office he subsequently conveyed to his nephew, John Erskine of Dun, the Superintendent, and it continued in the family until the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions in 1748, when David Erskine of Dun received £500 for same.

Shortly before the end of the sixteenth century David Erskine of Dun married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Maule of Panmure, and sister of Patrick, first Earl of Panmure. He died at an early age, leaving by her two sons. Their uncle Robert, who lived at Logie, and his three sisters, determined to poison the two boys, that he might succeed to the succession. They administered a draught to each of their two nephews. One of the boys died of the poison they gave him, but the youngest survived.

This crime was perpetrated about midsummer, 1610. The culprits evaded the law until near the end of the year 1613. The uncle was tried and convicted, and executed at Edinburgh, 1st December, 1613. The three aunts of



the murdered boy were apprehended and tried in June, 1614, and sentenced to have their heads struck from their bodies at the Market Cross of Edinburgh. Two of them, Isabella and Anna, suffered the penalty, but Helen was imprisoned until 22d March, 1615, and then banished for life.

John Erskine, the last male descendant of the Erskines of Dun, died in 1812. He was succeeded in the estate of Dun by his eldest daughter, Margaret, who on 1st June, 1793, was married to Archibald, twelfth Earl of Cassilis, and first Marquis of Ailsa.

John Kennedy, their second son, born 4th June, 1802, on inheriting the estate of Dun, assumed the additional surname of Erskine. On 5th July, 1827, he married Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, daughter of King William IV. He died at Pisa, 6th March, 1831, leaving issue a son, William Henry; and two daughters, Wilhelmina, married 17th April, 1855, to the Earl of Munster; Millicent Ann Mary, married, 1855, to J. Hay Wemyss of Wemyss, who died 29th March, 1864.

William Henry Kennedy-Erskine, born 1st July, 1828, was Captain 17th Lancers. On 18th November, 1862, he married Catherine, only surviving child of the late William Jones of Hentlys, Carmarthenshire. He died on 15th September, 1870, leaving by her two daughters, Violet and Millicent, and a son,

John William Henry Kennedy-Erskine, born 1866, who is the present Lord of the barony of Dun. The heirs presumptive are his two sisters, Violet and Millicent.

In the Reg. Epis. Brech., No. 176, Vol. II., p. 239, it is stated that early in the seventeenth century, but the date is not given, assedation was granted by Robert Kinnear, Vicar of Brechin, with consent of Bishop Alexander (whose successor was appointed in 1606), to John Erskine of Tayock, "as kyndlie and native tacksman and possessour," and his next heir, during their respective lifetimes, and for the space of two periods of nineteen years after the death of the longest liver of them, of the small teinds, called the teind vicarage of the town and lands of Tayock, with the pertinents thereof; the entry thereto being at the Ruid day called Beltvine in the year 16— for a certain grassome, and the yearly tack-duty of twenty shillings Scots money, as the old rental thereof; and setting also, for the said space, that croft of outfield land, called of old the Kirk door keyis, part of the patrimony of the said vicarage, but which had been possessed past memory of man by the heritors of Tayock, for yearly payment of the tack-duty of eight shillings, money foresaid at Beltyn.

The lands of Balwylo and Glenskenno were included in the original barony of Dun, but they have been singly and unitedly severed from it and re-united to it repeatedly. So early as 6th June, 1437, Thomas Bissett of Balwylo is a soothfast witness at Panmure, Reg. de Fan., 230. They had been re-acquired by the Erskines of Dun in the sixteenth century, as is seen by retour No. 37, *Supra*, p. 172. These two properties were in possession of the Grahams of Morphie in the seventeenth century. Before the end of that century they were in possession of Robert Mill, Provost of Montrose. The Mills who acquired Old Montrose, Balhall, Fearn, and Carnoustie, Balwylo, &c., are understood to have been all related, but there is no certainty of this.

The lands of Balwylo have been long occupied by the Scotts. James Guthrie of Singapore, married a daughter of the late Mr Scott in Balwylo. She died young, leaving a son and two daughters. The youngest daughter was married to John Shiell, lately solicitor in Dundee, now a barrister-at-law on the Northern Circuit. These properties were acquired by Thomas Macpherson Grant of Craigo, Balwylo, and Glenskenno, the present proprietor.

The lands now called Langley Park, with those of Broomley, anciently included in the barony of Dun, were given to the See of Brechin by Sir John Erskine of Dun in 1409. At that time they were known as Eaglesjohn. Broomley has again become the property of the Erskines of Dun, but Langley Park has become a distinct estate. In the eighteenth century it belonged to a family of the Ogilvys. On 4th July, 1756, the Laird (Ogilvy) married Barbara, fourth daughter of William, third Lord Forbes.

Towards the end of the century the estate was acquired by the family of Cruickshank, members of which also purchased Stracathro, Keithock, Glenskenno, &c. The family continue to possess Langley Park, and the following is a short genealogical account of this branch of the family :—

Andrew Cruickshank married a daughter of Bailie of Dunean, by whom he had two sons, Donald and Thomas.

Donald Cruickshank of Gorton married Catherine, daughter of John Grant of Auchterblair, and left issue, James of Langley Park; Patrick of Stracathro; Charles, Capt. E.I.C.S., slain in 1793; Daniel; John of Langley Park; St Vincent; Alexander of Stracathro; and daughters, Clementina, married to Rev. Mr Grant; Jane, married to James Houston, and two sons and one daughter, who died young. The eldest son,

I. James Cruickshank, first of Langley Park, succeeded his father. He in 1792 married Margaret-Helen, granddaughter of Rev. Alexander Gerard

D.D. of King's College, Aberdeen, by whom he had issue, James, his heir; Patrick of Glenskenno, and Richmond in the West Indies, born 17th March, 1800, married 1832, Charlotte, daughter of Vincent Purrier, and has issue; and four daughters, Clementina, died unmarried, September, 1840; Elizabeth, twin with her brother James; Margaret-Helen; and Mary, married to her cousin, Alexander Cruickshank of Keithock. He died in January, 1830, and was succeeded by his son,

II. James Cruickshank, second of Langley Park, born 5th July, 1798, J.P. and D.L. He entered the Army, and served abroad with the 18th Hussars. In January, 1821, he married Lady Anne Letitia Carnegie, second daughter of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, and had issue, James Alexander, his heir; William; Patrick, born 22d June, 1826, a midshipman, died in January, 1846; Edward-George Gerard, born 10th May, 1829, in the 50th Bengal N.I., and died in 1849; Alexander, born 15th December, 1830, Lieutenant R.N., and died in 1851; John Swynfen, born 5th May, 1830, died young; Augustus Walter; and three daughters, Mary, married in October, 1859, to Burnett Coates of the Civil Service; Margaret-Helen Georgina, married 2d July, 1857, to Charles John Worthington; and Elizabeth-Anne. He died in May, 1842, and was succeeded by his son,

III. James Alexander Cruickshank, third of Langley Park, born 22d March, 1823, late in 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. On 31st December, 1844, he married Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Alexander McGregor, and Lady Charlotte McGregor, but dying in 1849, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

IV. William Cruickshank, fourth of Langley Park, born 19th February, 1825, was a Lieutenant Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery. In January 1856, he married Miss Fanny Coker, and, dying in December same year, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

V. Augustus Walter, fifth of Langley Park, born 25th August, 1837. On 14th July, 1863, he married Alethea Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, vicar of Battersea, by whom he has issue.

#### ARMS OF CRUICKSHANK OF LANGLEY PARK.

*Arms.*—Or, three boars' heads, couped, sa, arms of the field, gu, within a bordure of the last.

*Crest.*—An armed hand, holding a dagger, in pale, ppr.

*Motto.*—Cavendo Tutus.

Langley Park, Co. Forfar.

The mansion house of the estate of Langley Park stands on an eminence on the north side of the highway between Brechin and Montrose. The site is happily chosen, and the building is a handsome structure. The entrance is in the west front, over which is a balcony supported by fluted Doric pillars. The building is partly of three and partly of two storeys. The windows are of good size, and some of those in the first and second floors are oriel. The south front, in which are the public rooms, is chaste and handsome. The kitchen and other necessary adjuncts are behind, and half-hidden by shrubbery. The garden is to the east of the house, and in an enclosed space to the north of it is a splendid large acacia, and other fine trees.

The grounds to the south and west of the house are neatly laid out and well kept. In the vicinity of the house there are several large and beautiful birches. Two large old yews are to the north of the front door of the house, and many magnificent beeches adorn the approach from the highway to the mansion. The crowning glory of the place is a Spanish chestnut tree of extraordinary size and beauty. The ground in which it stood appears to have been lowered, and the soil removed, leaving a sloping mound around the trunk. Immediately above this mound the tree is about 26 feet in circumference. A little above this the circumference is considerably less, but for about fifteen feet it is of immense size. Thereafter huge arms branch off in all directions, which extend to a great distance, and some of them are turned down, and rest on the ground. When visiting the place we had no means of taking accurate measurements, and although the door bell was rung, and loud calls made in the garden and about the grounds, there was no response, and we had to leave without the information desiderated.

The Fieldfare is a migratory thrush which visits this country late in the autumn, and remains about three months. After the Martinmas blasts have stripped the trees of their foliage, but sometimes not until the early days of December, the Fieldfare makes its appearance in the country. They appear to arrive during the night, as large flocks of them are often seen in the early morning where none were observed the previous day.

The colour of the Fieldfare has considerable resemblance to its congeners. The upper part of its body is ashen grey, dotted with dark brown spots upon the head. The back and wings are glossy brown, and the tail is a darker brown. The chin and throat are a sort of golden hue, inclining to the colour of amber, having many black streaks. The breast is reddish brown spotted

with black, and the underparts white. The Fieldfare is a handsome bird, nearly as large as the Missel-Thrush.

The Fieldfare spends its summer in the northern districts of Russia. There they breed and rear their young, but there is little known about their habits while they are residents in that northern clime. There the extremes of heat and cold are much greater than in temperate Britain. There they enjoy the sunny summer in love making and in the discharge of their parental duties, and when the Arctic winter sets in they fly from cold icebound Russia to pass the winter in our less rigid, less sterile country. Whatever they are in their sunnier home, here they are gregarious. They come in flocks, live with us in flocks, and in flocks they leave again.

Unlike their congener the Redwing, which appears to return to the same district, year after year, and to remain in the locality during all their sojourn with us, the Fieldfare is a wanderer. They are berry eating birds, and where berries are to be found in winter there also will the Fieldfare be seen. After the trees and shrubs are cleared of their scarlet fruit the Fieldfare goes in search for pastures new. Their favourite food is the berries of the service, the rowan, the hawthorn, and the wild rose, and they do not object to the holly berries. If their favourite fruit is not to be found, then they betake themselves to the pastures to make a meal of worms, slugs, &c., but it is only hunger which sends them there.

The Fieldfare is a wary bird, and generally shy. If disturbed they fly off to a distance, not in a flock, but in a long line, generally very rapidly and out of gunshot. This habit they must have been taught by costly experience. Some birds appear to know a gun, and the effect and range of a shot. Sometimes their near relative the Missel-Thrush or Stormcock is found in company with the Fieldfare, perhaps because both species are berry feeders, but the Redwing, although, like the Fieldfare, a migratory bird, is seldom seen in their company.

In inclement weather, when food is scarce, the Fieldfare becomes somewhat weak, and permits a closer approach than at other times. Many of them are shot at such a season. There is little known about the song of the Fieldfare, as he does not let his notes be heard while within our country, but his call note is more harsh and guttural than that of any of our native thrushes.

The Fieldfare leaves about the middle of February, but the weather influences its movements to some extent, both in its arrival and departure, although it is never seen after February.

The Redwing and the Fieldfare pass the winter in our country, sometimes in the same locality, but though both are migratory, and both spend their summer in the north of Europe, they neither come nor go together, nor do they spend the summer in the same country. The Redwing comes earlier and remains longer here than the Fieldfare. No doubt because they are more susceptible to cold than their congener.

But why do they migrate when so many varieties of their kind remain with us summer and winter? It is easy to ask such a question, but heavenly wisdom alone, at whose behest they come and go, can answer the question. The policies of Dun House and the fields and hedgerows in the parish are very suitable for this migrate.

## CHAP. XVII.—DUNNICHEN.

The Church of Dunechtyn (Dunnichen) was dedicated to St Constantine, King and martyr. This royal saint is supposed to have been a King of Cornwall, who came to Scotland with St Columba. He was slain on Kintyre in 576, and his remains were taken to Govan, where he had erected a Monastery, and interred in the Church of his Monastery. When King William founded the Monastery of Arbroath he granted to the monks of his Abbey the “shira” of Dunnichen, and the teinds and patronage of the Church. It, along with some others, was relieved from entertaining the Bishop when on his visitation to the Church. The Church of Dunnichen is rated at 20 merks in the taxation of 1275. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 241.)

Alexander Doge, a canon of the Church of Brechin, was vicar of Dunnychtyne in 1372. In 1574 James Balfour was minister of this church and three others. His stipend was £133 6s 8d Scots, and the kirk lands. Henry Guthrie, then reader at Dunnichen, had a salary of £16 Scots, and some lands.

In early times there appears to have been a chapel dependent upon the Church of Dunnichen, but its site is not known.

The fair of St Causnan was, in the beginning of last century, held on 11th March yearly, at the Kirk of Dunnichen. It was a large market in former times, but its importance gradually declined until only a few of the neighbouring people assemble at it for amusement.

St Causnan's well, a fine spring of clear cool water, was in the vicinity of the Church. Immediately after the glorious victory of Camperdown was

gained by Admiral Duncan, George Dempster, then proprietor of the estate of Dunnichen, placed a marble slab at the well, on which is inscribed—

ONCE SAINT COUSAN'S,  
NOW CAMPERDOWN WELL.  
MDCCC.II.

The present parish church was built in 1802. It stands within the burial ground near the Kirktown, at one time known as the "Crostown of Dunnighton," and, like many of the other Established kirks, is a plain building, with a small belfry on the west gable. There is also a Free Church and manse at Dunnichen, and, in the village of Letham, which is in the parish, there is a United Presbyterian and a Congregational Church.

The Rev. James Headrick was minister of the parish from 1807 until 31st March, 1841, when he died, aged 82 years. Mr Headrick was an excellent man, and a devoted and faithful minister. He discharged his parochial duties in a most exemplary manner, and was loved by his parishioners. He published a general view of the agriculture of Angus in 1813. The work exhibits much research and learning, and gives an interesting account of the state of agriculture at that period, as well as the leading geological features of the county. Notwithstanding his personal worth and literary abilities, his grave, which is at a little distance to the south-east of that angle of the church, is not marked by a tombstone, an omission which shows the want of appreciation of talent and worth among the parishioners of Dunnichen.

There is no tombstone in the graveyard to any of the old ministers of Dunnichen, so that the worthy men appear to have been forgotten immediately after they were interred. Headrick was one among a thousand, and it is not yet too late to mark the spot where his remains lie.

In former times there was a loch in the parish called Nechtan's Mere, but it was drained in the end of last century by George Dempster, the proprietor of Dunnichen estate, in order that the valuable marl, which was of great depth below the water in the loch, might be dug out and made available for agricultural purposes. The drainage of the loch was a work of great labour, but the many thousands of tons of marl obtained much more than paid the expenses incurred.

The great battle between Egfrid the Northumbrian King, and Bridei, King of the Picts, in 685-6, appears to have been fought beside Nechtan's Mere, in this parish. Egfrid was defeated with great slaughter, and his army cut to

pieces. Near to the same place the Scots, under their King, Feredith, were defeated by Alpin, the Pictish King, and Feredith and many of the invaders slain.

The Hill of Dumbarrow (anciently Dunberach), in the parish, disputes with the Hill of Barry, near Alyth, the honour of having been the prison of Arthur's frail Queen, Guanora, and the claim is strengthened by a jutting rock on the hill being called Arthur's Seat. Throughout the farm of East Mains of Dunnichen, partly reclaimed from the Mere, great quantities of primitive graves and tumuli have been discovered. On the farms of Lowrie, the original property of the Ochterlonies, from which they assumed their surname, and in the King's Muir, close by, many old graves have been found. These are supposed to be the last resting places of those who fell in the conflict between the Northumbrians and Picts, and Scots and Picts above mentioned. Many years ago an ancient stone coffin was discovered near by, which was supposed to have been the tomb of Feredith, King of the Scots, "who was laid in Christian burial not far from Forfar."

Nechtan, King of the Picts, is supposed to have had a residence in Dunnichen. It was probably this King who was baptised at Resteneth by S. Boniface in the beginning of the seventh century.

A cross slab with sculptures on both sides stands at Pitmuies, inside the policies, and there are several rude unhewn pillar stones within a radius of a couple of miles from the Church of Dunnichen, which all go to show that some great events had taken place in this district in ancient times. The Dunnichen stone will be mentioned below.

At the junction of two roads, a little to the north-eastward of Letham, there is a rough boulder, about five feet long by three in breadth, having on its face a circle of about thirty inches in diameter, and another smaller circle about six inches across. It is called the Girdle Stone of Dunnichen, from the larger circle resembling the utensil called the girdle, *s.c.* (At Braehead, near Leslie, in Fife, there is a stone set into a base upon which a chain like circle is cut, resembling the Girdle Stone.) This stone marks the boundaries between the parishes of Dunnichen and Rescobie, also between the lands of Dunnichen and Ochterlony (Balmadies). It is probably the Grey Stone referred to in a note on the marches of Dunnichen, about 1280. Tradition says a witch was carrying this boulder from "the Crafts" of Carnylie in her apron, when the strings broke, and the stone fell where it now lies. There are the remains of ancient forts on the hills of Dunnichen and Dumbarrow, the latter having



been of an oval form. From the top of Dumbarrow the view, especially to the eastward, is magnificent.

The third writ in the Scottish dialect in the Register of the Abbey of Arbroath, relates to the lands of Dumbarrow. It was written in 1434, while Walter Panton was Abbot, and it bears the following title:—"Thir ar the merchis devyand Dunberrow on every syde, that is to say, betwix the Landis of Gardyn, Connansyth, the Boch (Boath), the Lordship of Eidwy, Auchermegyty, and the Landis of Fresthok." The description is minute in its details, and interesting to those acquainted with the district.

While William Bonkyl was Abbot, during the brief period from August, 1482, to the summer of 1483, he gave the Gardynes their first tack of the lands of Dumbarrow. James Beaton of Melgund, and Janet Annand, his wife, obtained an interest in the lands. On the abolition of monastic rule they were held under the superiority of the Commendators of the Abbey. On 26th November, 1642, the Earl of Dysart granted a charter of the whole estate of the Abbey, with the patronage of the Churches, to Patrick Maule of Panmure, who was created Earl of Panmure four years thereafter. They were held of him down to the time of his attainder 1716.

In 1649-50 William Arrott, the then proprietor of Dumbarrow, granted a bond over it in favour of the Earl of Panmure. On his "originall charter of Dunbarro" being examined, it was found to be a feu charter, granted by Cardinal Beaton to David Gairden of Leys, and his spouse, Janet Beaton, of the "Landis of Dunbarrow, miin thereof, and wyndedge, with their pendicles and haill pertinents—for yearly payments of twa chalders bear, three chalders and eicht bolls meall, fyve pund three s. Scottis money, eichtein capons, and eichtein pultrie." With this clause that "if twa yeires be vnpayit by the frst victuall, silver, and kenne, in that caise this fee to fall."

The lands were in the possession of the Arrotts in 1682, when they were valued at £238 Scots. They were still in their possession when Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire in 1684-5.

George Dempster of Dunnichen purchased the estate of Dumbarrow in the first half of last century. It was sold by one of his successors, and since then it has passed through several hands.

Among these is Robert Downie, who possessed the estate for some time. It was subsequently acquired by Peter Bairnsfather, who has owned the property for a good many years. There is no mansion house on the estate suitable as a residence for the laird, but the farmhouses and steadings are

comfortable and commodious. Mr Bairnsfather, of Dumbarrow, resides in St Andrews, partly because he can there obtain a good education for his family. He is the eldest son of the late Hugh Bairnsfather, W.S., of Edinburgh, by Catherine, daughter of Robert Walker of Whitelaw, Haddingtonshire, born 1809. He married, 1840, Sarah, daughter of the late Major William Miller, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), by whom he has Hugh William, born 1841, Lieutenant Indian Army, and other children. He was formerly a W.S. in Edinburgh, and is a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Forfar.

The lands of Dumbarrow and the lands of Conon were given in forestry by King Alexander II., to the Abbey of Aberbrothock on 6th December, 1223.

The Abbot and Convent of Arbroath long retained in their possession the greater part of the lands of Dunnichen, of which, as mentioned above, they had a grant from King William the Lion at the foundation of the Abbey.

The property of Ochterlony, in the parish, now called Lownie, had either not been included in the gift of King William, or if it formed part of the grant the Convent had parted with it shortly thereafter. Between the years 1226 and 1239 John of Ochterlony, who must have possessed the property for some time, seeing he had then assumed his surname from it, exchanged his property of Ochterlony with Walter, son of Turpin, for the property of Kenny, in the parish of Kingoldrum. Of this Walter nothing further is known, but he may, as his predecessor did, have assumed the surname of Ochterlony from the new lands he had acquired.

The new possessors of Kenny were long designed of Kenny, but neither their succession, nor that of the new lairds of Ochterlony can be satisfactorily traced. William Young of Ochterlony was slain at the battle of Glasclune in 1392. William Ochterlony of Ochterlony is witness to a charter, circa 1368.

In 1391 William of Ochterlony had an interest in the estate of Melgund, in the parish of Aberlemno. Three years thereafter, 1394, Alexander of Ochterlony married the only daughter of Sir William Maule of Panmure, and with her he received as dowry the lands of Greenford, in the parish of Arbirlot. He witnesses charters of Regent Albany, 1406-24.

The Ochterlonys, but what branch of them we do not know, appear to have come into possession of lands in Ayrshire, called Preyston, which they exchanged about 1442, for part of the lands of Kelly in Arbirlot. On acquiring this property they seem to have taken up their residence at it; perhaps they then parted with the estate of Ochterlony, as they changed the name

from Kelly to Ochterlony. In an infeftment dated 18th December, 1469, the proprietor is designed William of Ochterlony, *de eodem*, at his mansion of Avechterlovny, alias Kelly.

About the middle of the sixteenth century the lands of Ochterlony were acquired by John Carnegie, along with the barony of Dunnichen, and other lands. Thereafter these lands united were for a considerable time possessed by Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, and the Earl of Southesk, and they have been long possessed by the Dempsters and their descendants.

The lands of Tulloes formed part of the gift of King William to the Abbey of Arbroath. The earliest notice regarding them which I have met with relates to the marches between the lands of Conon and Tulloch (Tulloses). A controversy had arisen between the Abbot and Convent on the one part, and Lord Peter de Maule, Lord of Panmure, and Christian, his spouse, on the other, regarding these marches. William de Brechin, G. de Hay, Robert de Montalto, and others, met at Cairnconon, on the day of St Alban the Martyr, in 1254, perambulated the marches between these lands, and decided the points in dispute.

The lands of Tulloes appear to have been alienated from the Abbey at an early period. Fergus of Tulache is mentioned on 7th June, 1372; and Nicholam of Tolach on 12th February, 1374-5. John Thoulace of Tulloes is mentioned 14th June, 1505, Reg. Ep. Br.

On 13th March, 1377, Robert II. granted a charter of the lands of Bonnington to Walter de Tulloch, showing that the property had been disposed of by the Convent prior to that date. It may have been included in the lease or feu of the lands of Dunnichen, granted by Abbot Bernard in 1315, mentioned page 196. Walter of Tulloch was served heir to his father, Walter of Tulloch, in the lands of Tulloch, at Cairnconon, on 8th October, 1438. It is probable that these Tullochs were of the family of that name whom King Robert Bruce appointed to be hereditary keepers of Montreathmont Forest or Muir; and to whom Robert III., on 14th November, 1399, granted a charter of that office.

The name of Tulloch frequently appears in the Reg. Ep. Brechin. Fergus of Tulloch is mentioned on 7th June, 1372, Vol. I., p. 20; Urthen of Tolach on 16th May, do., p. 117; Walter Tulloch, on 19th March, 1450-1, Vol. II., pp. 45, 85, 86, &c.

According to Douglas II., p. 274, the Earl of Morton had been proprietor of Tulloes. Sir William Douglas succeeded to the earldom in 1558, and he

had a charter of Tulloes and other lands, dated 22d July, 1594. He married Agnes Leslie, eldest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes. Douglas says, p. 341, "the Hon. Sir James Stewart, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber of James VI., is styled of Tulloes, about 1600."

The estate of Tulloes appears to have passed from the family who had assumed their surname from that property, to their neighbours the Gardens or Gardynes, the Chief of whom was Gardyne of that Ilk. In the sixteenth century branches of the family were designed of Tulloes, and of several other properties in the county.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century a feud took place between the Guthries of that Ilk and the Gardens. Some account of the lawless and barbarous proceedings has already been given in the notice of the Ravensby Estate in the parish of Barry, but as the accounts of the strife as recorded in Pitcairn's Trials, and in the Lives of the Lindsays, differ somewhat, the latter version is now given. In 1578 William Guthrie of Ravensby slew Patrick Garden of that Ilk. Ten years afterwards the Gardynes attacked and killed the chief of the Guthries, "beside the place of Inverpeffer, upon set purpose, provision, old feud, and forethought felony." Before two years elapsed, in June, 1599, the Guthries again attacked the Gardynes, which resulted in the death of the chief of that family, and of Gardyne of Tulloes. These revengeful proceedings were brought under the special notice of the King, who submitted the matter to the Council for reconciliation, but the result of the warrant submitted by the King is unknown. The rival families soon after became reduced in their circumstances, and their lands were sold.

The lands of Craichie and Tulloes were acquired by Sir Thomas Lyon of Aldbar about 1580. He received a charter of them on 9th August, 1587. On 11th January, 1620, William, Earl of Morton (grandson of John, eighth Lord Glamis), heir of Earl William, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 123) in the lands of Tulloes, lands of Crayquhy (Craichie), with mill of same, with the lands of Corston, on the south of the Vinney Water, in the regality of Aberbrothock.

On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, as heir of his father, Marquis James, was retoured (No. 154) in the lands of Tulloes, Craichie, Dunnichen, Dumbarrow, Letham, Ochterlony, and many other lands, but this service was to the superiority only, as in succession to the abbots, and not to the proprietorship of the properties.

The lands of Tulloes, &c., which passed from the Lyons to the Earls of

Morton, had returned to the Lyons. On 15th June, 1648, Patrick, Earl of Kinghorne, as heir of Earl John, his father, was retoured (No. 306) in the lands of Tulloes, Craichie, and others. The Rev. Robert Edward, minister of the parish of Murroes, author of the description of Angus, had a wadset from the Earl of Strathmore on these lands from 1649 to 1653.

The nobility and gentry of Angus suffered terribly, financially and otherwise, for their loyalty during the time of Cromwell and the Commonwealth.

On 12th May, 1663, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 401) in the superiority of Tulloes, Craichie, and many other lands.

On 29th October, 1695, John, Earl of Strathmore, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 536) in the lands of Tulloes, Craichie, mill of same and mill lands and multures, and the teinds of all the lands adjoining and on the south side of the Vinney Water.

William Cumming of Tulloes married a sister of the late John Ochterlony of the Guynd, who died on 20th November, 1843, and was the last of the name in Guynd. By her he had two daughters, Mary Ann, and Margaret Cumming, who are co-heiresses of the estate of Tulloes, in the parish of Dunnichen. There is no mansion house on the property, and the ladies of the manor of Tulloes reside in Tulloes Lodge, Cheltenham.

The Tulloes, Draffin, and Craichie portions of Dunnichen parish were all held under the Abbots and their successors. The following "Rental of Tulloes," about the year 1650 possesses some interest:—

#### RENTAL OF TULLOES.

	Bear.	Meal.	Money.	Cap. Doz.	Poultrie. Doz.
Nether Tulloes—					
James Buill payes . . .	4	8	64	1	1
James Pooler payes . . .	4	8	64	1	1
William Gibsoun payes . . .	4	8	64	1	1
John Sturroke payes . . .	4	8	52	1	1
John Robert payes . . .	4	8	64	1	1
James Mitchell payes . . .	4	8	64	1	1
Haltoun of Tulloes—					
Alex. Sturroke payes . . .	4	8	60	1	1
Alex. Robert payes . . .	4	8	60	1	1

	Bear.	Meal.	Money.	Cap. Doz.	Poultry. Doz.
Weltve and Muresyde—					
Alex. Keith payes . . .	5	10	74.13.4	1	2
Draffin—					
Edward Sturroke payes . . .	00	00	93.6.8	1	1
				Cap.	Puts.
Craichiemill payes . . .	00	00	433.6.8	18	30
SUMA.					

Bear—2 chalders, 5 bolls.

Meal—4 chalders, 10 bolls.

Money—1093 lib, 6s 8d.

Capones—11 dossone half doss.

Poultry—13 dossene half doss.

The lands of Craichie were acquired by John Carnegie of that Ilk, about the time he purchased the lands of Ochterlony and the barony of Dunnichen, as shown on page 197. He parted with Craichie to a Gray. This property, as we have shown, subsequently came into possession of the proprietor of the estate of Tulloes, Sir Thomas Lyon, and for more than a century they continued united. The estate of Craichie was afterwards acquired by one of the Dempsters of Dunnichen, who thus re-united Craichie and Dunnichen under one laird, as they had at an earlier period been under John Carnegie of Carnegie in the middle of the sixteenth century. Craichie continues to form part of the valuable estate of Dunnichen.

The Abbots of the Monastery of Arbroath began to grant leases of their lands at an early period. One of, if not the first of these, was a lease of the lands of Dunnichen, beyond the Vinney, except the lands of Craichie, granted in 1315 by Abbot Bernard de Linton, to David de Manuel (in Haile's Annals, ii., p. 271, he is called *de Maxwell*) for a rent of 12 chalders oats, and 12 chalders barley, to be reduced by arbitration if the lands should be devastated by the common war, with liberty to construct a mill, and hold a court of the men dwelling on the lands, for deciding actions among themselves. He was bound to attend three yearly Head Courts of the Abbot, and, if amerced in these Courts, he was to pay five shillings, or a cow. He was also taken bound to have on the lands a hostilage for the Abbot, his servants, and monks, properly provided with fuel, fodder, bedding, and white candles.

In 1486 Abbot Sir David Lichton, who was Clerk of the King's Treasury, &c. granted to William Alexanderson a fourth part of the lands of the town of Dunnichen, on lease.

About a quarter of a century before that date Abbot Malcolm Brydy effected perambulations of the lands of Ochterlony, Dunnichen, Kingoldrum, and Guynd in Carmylie.

The greater part, if not the whole, of the lands of Dunnichen were gradually feued away before the time of Cardinal David Beaton.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, John Carnegie, a natural son of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, purchased the barony of Dunnichen, and the lands of Ochterlony and Craichie. He was a great favourite with his father, who gifted him some lands, and for whom he managed many important transactions. He had previously acquired the estate of Seaton, in St Vigeans parish, and the lands of Carnegie, in the parish of Carmylie, and he was called of that Ilk. He sold Craichie to a member of the noble family of Gray, who was designed of Craichie.

John Carnegie had probably sold Dunnichen to Sir Robert Carnegie, his half-brother, who, on 1st March, 1595, obtained from James VI. a charter of the baronies of Dunnichen and Lour, and of the estates of Ochterlony, and Caraldston (Careston). Sir Robert, about the time he obtained the charter from King James, married a daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray.

At Sir Robert's death, without issue, in 1632, it was agreed between his brothers, that David, afterwards first Earl of Southesk, got the barony of Dunnichen; John, afterwards first Earl of Northesk, the barony of Lour; and Alexander, the estate of Careston. Alexander was ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon.

George Dempster of Dunnichen purchased that estate in the beginning of the eighteenth century. His father, the Rev. John Dempster, was descended from a younger son of the Dempsters of Muiresk and Auchterless, in Aberdeenshire, formerly of Careston in Angus. He was preceptor of the Maisondieu of his native city of Brechin, then minister of Brechin, from whence he was translated to the parish of Monifieth in 1675. He married Ann Maule, by whom he had a numerous family. He was the last Episcopal minister in Monifieth, and died in April, 1708.

I. George Dempster of Dunnichen, born in 1677, was a banker and merchant in Dundee, and had large dealings in grain. He was for some time

Chamberlain or Factor for the Countess of Panmure. He acquired considerable wealth, and purchased several properties besides Dunnichen. On 19th October, 1699, he married a daughter of the Rev. William Rait, minister of Monikie, and proprietor of Pitforthie, near Brechin. Mr Rait's father was minister of Dundee, and Principal of the College of Aberdeen. He married the daughter and heiress of the last Guthrie of Pitforthie, and with her got that estate. George Dempster died on 2d June, 1753, in his 75th year, leaving besides the barony of Dunnichen, the estates of Newbigging, Laws, Omachie, Ethiebeaton, Burnside, Resteneth, Wester Denhead, Galry (Gallery), Hillock, and New Grange, now Letham Grange. These properties then yielded the annual rent of £9233 16s. Scots, or £769 8s 4d sterling.

In February, 1720, during a period of great dearth, the premises in Dundee belonging to George Dempster of Dunnichen were broken into by the populace, and the contents carried off or destroyed by the inhabitants of the town. According to a letter from him to the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, dated 27th February, 1720, the loss amounted to £1000 sterling, besides the loss of his papers, and turning him out of all business. In the letter he complains about the supineness of the Magistrates in finding out and punishing the robbers, and he calls the town a wicked place. He died in 1753, and was succeeded by his elder son,

II. John Dempster of Dunnichen, born in 1706. He did not survive his father long, having died on 3d November, 1754. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. George Dempster, third of his name of Dunnichen, born in December, 1732. He was an able, active, public-spirited, honourable man. In the lists of the Members of Parliament for the county and the burghs, it is seen that George Dempster of Dunnichen represented the Dundee district of burghs, which consisted of Dundee, Forfar, Perth, Cupar, and St Andrews, for a long period. Robert Burns calls George Dempster "a true blue Scot," and he was a sterling, honest, kind-hearted, man.

At the present period the bribery of Parliamentary electors by an aspirant for legislative honours is unknown in the county, but some form of bribery appears to have been tried in his day. The first time he was elected he was accused of bribery and corruption. It was proved against him, and he was fined the very large sum of £30,000 sterling. To raise this amount he had to sell some of his landed property, including New Grange, which was a portion of the estate now known as Letham Grange, near Arbroath. Notwithstanding this, he sat in Parliament from 1762 till 1790, and from his independence,



integrity, and detestation of every underhand proceeding, he was known in Parliament by the honourable sobriquet of "Honest George."

He was chosen one of the Directors of the East India Company, in opposition to the House list, in acknowledgment of his high character and abilities, and some of the sons of Angus, of humble birth, benefited greatly by appointments in India which he procured for them. He took a deep interest in the Scottish linen trade, and its rapid advancement was partly owing to his fostering care. He purchased the estate of Skibo, in Sutherland, and gave it to his brother, John Hamilton Dempster, whose grandson sold the property in 1866. George Dempster died at Dunnichen in February, 1813, aged 85 years, and was buried at the Priory of Resteneth.

We cannot part with "Honest George" without giving an account of a still standing memorial of the worthy man.

The village of Letham was the creation of George Dempster, proprietor of Dunnichen. The ground upon which it is built formed part of his estate. For the purpose of securing a constant supply of people for the labour required on his property, and as a nursery of robust and healthy children, who would grow up to recruit the army and navy, of a better class than those reared in large towns, he resolved to feu a portion of the estate in small holdings contiguous to each other. The village was planned in 1788. The ground was feued at two pounds an acre, and the feuars were required to build a house, in terms of the plan. They were formed of stone, as stated, and placed in line along the roads or streets as shown on the plan. The soil was moorland, but in a short period, by careful culture, the land produced good crops, and the waste became a garden. The feuars were chiefly handloom weavers of coarse linens, and other tradesmen. To encourage the villagers, a weekly market for the sale of flax, yarn, and linen, and a stamp office for stamping the linen produced, was established. In the first decade of this century there were two small spinning mills, a lint mill, and two plash mills for cleaning the yarn, on the lands of the rivalet, the Vinney, which runs close to the village. For a time the village prospered, but by the concentration of flax spinning in the burghs, and the extinction of handloom weaving by the establishment of large powerloom factories in Dundee and other towns, the people were deprived of their usual employment, and driven from the village, which has long been a "sleepy hollow." In 1811 there was a population of 350 people in Letham, but there is now a much smaller number of inhabitants in it.

George Dempster was succeeded in Dunnichen by his sister,

IV. Helen, who was married to General Barrington. She resumed her name of Dempster, and died in 1831. Her daughter, also

V. Helen, who was married to Francis, son of Bishop Hawkins, of Raphoe, in Ireland, succeeded on the death of her mother. Her eldest son, James Whitshed Hawkins, born 1796, married in 1830 to his cousin, daughter of W. S. Dempster of Skibo. He predeceased his mother in 1841, and on her death in 1854, she was succeeded in the barony of Dunnichen by her grandson,

VI. George Dempster. He died at Nice, unmarried, in 1875, and was succeeded by his sister,

VII. Miss K. H. Dempster. On 26th August, 1876, she was married to Sir T. Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart., and the estate is now the property of Lady Metcalfe.

Sir Theophilus John Dempster Metcalfe is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., of Fern Hill, Berks, by Filicite Anne, daughter of John Browne, of the Bengal Medical Board, and nephew of the late Charles Lord Metcalfe, which title is extinct. He was born 1828, succeeded as fifth baronet, 1853, and married, first, 1851, Charlotte, daughter of General Sir John Low, K.C.B., of Clatto. She died 1853. Secondly, Miss Dempster, as mentioned above. His heir is his son by his first marriage, Charles Robert Theophilus, born 1853. His residence in England is Priory Lodge, Kew.

#### ARMS OF DEMPSTER OF DUNNICHEN.

*Gules.*—A sword, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, bendways, surmounted of a fesse of the last, within a bordure, party per pale, argent, and sable.

About the time when Sir Robert Carnegie became proprietor of Dunnichen another proprietor held a curious interest in the parish. On 2d October, 1596, Thomas Lyell, heir of Thomas Lyell of Dunnichen, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 584) in brasina of Dunnichen, with lofts and crofts and lands brasinarius, and teinds; acre arable lands in Dunnichen, with teinds, &c., E. 22s 4d, *feudifermæ*.

The last Dempster of Dunnichen, who died in 1875, was kind-hearted and a great favourite with his tenants and the proprietors in the district. After his death the Earl of Southesk wrote the following lines to his memory:—

#### IN MEMORY OF GEORGE HAWKINS DEMPSTER.

As when o'er wastes of wild Saskatchewan,  
Fast bound in manacles of frost and snow,  
A weary, wayworn wand'rer struggles on,  
Faint, famish'd, bleeding, hope nigh lost—and lo !

Dear friends surround him, raise him in their arms,  
And ere his palsied sense can comprehend  
The greatness of his gain, he feels the charms  
Of warmth and rest with all his being blend.  
Thus struggles, faints, despairs, a parting soul  
Emerging from its crysalis of clay,  
Alone and agonised ; when straight uproll  
The spirit veils, and there in golden day  
Smiles each sweet heaven-born friend of earth's old love.  
Love dies not in the tomb, it lives and blooms above.

As when the high Soldan in the mystic east,  
Through faithful messengers hath heard repute  
Of one serenely good, and fain would feast  
His eyes on him, and sendeth forth a mute  
To bring the man unwarned ; and he, aghast,  
Falls prostrate, dreading doom through stern decree ;  
And off they drag his garb ; but lo ! they cast  
Upon his shoulders robes of majesty.  
Thus 'tis with thee, O friend of happy days !  
Oh ! man of charity and genial worth !  
The garb of sorrow changed for robes of praise,  
To deck the soul resplendent in new birth.  
True friends of many friends, where, dazed and bare  
We reach the unseen realms, ah ! speed to meet us there.

The mansion house of Dunnichen is a large and handsome structure, beautifully situated on the lower slopes of the south side of the Hill of Dunnichen. The entrance is by a neat doorway facing the east, in front of which is a spacious lawn. A door also opens up from the drawing-room on the south. The fine garden rising in terraces, is to the west of the mansion. A belt of trees surrounds the house and garden on the east and south, and the hill, covered with wood, protects the house and grounds from the northern blasts. In the vicinity of the house there is much fine shrubbery.

The lake or mere of Dunnichen, now drained, was to the south-eastward of the mansion. The site is low, but it is now cultivated, and produces crops, food for man and for beast.

The sculptured stone, described in Vol. I., pp. 21 and 25, has recently been placed in a prominent position in the garden of Dunnichen House, where it can be well seen. It had evidently been buried for a long period, in a cultivated field with the sculptured side down, as the back of the stone is furrowed all over across the stone, showing it had been lying at a right angle to the

furrows. The outlines of the head of an animal, apparently of the horse species, and other figures and symbols below, all incised, could now be well seen if the moss was off the stone. It should be cleaned.

The following is the Rev. Mr Headrick's account of the geology of the parish, written in the first decade of the century :—"The greater part of the solid strata of this parish consists of sandstone or freestone, sometimes alternating with belts of indurated clay in thin plates, of various colours, grey, blue, or red, of the *cam-stone* description, occasionally having impressions of leaves and twigs of plants upon the surface of their plates. Some of the free-stone beds are subdivisible into plates of various thickness, and thus adapted for slates or pavement. The surface of some of these exhibit woody fibres, having a resemblance to polished boards of wainscot. These sandstone beds are intersected by numerous fissures, which subdivide the stone into masses. In some parts of the parish the dip of the sandstone is to the north, while in others it is to the south-east, generally making an angle with the horizon of 11 or 12 degrees. In some of the beds there are rounded pebbles of quartz, jasper, and agate, forming conglomerate or pudding stone. In some parts of the parish trap or whinstone pierce and overlay the sandstone. It is of various sorts, in some parts stratified and in others without stratification, and in some parts it is of that description called greenstone. The whinstone generally dips to the north-east, at an angle with the horizon of 20 degrees. Some trap juts out of the Hill of Dunnichen, and the Hill of Dumbarrow, so far as the rock can be seen, is formed of whinstone. On the summit and sides of the Hill of Dunnichen, there are several large masses of mica-slate and granite lying loose on the surface, and blocks of these rocks have been found in various parts of the parish. No rock of these descriptions of stones is to be found nearer than the Grampians. They must have been carried south, and deposited where they now lie during the ice period. In the whinstone rock there are hollows lined with silicious incrustation, from which fine rock crystals project towards the centre of the hollow."

In the lower districts of each of the three estates into which the parish is divided the soil is alluvial haugh, or it is formed from the decomposition of trap rock, and it is generally deep and all very fertile. Ascending to the higher parts of these several properties the soil becomes shallower and less fertile.

The banks of the rivulet Vinney, in its course through the parish, have been in several places planted, and these spots, with the two bold hills of

Dunnichen and Dumbarrow, and their fine beltings of noble trees, add much to the beauty of the parish, and give variety to the landscape in the district.

Some of our migratory songsters are summer visitors, and others favour us with their charming company in the bleak winter months. Among the latter are the Redwing and the Fieldfare, both members of the Thrush family.

The Redwing spends the summer in a far northern home. There the winter comes on earlier, and is far more severe than in our more temperate islands. When the autumn winds begin to sigh mournfully through the trees, our happy summer visitors prepare for their departure to the sunny south. They go to make way for hardier races, who are at home here in the winter months, which though winter to us is summer to them.

The Redwing is unable to endure the extreme cold of countries where the sun is not seen for weeks and weeks, and when the short, short days arrive, taught by their Maker that the long Arctic night is coming on, they fly from it to more genial climes. A common impulse guides the travellers as they leave the northern shores of Norway in flocks, and in flocks arrive here. Careful observers say they perform their migrations during the night. They arrive about the middle of October. One day none are to be seen, and the next day they are seen in considerable numbers; indeed their yelping cries are frequently heard as they wing their way through the heavens in a clear starry night.

The Redwings are perhaps the most nocturnal in their habits of any British Thrush, as they often feed upon the pastures in the gloom of the evening. On their arrival late in the autumn they are very shy and cautious, but as the season advances, and the weather gets keen, they become familiar and trustful. They are gregarious, and feed in parties, and when done feeding they fly off rapidly to their roosting places among tall underwood or shrubbery. Indeed they show a preference, in selecting a settlement, to a well cultivated district beside well wooded parks and pleasure grounds.

It is a pleasant sight to see them searching for food. Ever in motion they nimbly hop among the grass, even though frosted, picking up worms, grubs, and the like, animal food being their general support, although, on their arrival especially, they regale themselves on the fruit of the service tree, hawthorn, &c. While feeding they are ever and anon taking little flights, or looking warily around to see that no enemy is near. If alarmed the flock separates into small parties which take refuge in the top of neighbouring

lofty trees. When the danger has gone, first one will leave its perching place and fly down, then another, and others till all are on the grass again on the outlook for food. Often when the flock is engaged obtaining food one or two birds are seen perched on trees in the vicinity of the feeding ground, acting as sentinels. On the approach of danger they give forth call or alarm notes, on hearing which the birds feeding at once take wing and fly out of the reach of danger. These arrangements all but imply reasoning powers. The flock, or some leader, tells off the guards, who go and perform their allotted duty, as is done among military men.

The Redwing is one of the smallest species of the Thrush family. The plumage of a considerable part of the under side of its body is white, and the upper parts of the body dusky brown-black. It has a yellowish-white streak of feathers over the eye. The Redwing seldom sings in this country, but in its summer home in the northern parts of Norway and Sweden, its song, given forth from a lofty pine, is so sweet, so charming, that the illustrious Linnaeus bestowed upon it the title of "Swedish Nightingale," a title this favourite songster well deserves. The Redwing possesses a great variety of call notes, some of them sweet, some harsh like those of the Missel-Thrush but more musical.

Year by year the Redwing returns to the same locality, and the same place is nightly sought for repose. When the shadows of evening are falling they come from their feeding grounds in flocks, the rustling of their wings being sometimes heard in the still air, when evening is so far merged into night that their forms are scarcely visible. Then their call notes, sometimes intermingled with alarm notes, fill the sky with noise and tumult. Then their *yelp yelp* sounds all around, and in a little time they settle down in their roosting place in the bay, laurel, holly, or other shrub. When perched for the night tranquil sleep soon steals over them, and in the shrubbery, where a little time ago all was life and motion and fluttering noise, solemn silence now reigns, and will continue until the morning light draws them forth to the duties of another day.

Thus they spend a season with us, and it appears to pass so pleasantly with them that we can see no good reason for them leaving. We are short-sighted. We know little of ourselves, and less of these feathered wanderers. They must go. An impulse they cannot resist impels them to undertake the long journey hither, and now it impels them to be up and away, over the North Sea to the mountainous wilds of Norway, and onward to the neighbour-

hood of the North Cape. There it will have the company of the Elk and the Reindeer, and sing its beautiful lay of love to cheer its mate, to the delight of the Laplander, his mate, and little Laps.

In the latter days of March the exodus begins, and flock follows flock in rapid succession, until by the end of the first week in April all have gone—gone at the promptings of Nature to continue the race, and to return again in due season, as the species have done for untold ages. Why one species of Thrush should migrate and another remain with us all the year we cannot tell, but that they are so prompted to come and go is for some wise end we may be assured.

The grounds around Dunnichen House afford good feeding ground and cover for this northern visitor.

### CHAP. XVIII.—EASSIE AND NEVAY.

The Church of Essy (Eassie) was in the diocese of St Andrews, and was rated at twenty merks. (Reg. de Aberb., 239.) In 1309 Robert I. gave the advocation and donation of the Kirk of Eassie to the Monks of Newbattle. (In. to ch. 1-9.) The ruins of the old Church of Eassie are picturesquely situated upon an eminence past which the burn of Eassie runs. The turnpike road through the centre of Strathmore passes close by the church and its surrounding graveyard.

The Church of Newyth (Nevay) was also in the diocese of St Andrews, and it was rated at fourteen merks in the old taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., 239.) It was sometimes called Kirkinch, or the Kirk on the Island, the hillock or inch on which it stood having, at one time, been surrounded by a marsh or swamp. The date 1651 is upon the ruins of the Old Church, and 16.D.N.95 is inscribed on the door lintel. Upon the enclosing wall is—BUILT BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1843. The ivy clad ruins of the Church are among the most picturesque objects in Angus. St Brandon was the patron of Eassie. It was dedicated in 1246 by Bishop David of St Andrews. St Nevyth was the patron of the Church of Nevay.

The parishes of Eassie and Nevay were united in 1600. A commodious new church was erected about 1835, on a site conveniently situated for the united parishes, and nearly equidistant from the two old churches, which were situated in the most distant points in each parish.

The united parishes are bounded on the east and south by Glamis; on the

south-west by Newtyle; and on the west and north by Meigle and Airlie. They are about four miles long by three broad, and contain about 5120 acres, being about eight square miles. The sluggish river Dean is the northern boundary of the parish. It is about ten miles in length from the Loch of Forfar to the Isla, and the fall is only about forty feet from its source to its termination. It often overflows its banks, and inundates the adjoining fields.

The Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Balgownie, in the parish of Eassie, is mentioned in a charter dated in 1450, but excepting the name, and a spring well, no trace of the Chapel can now be found.

A large sculptured stone, which lay for many years in the burn of Eassie, near to the old church, was some years ago removed from that unsuitable spot, and it now stands near the entrance to the old graveyard. Although differing in several respects from the Meigle and Aberlemno sculptured stones, it belongs to the same class. On one side of the stone is a cross covered with circles; on the other is a procession of figures in the robes of priests, with animals wreathed and consecrated, as if for some expiatory offering. It thus appears to belong to the period when Christianity was beginning to displace Paganism, but had not yet accomplished the change, as Pagan and Christian symbols and ceremonies are still blended together.

At Castleton of Eassie, about a mile from the old Church, there is a large circular mound, which appears to have been the site of a baronial residence. The farm house of Castle Nairn has been built upon it. It is a prominent object in passing through Strathmore by road or rail.

“St Neveth, Martyr, to whom the Church of Nevay was dedicated, and from whom it took its name, was one of the sons of Brychan. He is said, in the Welsh genealogy of the saints, to have been a bishop in the north, where he was slain by the Saxons and the Picts. The ecclesiastical district of Nevyth (Nevay), near Meigle, now united to Eassie, lies within the old Pictish territory. Perhaps St Neveth was buried at Nevay.” (Bishop Forbes’ *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*.)

Robert III. granted charter of the foundation of a chaplain within the Kirk of Brechin, by Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, of ten merks sterling furth of the barony of Eassie. (In. to ch. 149-41.) The King also granted charter by Alexander Ogilvy of ten merks sterling of the farm of the town of Nevay, in the barony of Eassie, to the foundation of a chaplain in the Kirk of Auchterhouse. (In. to ch. 149-42.)

The Duke of Albany granted confirmation charter of a grant by Walter



Ogilvy of Carcary, to St George's Altar in the Kirk of Brechin, of ten merks annually furth of the lands of the Kirkton of Eassie, Keilor, and Fingask. (In. to ch. 167-20.)

Part, if not the whole, of these parishes were in early times included in the vast territories of the ancient Earls of Angus. Between 1398 and 1405 King Robert III. confirmed a charter by Isabella Douglas, Countess of Mar and Garioch, to Walter Ogilvy, of the Kirkton of Eassie. (In. to ch. 142-82.) In 1454 John Guthrie is designed of Eassie. (H. of C. of S., p. 18.)

King Robert III. granted a charter to William Cunningham of Neve (Nevay) and other lands. (In. to ch. 146-27.) In or before 1404 the same King granted a charter to Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, of the barony of Nevay, on the resignation of William Cunningham of Kilmawris. (In. to ch. 141-54.) Alexander Forrester of Neva is mentioned in 1471 (Reg. of Cup. I., p. 219) and David Forrester of Nevay was a juror at an assize about 1489. (H. of C. of S., p. 530.) James Wedderburn married Janet, heiress of David Forrester of Nevay, about 1490, and by her had issue.

Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum owned the lands of Kirkton of Nevay, and on the 20th July, 1553, his son David was served heir to his father in these lands. John Nevay of that Ilk was a juror at an assize, 9th August, 1558. John Nevay, jun., apparent of that Ilk, 27th February, 1556.

The barony of Eassie and Nevay went with the heiress of Auchterhouse to the house of Stewart. John, third Earl of Buchan, had a charter of Auchterhouse, Eassie, Nevay, Blacklunans, &c., on 12th August, 1528. On his own resignation he had a new charter of all his estates, baronies, &c., on 4th August, 1547.

On 14th July, 1551, Christina, Countess of Buchan, was infeft in all her estates, including the lands and barony of Eassie, viz., Castleton, Alehouse, Brewlands, Newmill of Eassie, Balkeerie, with the mill of Glenquharities.

On 22d July, 1602, James, Earl of Moray, heir of Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Buchan, his mother, was retoured (No. 29) in the lands and barony of Eassie. On 7th September, 1615, Lady Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, heiress of Lady Christine Stewart, Countess of Buchan, her grandmother, was retoured (No. 86) in the lands and barony of Eassie, viz., Castleton Alehouse, and lands brasinariis of Eassie, Newmill, Balkeerie with mill, Glenquharities, Balgrugo, and Dryland of Eassie; lands and barony of Nevay. On 21st April, 1619, James, Earl of Moray, was retoured (No. 116) in the lands and barony of Eassie and Nevay, &c., as in No. 86.

These lands had subsequently come into possession of John, Earl of Kinghorne. On 15th June, 1648, Patrick, Earl of Kinghorne, heir of Earl John, his father, was retoured (No. 306) in the barony of Eassie, &c., as in No. 86. On 12th May, 1663, George, Earl of Panmure, as heir of Earl Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 401) in the same lands of Eassie and Nevay, &c. On 30th May, 1676, James, Earl of Carnwarth, as heir of his father, Earl Gavine, was retoured (No. 467) in the lands and barony of Eassie.

In the seventeenth century the Blairs of Balthayock were in possession of several landed properties in Forfarshire, and among these were the lands of the Kirton of Essie. They retained the Kirton for some time thereafter and it subsequently passed through several hands.

The Rev. David Symers was settled in the parish of Kettins in 1801. Shortly after that period he purchased the lands of Eassie. He was a brother of Colin Symers, who for many years held the appointment of Collector of Customs at Dundee; John Symers, for a long time agent for the British Linen Bank in Dundee; and George Symers, merchant in Dundee. On the death of the minister of Kettins, 16th July, 1842, aged 65, without issue, his brother Colin succeeded to Eassie, and to Kettle in Fife, which the reverend gentleman had also acquired. On the death of the Collector, his brother John, the banker, succeeded to these estates. He died in 1866, and was the last of the four brothers. His only daughter, Miss Helen Halyburton Symers of St Helen's, Dundee, succeeded to the estates, and she is the proprietrix of Eassie and Kettle. Miss Symers is a kind-hearted, charitably disposed lady, and her unostentatious benevolence has cheered the heart of many desolate and weary ones.

On 14th May, 1630, John Nevay of that Ilk was retoured (No. 192) as heir of his father, in the lands of Kinreich and others. He had a son, Nevay of Nevay, who had two sons, the eldest of whom was Sir David Nevay of Nevay, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay of Pitfour. Sir David was a Senator of the College of Justice. He first took the title of Lord Reedie, but afterwards dropped this title and took that of Lord Nevay, from his property. He died before 1691. He left an only son, David Nevay, who died in 1691; and three daughters, Isabella, married to Henry Crawford of Monorgan; Margaret, married to Thomas Milne of Milnefield. She died in 1691; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Hay of Murie.

On 2d June, 1691, Lady Elizabeth Nevay, spouse of Sir John Hay of

Murie, heir of David Nevay of that Ilk, daughter of the deceased Lord David Nevay of that Ilk, Senator of the College of Justice, was retoured (No. 517) in the lands and barony of Nevay in the united parishes of Eassie and Nevay, with teinds, as principal—A.E., £5, N.E., £20; and, in warrandice of same, in the lands and barony of Auchterhouse, lands of Cuiks a Luiks, lands of Eastfield, lands of Hatton; Mill of Auchterhouse; lands of Bonnyton, which are properly part of the barony of Auchterhouse, lands of Wester Keith—A.E., £13 6s 8d; N.E., £53 6s 8d.

On 8th March, 1692, Henry Crawford, jun., of Monorgan, son of Henry Crawford of Monorgan, and Isabella Nevay, his spouse, nephew of Lady Elizabeth spouse of Sir John Hay, and one of the Bailies of Dundee, was retoured (No. 520) in the lands and barony of Nevay, and in all the lands on the eastern and western sides of the burn of Nevay, with the rectory and vicarage teinds of same, united in the barony of Nevay—A.E., £5; N.E., £20; and in special warrandice of same, in the lands and barony of Auchterhouse, as detailed in retour No. 517 given above.

The barony of Nevay appears to have returned to the family of the brother of Sir David Nevay, Lord Nevay. We have not ascertained his name, but he had a son, David Nevay, designed of Nevay in 1650. He died in 1664, leaving three sons and two daughters, viz., John Nevay of Nevay, James, Patrick, Margaret, and Helen. Sir David, Lord Nevay, was their guardian.

John Nevay of Nevay, the eldest son, died in 1693. He had a son, David Nevay of Nevay, who succeeded his father. He was succeeded by John Nevay of Nevay, his son. The male line failed in John, who left a daughter and heiress, Isabella Nevay, who was married to Sir James Kinloch, second Baronet of Kinloch. He was thereafter designed of Kinloch and Nevay. By her Sir James had seven sons and five daughters—James, David, John, William, Patrick, Alexander, Charles, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth, a second Jean, and Agnes. Sir James died in 1744, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch and Nevay, third Baronet of Kinloch.

The estate of Nevay was, with the Kinloch estates, forfeited for Sir James' participation in the rebellion of 1745.

The property of Nevay was acquired by the Mackenzies of Belmont. Sir James Mackenzie was owner in 1793. He died in 1800, when the estate passed to James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie of Wortley, who was subsequently created Baron Wharnccliffe of Wortley. At his death in 1845, his son John, second Baron, succeeded, and at his death in 1855, he was

succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Montagu Granville Stuart Wortley, third Baron. In 1876 he was created Earl of Wharnccliffe, and he is the present proprietor of Nevay. An account of the family is given in Vol. I., p. 442.

The estate of Drumkilbo was for many generations possessed by a family named Tyrie, who were also proprietors of the lands of Lunan. The family are supposed to have been a branch of the Roman Catholic family of the same name who possessed Dunnideer, in Aberdeenshire. One of them published a pamphlet, to which Knox replied. He was James Tyrie, a great Jesuit. We have not learned when the family acquired Drumkilbo, but it had probably been in the fifteenth century. Walter Tyrie of Drumkilbo died in the end of 1531, and was succeeded by his grandson, William Tyrie, in the mill and mill lands of Lunan on 13th April, 1532. In the earlier part of the sixteenth century the family occupied the lands belonging to the Abbey of Cupar, called Frewquhy, also Over Auchleche. There are several lettings of lands in the Abbey Rental Book, in one of which Elizabeth Abercromby, Lady of Drumkilbo, and David Tyrie, her son, took a tack of Frewchy for five years.

About the middle of the sixteenth century David Tyrie of Drumkilbo married Lillas, fifth daughter of the fifth Lord Gray. In 1560 David Tyrie of Drumkilbo was a witness at Panmure. He had probably died shortly thereafter. John, Lord Oliphant, married Lillas, the widow of David Tyrie, and by her had two sons, the eldest of whom, Patrick, succeeded his father on 14th June, 1623. On 17th March, 1626, Patrick, sixth Lord Oliphant, had a charter of Drumkilbo, and it is added "he was the son of the heiress."

On 19th July, 1610, William Tyrie, heir of his father, David Tyrie of Drumkilbo, was retoured (No. 72) in the lands of Drumkilbo. There is a discrepancy between these two statements which we have not been able to reconcile. If David Tyrie had left by Lillas Gray a son and daughter, and Lord Oliphant married the daughter, and by her had the two sons; then, had William Tyrie, who was served heir to his father in 1610, died before 1626, Patrick, the son of Lord Oliphant, might have got a charter of Drumkilbo, because he was the son of the heiress.

There is a mutilated tombstone within the area of the Old Church of Nevay, which belonged to the Tyries, who long possessed lands in Nevay. The remains of an inscription are on it, which, when entire, is locally said to have read—"Here ly the Tyries in Nevay, honest men and brave fellows."

Their neighbours had held them in estimation, and considered them both honest and brave. The mouldering stone bears testimony to their worth.

The lands of Drumkilbo were afterwards acquired by a branch of the Nairns. Alexander Nairn is designed of Drumkilbo in the beginning of last century. The estate remained in the family for more than a century, the last of the name being David, who built the present house of Drumkilbo in 1811. He died in 1854, and his wife in 1855. They had a daughter, who predeceased her parents, she having died in 1838. The property was subsequently acquired by Lord Wharnccliffe, who some time thereafter sold the estate to Alexander Baird of Ury, who is the present laird of Drumkilbo.

The surname of Lamy first appears in the Chamberlain's Roll, in the Scotch Exchequer Records, in 1329. A. L'Amy of Dunkenny is mentioned in the Lord Lyon's Patent of Arms as having been one of the witnesses to a Royal charter in 1401. On 10th January, 140-11, "James Lamby, our Sheriff Clerk," is mentioned in the Reg. Ep. Br. I., p. 32. John Lamby is a witness to charter No. 16, 13th February, 1364-5, but he is not designed. In the titles of the estate of Dunkenny in possession of the present proprietor, the earliest in which the names of his ancestors are engrossed is in the year 1520.

John Lamby is designed of Dunkenny in 1542, and George Lamby in 1549, but the family appears to have disposed of the lands in the early part of the sixteenth century, but not before 9th February, 1628, as George Laumie of Dunkenny is a witness of that date. (Reg. Ep. Br. II., p. 244.)

David Lindsay, teacher of the Grammar School of Montrose, then minister at Dundee, who, on the death of Bishop Lamb of Brechin, in 1619, was raised to that See, was proprietor of Dunkenny. He was translated to the See of Edinburgh in 1634. While he was attempting to read the Collects in the High Church there on 23d July, 1637, Jeannie Geddes threw her stool at his head, exclaiming—"Deil collick ye—will ye say mass at my lug?" Keith, p. 61; (Black's History of Brechin, p. 316; L. of L., pp. 164, 284.) Some modern historians say it was not the Bishop but his Dean at whose head the stool was thrown.

He was excommunicated by the General Assembly held at Glasgow in 1638, after which he went to England and died there within a year or two. He had issue John Lindsay of Dunkenny, who was served heir to his father in 1640. He was an only son, and died in 1642, without issue. The Bishop had five daughters, who were served heirs-portioners to their brother in 1643

One of the sisters, Helen, was married to David Carnegie, minister of Farnell and Dean of Brechin, ancestor of Craigo family.

On 5th July, 1642, Helen Lindsay, spouse of the Rev. David Carnegie, minister of the Church of Farnell, eldest daughter of Master David Lindsay of Dunkenny; Isabella Lindsay, spouse of the Rev. Andrew Rollo, minister of the Church of Dunse; and Jean Lindsay, spouse of the Rev. James Duncan, minister of the Church of Montrose, heirs-portioners of John Lindsay of Dunkenny, their brother, were each retoured (No. 269 and 270), in the fifth part of the lands of Dunkenny. The fifth part, A.E., 14s; N.E., 56s. At same time they were each retoured in the fifth part of the Deirie lands of Eassie in the barony of Eassie. The fifth part, A.E., 8d; N.E., 32d.

The property of Dunkenny passed from the Lindsays before 1661, Peter Blair having been laird then. He had not retained the lands long, as they had been re-acquired by the family of L'Amy before 1684-5, they being then in possession of John L'Amy of Dunkenny.

John Ramsay L'Amy of Dunkenny, in 1760, married Agnes, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, in Fife. By her, who died in 1782, he had issue James, his heir; Agnes, married to the Rev. Dr Lyon, minister of Glamis; Margaret, married to George Kerr, younger of Dumbarrow, in Fife; Hamilton, married to George Daly; and Helen who died unmarried.

He died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son, James L'Amy of Dunkenny, D.L., Advocate, and Sheriff of Forfarshire, born 8th July, 1772. On 5th November, 1811, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Carson, M.D., of Philadelphia. She died in 1836, having had issue John Ramsay, the heir; Sylvester, born 1820; Helen; and Mary Georgina, who died 1848. Sheriff L'Amy died 15th January, 1854. He was succeeded by Major John Ramsay L'Amy of Dunkenny, and Netherbyres, in Berwickshire, J.P. and D.L., born 9th April, 1813. On 10th June, 1845, he married Mary Riche Macleod, only daughter of William Mitchell Innes of Ayton Castle, in the county of Berwick, and has issue James, born 19th August, 1847; William, 11th August, 1850; John Alexander Ramsay, 10th June, 1852; Norman, 5th September, 1854, and died 9th February, 1855; Eustace George, 27th January, 1857; Simpson Macleod, 9th July, 1860; and two daughters, Christina, died 1859, and Mary Williamina.

In an entail of the lands of Glamis, &c., &c., by John, eighth Lord Glamis, on 28th April, 1567, John Lyon is designed of Hatton of Eassie.

On 22d March, 1654, David Hairing, heir of James Hairing of Glasclune, his father, was retoured (No. 286) in half the town and lands of Hatton of Eassie, with brewlands of same, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4. This family does not appear to have retained the half of the Hatton of Eassie long after the date of the retour. In the retour No. 536, dated 29th October, 1695, of John, Earl of Strathmore, as heir of his father, Earl Patrick, the lands of Hatton of Eassie, and others in the parish of Eassie, are included. These lands, and several others in Eassie, have long been in possession of the Lyons of Glamis, and the family continue to own them.

In the seventeenth, and even in part of the eighteenth century, much of the Strathmore part of these parishes was mossy or marshy, which rendered these portions incapable of being cultivated. The superabundant moisture in them was injurious to the cultivated portions, and farming was then in a backward and rude state.

In the early part of last century agricultural improvements began to be made, the mosses were exhausted for fuel, and the small lakes and the marshes were drained. These operations dried the land, improved the quality of the soil, and made the climate more salubrious. The high cultivation during the present century has still farther enriched the soil, and made it capable of producing all sorts of crops. The humid atmosphere, the origin of ague, has given place, in ordinary seasons, to dry bracing air, and that disease, so common before the land was drained, is now all but unknown.

The arable land in the united parishes is nearly all of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation. The tenantry, in common with those in most of the other parishes in the county, are alive to the necessity of acquiring scientific skill sufficient to give them a thorough knowledge of the component parts and various properties of the different soils on their farms, and the manures and manipulation most suitable for the respective crops they are to put in. Also of the implements and appliances best adapted for performing the labour at the least possible cost. These points attended to will help to enable the farmers to contend successfully with the strong competition which they now have from India, Continental Europe, Canada, and the United States.

The slopes of the Sidlaws are well adapted for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, in the rearing of which intelligent skill is an absolute necessity, the competition in this branch of the farmers' trade being as keen as in that of cereals. The southern part of the parishes, to the extent of nearly half their

area, comprises the northern declivity of the Sidlaws. The northern half is in the Vale of Strathmore. The scenery is therefore greatly diversified, and generally pleasing.

About a mile to the west of the old Church of Eassie there is a large circular mound. It was, when the Old Account of the parish was written, surrounded on the west, south, and east sides by a very deep and broad ditch, and on the north by a rivulet, whence the ditch was filled with water. Within a vast earthen mound or rampart is an area 120 yards in length and 60 in breadth. Some coins of Edward I. were found in the area, and it is possible that this fort or castle, as it is locally called, was constructed by the army of that invader.

Vestiges of a large encampment may be traced at no great distance on the farm of Ingleston, a name which seems to favour this conjecture.

The New Account, 1842, says the farmhouse of Castle Nairn is now built upon the mound. Whatever may have been its original purpose it has evidently been at some period a military station. The deep and broad moat that surrounded it still remains. Traces of a drawbridge were at one time visible. Subsequent to the finding of the coins mentioned above, a spear head, evidently of great antiquity, was found on it. The outlines of the camp at Ingleston are about obliterated.

There is a tradition that, on the death of Macbeth, Lulack, the great grandson of Kenneth IV., ascended the Throne of Scotland, and fell in battle at Eassie in 1057, defending his claim against Malcolm, Duncan's eldest son. But this Eassie is in Strathbogie. The sculptured stone of Eassie in Strathmore has been associated with this event, but this is evidently an error.

#### CHAP. XIX —EDZELL.

The Church of Adel (Edzell) was a rectory in the diocese of St Andrews, and was probably dedicated to Saint Laurence. In early times it had its Abbe or Abbot, and, in 1870, when the old walls of the graveyard were being renewed a sculptured stone with interlaced and other carvings, which are believed to belong to Pictish and Celtic times, was discovered. This interesting stone has disappeared, and no trace of it can be found.

The Abbe and the stone show that the district had been a place of ecclesiastical importance in the early days of Christianity in the land, but it is uncertain if it had been of old a seat of learning, or only a religious house, or of both combined. There is some question to whom the Church was dedicated,



but the spring near the kirkyard is called St Laurence Well, and the old skellach or bell was known as the Bell of St Laurence. It is therefore probable that the Church was dedicated to this Saint.

The new Church was erected in the village of Edzell in 1818, and since then the old Church has become ruinous. From what remains it appears to have been in the early English style of architecture. The Church consisted of a nave and aisle, separated by a graceful arch. The nave was the pew or seat of the lairds of Edzell. The family vault, below the aisle, is reached by a few steps. The lordly halls of Edzell Castle do not now ring with the joyous tones of the lightsome Lindsays. They have long gone from the district where they once ruled supreme, and even in the burial vault of the ancient lairds of the domain scarcely a trace of them is now to be seen.

The Kirk of Neudos (Newdosk) was dedicated to St Drostan, Abbot. It was, like that of Edzell, a rectory belonging to St Andrews, and a place of early ecclesiastical importance. The district was a thanedom. The kirk and parish were annexed to those of Edzell some time before 1662. The foundations of the church are still visible. It had been about twenty feet wide by nearly sixty feet long. To the east of the graveyard is a spring known as St Drostan's Well. Interments are still made in the burying-ground. Newdosk, though united to Edzell, is in the Mearns.

The village of Edzell was formerly called Slateford. Fifty years ago Lord Panmure granted building leases of ninety-nine years' duration. This gave an impulse to building operations, and within a few years a considerable number of good houses were erected. They are built on a regular plan, the streets running parallel, and intersecting each other at right angles. The village now contains commodious hotels, good shops, and comfortable dwellings, with modern requirements, bank, post office, water, gas, &c. The new church and enclosed churchyard are in the centre of a large level common. The soil being dry, the air pure and salubrious, and the scenery in the neighbourhood splendid, the village is deservedly a great resort for summer visitors, and a few weeks' change from the coast towns must be beneficial.

The earliest known proprietors of Edzell were also lords of Glenesk, and they took their surname from the latter. When this family acquired these properties, from whom, in what manner, or for what service they obtained them, are entirely unknown. The first time the name appears in writing is as a witness to a grant by Christian, widow of Sir Peter Maule of Panmure, of Balbinny and Panlathie, to John Lydel, 1256. (Reg. de Pan., 141.) John

de Glenesck (Glenesk) miles, is also witness to a charter to Walter de Rossy, about the year 1260. In 1289, the same person, or his son, is a subscriber of the letter to King Edward I., consenting to the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland to his son, Prince Henry. Sir John de Glenesk swore fealty to Edward at Montrose on 10th July, 1296, and he again took the oath of allegiance to that monarch at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28th August, same year, along with Morgund de Glenesk and others.

Another family named Abbe had proprietary rights in Edzell at an early period, and John, son of Malise, with consent of Morgund, his son, in 1204, granted right to the Abbots of Arbroath to cut and burn charcoal in their wood of "Edale." After these events the Glenesks and the Abbes pass off the stage. Whence they came, and how and where they went, are alike veiled in the mists of antiquity.

The next proprietors of Glenesk of whom we have any knowledge are the Stirlings. It is not known whether they followed immediately after the other owners we have noticed, or if there was an intermediate proprietary race. The family whence they sprung is not certainly known, but it is probable they were of the same stock as the family of Keir, the armorial bearings of both having points in common. In what manner, or from whom, they acquired Glenesk is also unknown. Besides possessing Glenesk, Edzell, and Lethnot, they were also the proprietors of large estates in Inverness and Moray shires, and they were sometimes designed "de Moravia." In Ragman Rolls they are so styled, and several others of them swore fealty to Edward I. at same time as did "de Glenesk."

About the middle of the fourteenth century the male line of the Stirlings of Glenesk failed in two co-heiresses. One of these ladies, Catherine Stirling, was married to Sir Alexander Lindsay, third son of Sir David of Crawford, and she was the mother of the first Earl of Crawford. The other daughter was married to Robert de Atholia, grandson of Angus—Lord of the Isles. He succeeded to the Inverness and Moray portion of the Stirling estates; Sir Alexander Lindsay inherited the Angus section of them, and they formed a noble domain. Catherine Stirling died some time before 1378, as Sir Alexander Lindsay had married his second wife, Marjory Stuart, cousin to Robert, Duke of Albany, prior to that date.

Local tradition says Catherine Stirling had a deformed brother known by the sobriquet of "Jackie Stirlin," who was heir to the property. He was to marry the daughter of a neighbouring baron, but this union did not approve

itself to Sir Alexander and his lady. Remonstrance proving of no avail, the laird was despatched at a place a little to the north of the Castle, and the body was buried in the family vault. The crime embittered the latter days of the Lord of Edzell, and he made atonement for the murderous deed of his youth by large gifts to the Church. He rebuilt the Church of Finhaven, and gifted it to the Cathedral of Brechin, then went on a pilgrimage to Palestine.

The prebendary had a stall in the choir of Brechin, and said mass daily for his safe conduct. Gifts to the Church and penance have ever been Rome's panacea for crimes, even of the blackest dye. We are told of a better way. "The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin."

Sir Alexander Lindsay profited little by his pilgrimage and the daily masses for his soul. They did not stay the hand of the avenging angel, he having struck the penitent down long before he reached Palestine.

By the heiress of Edzell Sir Alexander had two sons, Sir David, who was created Earl of Crawford, and Alexander, the Lindsay. He with his cousin Sir Thomas Erskine, and others, attacked the English, under the Duke of Lancaster, near Queensferry, in 1384, on their landing from their ships, and though greatly inferior in numbers, they completely routed the invaders. Wyntown graphically describes the fight in his own quaint way. The two brothers and their followers attended their chief, Sir James, to the famous battle of Otterburn, in 1388, and both returned in safety.

About the middle of the fifteenth century Sir Walter Lindsay possessed the lands of Aird and Strathnairn, in Inverness-shire. He prevailed on his nephew, Earl David, to take these lands and give him Fern in exchange for them. He was a grasping, avaricious, tyrannical man. He added Invereskandye, Edzell, and other lands to his estate of Fern. He used his cousin, the chief of the Ogilvys, very badly, and among other wrongous acts, clandestinely wrested the Sheriffship of Angus from him.

For some wrong, the laird of Drum, at the head of sixty armed men, horse and foot, under silence of night, attacked him in his Castle of Edzell, but there was little injury done, as the Lindsays were more frightened than hurt. It cost Irvine much, as Sir Walter succeeded in depriving him of the hereditary Sheriffship of Aberdeenshire.

Sir David succeeded on the death of his father, and he was the first to take the designation of Edzell. He was little better than his father, and was often arraigned for offences. His only son fell, with many of his kinsmen, on Flodden Field. He left four sons. Sir David tried to disinherit them, and

give the estates to a son of his own by a second marriage, but James V., famed for his love of justice, would not permit it. Sir David died an old man in 1528, and his sons by his second wife, Elizabeth Spens, obtained, Alexander, Vayne, in Fern; and David, Keithock, near Brechin. His grandson, Sir David, succeeded to Edzell and Glenesk, and ultimately became ninth Earl of Crawford.

The aged Earl of Crawford had been so grieved with the unnatural conduct of his son, "The Wicked Master," that he left the family estates and honours to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. He was a worthy man, and did honour to the name. Although he had sons of his own, he applied for and got the Royal consent to restore the honours, at his death, to the rightful heir, the son of "The Wicked Master." Instead of gratitude for this magnanimous act, the future Earl almost immediately took part with others in spoiling the castle of his venerable benefactor, harrying his lands of Glenesk, &c. On the death of Earl David, his eldest son, Sir David, who, but for the noble act of his father, would have been tenth Earl of Crawford, succeeded to Edzell.

In his early days Sir David was thoughtless, and engaged in frays which were not to his honour or profit, but by the salutary admonitions of his worthy brother, Lord Menmuir, he became a new man, learned and accomplished, equally at home with the sword, the pen, or the pruning hook.

It was he who adorned the garden wall at Edzell with the sculptures and other architectural decorations, which continue to the present day to be the admiration of visitors to the Castle. He was knighted in 1581, was a Lord of Session, and took the title of Lord Edzell, and in 1603 was chosen a Privy Councillor.

On 8th February, 1588-9, a precept charter, *feudifermæ*, to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, Knight, of the ecclesiastical lands of Wester Edzell, with pendicles, viz., Dirahoill, Meikill Margy and Littell Margy, with pertinents, &c., in the lordship of Rescobie, and regality of St Andrews; lands of Unthank, with pertinents, &c., in the barony of Keithock; tenements in Brechin; lands of Drumgrane, with pertinents. This charter was granted at Holyrood House. This charter, and many others in the Reg. Ep. Br., is imperfect in numerous places.

His son, young Edzell, harassed his latter days. In 1606 he and his followers fought with young Wishart of Pitarrow in Edinburgh, when many were wounded, and one slain. Shortly after the inadvertent slaughter of his

kinsman, Lord Spynie, 8th July, 1607, and other frays, shortened his days, and he died on 18th January, 1611.

On 17th March, 1638, David Lindsay of Edzell, heir of Alexander Lindsay, portioner of Edzell, filii, was retoured (No. 242) in the lands, barony, and lordship of Glenesk, comprehending the lands in the parishes of Lochlee, Lethnot, Edzell, &c., A.E., £50 ; N.E., £200.

The heavy fine imposed upon Lord Edzell for the misdeeds of his son, rent and burdened the estate, and the unfortunate murder of his kinsman haunted poor Edzell, and made his life unhappy. The death of his son and heir added to his despondency, but he lived to a long age, and died in 1648.

On 2d June, 1648, John Lindsay of Edzell, heir of David Lindsay of Edzell, was retoured (No. 303) in the same lands, &c., as in No. 242, above. John Lindsay, who thus succeeded to Edzell, was previously designed of Canterland. He is called, in the service, the son of David, but we think it should be nephew instead of son. He held the important office of Sheriff of Angus, and died in 1671, when he was succeeded by his son, David Lindsay of Edzell.

On the death of George, the third and last Lord Spynie, in 1671, the same year in which John of Edzell died, the chiefship of the Lindsays, involving the representation of the original House of Crawford, devolved on David Lindsay of Edzell. He claimed the Earldom before Parliament in 1685, and rested his claim on the transactions between the son of "The Wicked Master" and Earl David of Edzell in 1646, and on the admitted fact that by the extinction of the Spynie branch he had become heir male of the ancient Earls of Crawford. As Earl Ludovic had resigned his honours to Charles I., and that King had restored them to him by patent with an altered limitation, which precluded his claim, it was dropped.

Sir David, the elder brother of Lord Menmuir, had been extravagant, but during the twenty years subsequent to his death, his successor had relieved the estates of their burdens, and in 1630 they were worth ten thousand pounds a year, which was a very large income in those days. The civil war brought the fortunes of the family to the dust. The declension began when Montrose invaded Angus.

John of Edzell, grandson of Sir David, and father of the penultimate laird, was compelled to petition Parliament on 16th March, 1649, for exemption from contributing to the new levies then raised, the rebel army having been for a long time encamped and quartered upon the lands of Edzell and

Glenesk, to the utter ruin of the tenants and of the lands, the corns being burned in the barnyards, and the cattle and goods killed or driven away. The lands of Glenesk, worth nine thousand merks yearly, had since then been lying waste, the tenants not having been able to work them, and his losses were eighty thousand merks. This sum did not include his loss on his Edzell and other properties. He had also been forced to maintain, for a long time, three several garrisons to defend his tenants, and many of these garrisons had been cruelly killed. He had also to keep a constant guard of forty men for defending his lands and tenants from the daily incursions of enemies and robbers.

An Act was passed on 17th July, 1649, alluding to a previous award of £20,000 Scots for his relief, which had not been paid, and exempting him from part of his monthly assessment, in consideration of the hardships complained of. This petition shows the deplorable condition to which peaceably disposed people were reduced by the forces of Montrose during his repeated invasions of Angus. Glenesk was again and again traversed by him in his marches northward and southward between Angus and Aberdeenshire in support of King Charles.

Two years after, John of Edzell again complained of his losses. His Castle of Edzell was occupied by Cromwell's troops. The Parish Register mentions that there was no sermon at the Church from the 28th September until the last day of November, by reason the English army had taken up their quarters at Edzell, and scattered the people of God to gather corn and forage for their horses.

John of Edzell was a good Presbyterian, and a firm adherent to the Covenant. After the Restoration he was fined three thousand pounds for his adhesion to the Covenant.

These successive misfortunes compelled Edzell to burden his lands with debt, but nevertheless the old dignity of the name was still nobly maintained at the Castle. The rents were chiefly paid in kind, which made money of less consequence to the lairds, and enabled them to uphold the old name. From the generous, hospitable character of the respective proprietors, Edzell Castle had long been called the "Kitchen of Angus," which it maintained nearly to the days of the last of the Lindsay lairds.

The lands of Glenesk, Edzell, and Lethnot, were infested by the caterans in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but Edzell was chief over a numerous set of small tenants on these properties, who were trained to repel the inroads

of those marauders, and their lords were ever ready in assisting their vassals to carry out this necessary duty.

John of Edzell was succeeded by David, his son, who was succeeded by his son, David Lindsay, the last of the race who were proprietors of Glenesk, Edzell, Lethnot, and the other properties which had remained for many generations in the family.

David Lindsay of Edzell, the last Lindsay laird of Edzell, was, on 25th April, 1699, retoured (No. 553) heir of his father, David Lindsay of Edzell, in all the lands of the family in the parishes of Edzell, Lethnot, Lochlee, &c. The various lands are detailed at length in the service, the valuations being the same as given above, viz., A.E., £50 ; N.E., £200.

His history is a very mournful one. Owing to the depression of his fortunes, and a disappointment in love by his cousin, Jean Maria Lindsay, he would never marry. He was wayward and wilful, went from one excess to another, was extravagant and reckless, and was soon utterly ruined, and forced to quit his extensive and magnificent properties, which were purchased by James, the fourth Earl of Panmure, in 1714, who succeeded the last of the lightsome Lindsays in their great estate.

With the reversion of money which came to him after the incumbrances were paid, David bought the small property of Newgate, where he resided for some years. This property he was constrained to sell to Balcarres, when he went to Kirkwall and in 1744 became hostler at an inn. He was then aged about eighty years, a landless outcast, yet *de jure* "Lord the Lyndessay," as representative of David the third, and of Ludovic the sixteenth, Earls of Crawford. After his death Earl James of Balcarres became chief of the Lindsays.

In 1725, David settled the remnant of his property on Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, his nearest male relation, and next in succession to the chieftainship, and failing him, on Earl James, his younger brother. It came to nothing. David was an Episcopalian and Jacobite, and so long as he retained the property, no Presbyterian minister could gain entrance into his country.

Edzell had two sisters, left motherless at an early age. Margaret, the eldest, was long traditionally remembered as "the proud Lady of Edzell." She was married to the laird of Aitherney, in Fife, who was ruined by her extravagance. Janet, the youngest, was a lovely and graceful girl. She fell a victim to the arts of a younger son of a noble Scottish family, who ruined and deserted her. A daughter was the fruit of this illicit love, of whom

descendants still exist, or did not long ago, in England. The faithless lover left the country, and was killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, in 1707.

In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of the Lindsays* he gives a touching account of the last visit of the laird to what was his Castle of Edzell. "He was attended by only one of all his clan. There was none to welcome him, and he sat all night in the hall. Next day he and his attendant left, and turning round he took a last look of the old towers, and wept, and was never seen there again." The castle and grounds were permitted to go to ruin, and the lightsome Lindsays were soon all but forgotten by the new generation which grew up in the district after they left Edzell.

Lord Lindsay says "a lady one day arrived in her coach and drove to the Castle. She was tall and beautiful, and dressed in deep mourning. She went into the chapel in the burying-ground, sat down among the mouldering bones, and wept sore. She then went through as much of the Castle as its ruinous state permitted. In one room she stayed long and wept sadly. She said the place was very dear to her, but she had now no right to it, and she carried some of the earth away with her. It was Margaret Lindsay, the lady of Aitherney. This visit tamed her haughty manner, and turned her proud look to sadness. She left it a young bride, crowded with merry friends, and now the mouldering house was tenantless, and she was friendless."

Of the many ancient baronial castles, the ruins of which are still to be seen in the county, there is none which surpasses in extent, magnificence, or grandeur the Castle of Edzell. It is situated in the parish of the same name, about six miles north of Brechin, on the confines equally of Strathmore and of the Grampians, and the scenery around is neither wholly Lowland nor Highland in its character, but rather the connecting link between the two. The Castle stands on a small plain on the north side of the West Water. On one side hills rise into mountains, on the other knolls sink into champaign fields. Here brawling mountain torrents are transformed into smooth gliding rivers, and the rugged shaggy heath is changed into fertile, grain producing plains.

The ancient owners of this famous castle were Lowland noblemen as well as Highland chieftains, and the lordly Castle of Edzell, with its noble halls, and the vast accommodation it afforded, was fitting residence for them in either capacity. It could, and often did, on festive occasions, contain many noble knights and ladies fair, whose melody and mirth resounded the day long throughout the Castle, while in the great baronial hall there was feasting and



carousing from early morn till late at even. On other occasions, when the chieftain sent forth the fiery cross to summon his clansmen, the baron's retainers crowded the courtyard and hall, ready to march forth and obey the behests of their feudal lord in attack or defence, regardless whether the enemy was a neighbouring baron, or the King himself.

Of the ancient Castle of Edzell, which is supposed to have stood at a little distance from the spot on which the more modern castle was erected, no trace exists. Of its successor enough still remains to show its grandeur in the days of its prosperity, and some parts of the ruins have still an imposing and noble appearance.

The lofty great donjon or keep, called the "Stirling Tower," is about sixty feet in height, is admirably built, had been of great strength, and is still in some parts pretty entire. It is traditionally said to have been built by the family of Stirling, but there is no certainty of this, or of the era of its erection. The name, however, which it bears is, to some extent, confirmatory of the popular belief of its erectors. On an exceedingly stormy October night in 1838, considerable damage was done to the upper parts of the structure, which has accelerated its destruction. The walls are nearly five feet thick, and they are perforated with windows, and with oblong and circular loopholes, for use in defending the Castle from the attacks of enemies.

As was customary in such buildings the ground storey was arched, above which, and communicating with the vaults by a private stair in the south-east corner of the wall, was the great baronial hall, which occupied nearly the whole area of the keep, and must, when entire, have been a grand apartment worthy of the magnificence and might of its noble owners. It is about thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide. Above the hall were two floors of dormitories, surmounted by a spacious bartisan and cape house. More modern buildings, two storeys in height, extended from the donjon, the whole forming three sides of a parallelogram, having a circular tower in one of the angles. Some of these buildings were erected by David Lindsay of Edzell, who afterwards succeeded as ninth Earl of Crawford. These ranges, including the round tower, are much dilapidated, but they had originally been very ornate.

The wall of the flower garden, re-built by Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, was ornamented with rich architectural decorations and many interesting sculptures, most of which are moderately entire. The outer courtyard was one hundred feet in length by seventy in breadth, and the space occupied by the

Castle, including the gardens, was fully two Scotch acres. The unfortunate Queen Mary visited the Castle on her return from the expedition in the north to quell Huntly's rebellion, on which occasion she held a Council, and remained a night there, on 25th August, 1562.

The entrance to the Castle is by an arched covered way passing through the ground floor of the building north of the great tower. It is seven feet in width, with a stone bench or seat along each side, and there are arched rooms on the north and south side of the covered way for the use of the guard on duty. Passing through this entrance the courtyard is reached, and on the right hand or south side is the hall, opening upon the grand staircase, by which the baronial hall and dormitories over it are reached. To the left of the covered way the more modern buildings extend northward and then eastward around the courtyard. Many noble trees rear their lofty heads around a beautiful field extending eastward from the courtyard, through which the modern approach to the Castle runs.

The following account of the last of the Lindsays of Edzell, taken from the *Registrum de Panmure*, is so interesting that, though it is to some extent a repetition, we cannot withhold it.

"The Laird of Edzell was so borne down with debt in the early part of the eighteenth century that he was obliged to part with his splendid highland properties of Edzell, Glenesk, and Lethnot, and in 1714 they were exposed at auction in Edinburgh, by order of the Court of Session. Edzell was then so poor that when requested to go to Edinburgh with the title deeds he besought the intending purchaser, the Earl of Panmure, to give him, on his own "line," enough to pay his expenses, and also a protection for his person against his creditors, who would have seized him. He did not use either, as he was taken ill of gout at Balgavies at the time his uncle Strachan died.

"Instead of proceeding to Edinburgh the needy laird proceeded to collect the rents of his old tenants, and cut down the trees. The moveables were sold out of the Castles of Edzell and Invermark, and the keys given up, in presence of the laird, to the factor of Panmure, but not until he had been persuaded to give up one of the gates of Edzell Castle to Lindsay, and that he might take it with him and place it where he might be able to say that 'he lodged within the gates of Edzell.' Not content with one gate, he, a few days after giving up the keys, took several people with a horse and cart, ostensibly to remove a meal chest, but really to take away another gate, which he did, threatening the gardener, who opposed the proceedings, that 'he

should disable him from gaining a bannock of bread before Lammas.' Legal proceedings followed, but the matter was compromised, and the gates returned. Such were the concluding scenes enacted by the last of the Lindsays at his own mansion."

The parish of Edzell lies in the north-eastern district of the county. It is bounded on the north by Strachan and Birse, in Kincardineshire; the portion of the parish in that county by Fettercairn on the east; on the south-east and south by that parish and by Stracathro; in the lower portion by Lethnot on the west; by Lochlee on the west in the upper portion.

The main body of the parish is a peninsula between the North Esk and the West Water, which unite in the vicinity of the Church of Stracathro. In the lower part of the parish these streams are locally known as the North Water and the West Water. The West Water is also called the Dye. The lowland portion of the peninsula is about three miles in length by two in width; but further to the north, in the Highland district, it stretches out from four to six or seven miles in width.

The land in the Strathmore or peninsula section of the parish varies in quality, some parts being of good loam, while others are light and somewhat gravelly soil, but with good husbandry excellent crops are raised. Portions of this district are planted, the trees being of various ages. In the Highland district the mountains attain a considerable altitude, and they are generally clothed with rich heath, or coarse grass, upon which large numbers of sheep and cattle are reared.

The mountains in Edzell present no striking features, being mostly huge rounded lofty mounds. In some of the dividing glens, each of which has its living stream, a little bubbling rivulet in summer, but a brawling torrent in winter, the waters have scooped out for themselves a deep rocky channel which time has clothed with natural wood and other luxuriant vegetation. Such scenes are picturesque and beautiful.

The North Esk, in its passage through the parish, presents a succession of scenes, which for grandeur, magnificence, and variety can hardly be surpassed. These have been described in the chapter on the rivers of Angus.

The portion of the parish in the Mearns extends from the Doulic Tower up the left bank of the Esk for several miles; the arable land, with sections of the hill pasture being let out in small farms. In some parts of the district

pretty views are obtained in proceeding up or down the glen, but there is nothing specially attractive in this lower part of it.

Gannochy Bridge, which crosses the North Esk and unites the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, consists of one arch, fifty-two feet in span, the roadway of which is carried along at an elevation of about sixty-five feet above the river. The arch springs from lofty rugged rocks on each side, and from its singular position and the romantic scenery both up and down the ravine, the bridge itself and the views from it are much admired. The bridge was erected in the year 1732, at the sole expense of James Black, tenant of a farm in the vicinity. The cost of the structure was three hundred merks Scots, equivalent to £16 13s 4d sterling, a large sum in those days. He left fifty merks as an accumulating sum for the maintenance of the bridge, and eleven hundred for other useful and charitable purposes. He must have been a public-spirited and kind-hearted man, and his memory deserves to be preserved. The bridge, though suitable for the traffic when erected, was subsequently found to be too narrow, and in the year 1792 it was widened at the instance of the first Lord Panmure and Lord Adam Gordon, then the owner of the estate of The Burn, and the creator of the "fairylane" of that beautifully picturesque and romantic property.

From the point where the river enters the ravine, a mile or two above The Burn, down through the remainder of its course until it is lost in the ocean, a little below Kinnaber, it possesses a succession of attractions, varied in their character, but each with charms peculiarly its own, and the whole unsurpassed for picturesque beauty and charming landscapes by those of any other district of the country.

With the exception of the venerable ruins of Edzell Castle there are few antiquities of much importance in the parish. The stone circles at Colmeallie, usually called Druidical circles or "stannin' stanes" (standing stones), are by many modern antiquarians supposed to have been primitive places of sepulture, from stone cists and human remains having been found within many of them. One of the circles here is described in the New Statistical Account of the parish as having a portico or entrance, enclosing an area of 45 feet by 36, and the other less. The outer circle consists of from fifteen to twenty stones, including three large slabs in the centre, which are supposed to have been the altar. Some of the boulders are of great size and weight, and, with the exception of three, are all prostrated or mutilated. Those standing are about five feet four inches above the ground; one of them is three feet nine inches

broad, another two feet three, and the third about one foot eight inches. At thickest they are respectively thirteen, fourteen, and twenty inches. The largest lies on the ground and is nine feet five inches long by seven feet five inches broad. Others of nearly equal dimensions with the erect stones, are built in the adjoining dyke, and another is so high and strong as to form the centre support of a cart shed.

Colmeallie is a corruption of the Gaelic Kilmeallie, which means "the kirk or cill on an eminence." The site of the stones is called "the Kirk Hill." The hill on the north is the "the Kirk Shank," and the neighbouring rivulet is "the Kirk Burn," which corroborate the meaning given of the name of the circle or temple.

No sepulchral remains of a definite character have ever been found within the circle. In the middle of a grand hillock adjoining a circular patch of black earth, from four to six yards in breadth, and about four feet deep, there was accidentally discovered about a quarter of a century ago, when the black earth was removed, some vestiges of charcoal, but no trace of human remains. In a field near Fernybank, arrow heads and stone hatchets have been found at different times within the past half century.

At Dalbog, on the west side of the North Esk, and considerably lower down the glen than Calmeallie, there was once a castle, a chapel, a fine well, and a hamlet. In a field adjoining there was, in former times, another circle of standing stones, but the last of the boulders which formed the circle was removed in 1840. A small sepulchral chamber was discovered on levelling the mound on which they stood. It was four feet deep, the sides, ends, and bottom built of whinstones, and large stones on the top, cemented with clay, but no relics were found.

In 1747 George Low was born at the village of Edzell. His father, a farmer, died when he was in his thirteenth year, but his mother managed to procure for him an education in the Universities of Aberdeen and St Andrews. In 1768 he engaged himself as tutor to the children of Robert Graham of Stromness. While there he made a tour through most of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in 1774, and wrote an account of it, containing hints relative to their ancient, modern, and natural history, intending to publish it. He sent the manuscript to Pennant, naturalist, of Downing, Flintshire, for perusal and furtherance with the publishers, but instead of doing this he included a great part of Low's materials in a work on "Arctic Zoology," which he published in 1785. This so depressed Low, that he gradually sank,

became blind, and died on 13th March, 1795. The "Tour" has been published, with an introduction by Joseph Anderson, and is a work of great merit, abounding in exhaustive descriptions, minute and correct measurements, and careful drawings of the Pictish towers or Pights castles, and other objects of antiquity in these Islands—with much information on the natural history, fishing, agriculture, homely industry, and peculiarities of social life of the Islands and the islanders—all of which he had a happy knack of describing without tautology, telling the same perpetually recurring phases of life.—[Review in *Athenæum*, 5th July, 1879.]

The following extracts show the state of the parish last century.

About the middle of last century, and for some time thereafter, the tenants in this parish had no encouragement to industry, and they were not industrious. Their only means of subsistence arose from their sheep, as the land hardly repaid the labour. "In tearing up the miserable soil they used often six horses, such as they were, never less than four, often four horses and six cattle. Forty or fifty threaves have been often talked of as then insufficient to yield a boll of grain." "In 1791 no wheat, and but little barley was raised. The bear grown is not remarkably large in the grain, but is thin in the rind, weighs well, and recommends itself to the maltster and meal maker. Oats, in ordinary years, give sixteen pecks of meal, or eight stone, after sixteen pecks of grain." The modern plough, attended by one man, and drawn by two horses, was then coming into use.

"It appears that agriculture, at some distant period, was pursued to a considerable extent; because the present race of tenants, notwithstanding their great progress in improving waste lands, have not yet gone so far as their forefathers reached. Many tracks of land are found with the marks of cultivation pretty far up the hills, which the farmers of the present day have not yet been able to overtake."

The want of education for the children was severely felt, but about 1789 a school, appointed under the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, was established in one district, and a private school in another. It is said the institutions of the Society were producing admirable effects.

It had been proposed to remove the coasting duty on coals landed north of the Red Head, and the proposal was considered gracious and seasonable, as the removal of all unjust taxes is.

The mansion house of The Burn is surrounded by the tortuous deep rocky

ravine through which the North Esk river runs in this parish. It is a commodious house, with a verdant lawn in front, and many stately trees about. It stands on the left or Kincardine side of the stream.

There is perhaps no residence in Scotland surrounded by so picturesque, so romantic, and withal so beautiful scenery as is The Burn, whether seen as a gentle flowing stream when the river is low in the drought of summer, or as an irresistible raging torrent when the ravine is filled with the winter flood.

Major William M'Inroy of The Burn is the second son of the late James M'Inroy of Lude, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Moore of St Eustatia, born 1804, married, in 1839, Harriet Barbara, daughter of Elias Isaac of Boughton, Worcestershire, was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, was formerly a Major in the army, and late Lieutenant-Colonel Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers. Is a J.P. for and Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Kincardine. Heir presumptive, his brother, James Patrick M'Inroy of Lude, born 1799, married, 1822, Margaret Seton, daughter of David Lillie of Glasgow, and has issue.

Having been favoured with the perusal of an old Farm Account Book, which belonged to the Lyells, ancestors of the family of Lyall, who farmed the lands of Carcary, in the parish of Farnell, for upwards of two centuries, we have taken a few extracts from it, which we think interesting. The family farmed the lands of Fasque, Scotstown, and Canterland, in the Mearns, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These lands being outwith the county, we give them in this parish, being the nearest to the district in which the farms are situated.

The crops grown on Fasque in the middle of the seventeenth century were oats, black oats, and bear. Much of the latter was made into malt. Fasque then belonged to the laird of Balmain.

Began to Sow.		Began to Shear.	
1663—10th March,	. . .	24th August.	
1664—25th February,	. . .	17th August.	
1665—21st March,	. . .	Date not given.	
1666—21st February,	. . .	6th August.	
1667—19th March,	. . .	6th August.	
Sowing Oat Seed began.		Sowing Pease began.	
1741—5th March,	. . .	12th March.	
1742—10th March,	. . .	17th March.	

Sowing Oat Seed began.	Sowing Pease began.
1743—10th March, . . .	12th March.
1744—15th March, . . .	6th March.
1745—25th March, . . .	Date not given.

An inventory of the stocking on the farm was taken on 10th September, 1666. It included "5 plowes, all redi with slie bands, and 5 cairtes," &c., &c. On 19th May, 1688, a most minute inventory of the stocking was taken, including the smallest articles—some of them with very curious names. The inventories show the care and attention which the farmer had bestowed on his farm and his stocking.

In an account of the victual grown in Fasque, in 1661, with the prices obtained for the grain, oats were sold at "aught merke the boll, the chariti taken of them." Another sale "with the chariti which was three firlots at sex pound the boll." Another "with the chariti which was ane boll at 8 merks and ane half the boll. Delivered to Alex. Jammi, 25½ bolls of beer (bear) with ane boll of oats to be malt with the charite. Of this malt Andre Rinni got 14 bolls at 8 lib half merk the boll. Six firlots of that malt mad us in my hous. The total value of the grain sold of crop 1661 is £536. The dewiti of Fasque for crop 1661 was 200 merks and 40 bols of wituall."

The crops grown in the Scotstown in 1670 consisted of 204½ bolls of oates, 55 of bere, and 1½ of pease; total, 260¾ bolls.

In 1671 there were six divisions or fields, called *Infield*, to seed which required 24 bolls of grain; and there were thirteen divisions called *Outfield*, the seed required to sow which was 55¼ bolls, together 79¼ bolls. The *Outfield* portion of the farm appears to have been more than double the extent of the *Infield* land.

In 1676 farm servants' yearly fees were £4 and a firloft of oats.

In 1727 the price of a boll of seed oats, £6 13s 4d; a boll of oatmeal, £6 13s 4d; do. of pease, £6 10s.

In 1731 the boll of seed oats was £6 6s 8d, and in 1733 the boll was £5 to £5 10s.

All the money mentioned is Scots. One pound Scots was only equal to twenty pence English.

The plowes qrupon the money was uplifted for payment of the Hill Watch in Anno 1660.

The low country in the Mearns and in Angus was infested with the High-



land caterans. In 1660, and probably every year, the lairds, or tenants, or both, had watchmen on the hills to signal the approach of the marauders. The expense was met by an assessment on each plough in the several parishes. Those near the hills paid a higher rate than the parishes which were more distant, the risk being greater. The following figures show the number of ploughs in each parish in that year, and the rate of assessment per plough. The same system had probably been in operation in Angus, but we have not met with any account of it.

	Plowes.		Lb.	Sh.	D.	
Fordon parische, . . .	93	at	1	0	8	Ilke Plouge.
Fettercairne, . . .	51	at	1	0	8	Ilke Parische.
Glenberwie, . . .	32	at	1	0	8	
Dores, . . .	30	at	1	0	8	
Over Banchrie, . . .	60	at	1	0	8	
Strachane, . . .	40	at	1	0	8	
Marie Cwlter, . . .	30	at	1	0	8	
Nether Banchrie, . . .	30	at	1	0	8	

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366 Lb 378 4 0

	Plowes.		Sh.	D.	
Arbuthnot prische, . . .	50	at	7	8	Ilke Ploug.
Eglisgreige, . . .	50	at	7	8	
Conveth, . . .	40	at	7	8	
Garwocke, . . .	40	at	7	8	
Benholme, . . .	32	at	7	8	
Bervie, Kinneff, and Catterline,	50	at	7	8	
Dunnotter, . . .	30	at	7	8	
Fetteresso, . . .	80	at	7	8	
Nigge, . . .	15	at	7	8	
Arbuthnott, . . .	30	at	7	8	

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417 Lb 159 10 8

The calculation makes it to be 417 × 7s 8d is £159 17s.

## CHAP. XX.—FARNELL.

The Church of Farneval, now Farnell, was a deanery of the Cathedral of Brechin, the vicar holding the office of Dean of the Church of Brechin, and the Kirk is rated at 20 merks in the Old Taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., 241.) It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in the vicinity of the old Castle, the Pow running past on the south, and the burn and pretty Den of Farnell on the north of it. The Church, erected in 1806, is a more tasteful structure than the generality of parish churches. It and the adjoining manse are well seen from the Midland Railway. The plans of the Church were designed by the Dowager Lady Carnegie. The name of the parish signifies "the burn of arns." Many alders still grow on the banks of the stream, which flows past the Church on the north, and also on the Pow.

In 1574 Farnell, Cuikston, and other four churches, were served by one minister. The present parish consists of the old parish of Farnell, and of part of Cuikston, afterwards Kinnaird, this addition having been made to it when that parish was suppressed, as will now be particularly set forth. The Church of Farnell is supposed to have been dedicated to St Ninian, Bishop-Confessor; and the Church of Cuikston to St Rumon or Rumald.

The lands of Kinnaird lay in the parish of Cuikston. Near the end of the sixteenth century the Church became ruinous, and a new one was built by David Carnegie of Kinnaird in the immediate vicinity of his Castle.

David Carnegie died before the new Church was completed, but in his will, made on 15th April, 1598, the day before his death, he ordained that his eldest son and successor should complete the "wark of the Kirk of Kinnard." It was some time after this before the new parish of Kinnaird was erected.

In a charter dated 16th April, 1606, granted by James VI. to Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, of the lands of Cuikston and others, it is said that the lands of Kinnaird, Balmamoon, Pantaskell, Over Dalgetty, Middle-drums, Greenden, belonging to Sir David, lie far distant to the Parish Church of Brechin, and the tenants cannot conveniently attend the church there in winter. That they wish to be constituted into one parish with those of Cuikston; that the Parish Church of Cuikston is now demolished; that a new church had been erected at Kinnaird; that the Presbytery of Brechin and the General Assembly had given permission to disjoin these lands from Brechin, and constitutes them and the parish of Cuikston into a distinct parish, to be called henceforth the parish of Kinnaird. His Majesty therefore

annexes these lands of Cuikston, and constitutes them into the new parish of Kinnaird, with the tithes great and small, manse, glebe, &c., and grants to Sir David the right of patronage to the Church. On 6th June, 1606, upon a precept of sasine under the Great Seal, Sir David was infefted in the lands mentioned in the said charter, and in the right of patronage of the Church of Kinnaird. It continued a separate parish till 1787, when in compliance with the wishes of the heritors interested, it was suppressed, and the parish divided, a small portion being added to Brechin, and the larger portion to Farnell. The lands of Kinnaird, being in the southern section of the divided district, are now in the parish of Farnell.

The lands of Cuikston, and also those of Farnell, were held by the Bishop of Brechin. Cuikston was divided into several portions, the names of four distinct parties who occupied them in 1410 being recorded. In 1401 Duthac of Carnegie purchased an eighteenth part of the lands of Kinnaird from Richard Air, and Mr Jervis thinks it was the western portion called Cuikston, as he was called of Cuikston at an after period.

The lands and tower of Kinnaird were long possessed by the old family De Kinnaird. In default of male issue this ancient house ended in three co-heiresses. In 1409 Duthac married Mariota, one of the three, and with her he got half the lands, with the superiority of the brewhouse. The other two co-heiresses were married, the one to Cramond of Aldbar, and the other to Panter of Newmanswalls, and all the three were for a short time joint proprietors of Kinnaird.

Mariota resigned these lands of Kinnaird into the hands of Robert, Duke of Albany, the Governor, at Cupar in Fife, with the exception of a house called "lie chemyst," and an acre of land adjoining, "which shall remain in her hands for ever." On 21st February, 1409, the Governor of Scotland granted a charter of the lands to Duthac Carnegie, together with the superiority of the brewhouse thereof. (H. of C. of S., p. 506.)

On 8th January, 1438, John Clerkson, son and heir of Marjory Tenand, granted charter of his whole lands of Little Carcary, viz., the sixteenth part thereof, and the eighteenth part of Kinnaird, and his annual rents of Balnamoon, to Walter of Carnegie, "for a certain sum of money paid to the granter in his need." This charter is sealed with the seal of Alexander of Strachan of Thornton. (H. of C. of S., p. 514.)

In 1410 the three joint proprietors of Kinnaird laid claim to the Moor adjoining the Mains of Farnell, which was resisted by the Bishop of Brechin.

The case was tried before Robert, Duke of Albany, then Regent, in the county town of Forfar, "upon the law day after Yule." The Regent decided in favour of the Bishop, and the judgment of the Court was pronounced by Rouine of Deere, the doomster, in the following terms:—"Dome in this form sayand that the Bischop of Brechineis borrowis foersaid is of wertu and force, and David Panter, Dutho of Carnegy, and William of Crammond, in sic amerciament as thai aw to tyn into this Court for the wranguss recontreyng of the said broch (surety) fundune throu the bischop."

On 23d March, 1435-6, Duthac and Gilbert Carnegie are mentioned, and on 19th March and 21st July, 1450, Walter Carnegie of Kinnaird is mentioned.

On 26th November, 1508, John Carnegie of Kinnaird had charter of one-sixth part of the town and lands of Little Carcary. On 17th July, 1542, the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary were first erected into a barony by James V., by a charter under the Great Seal to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, on his own resignation, with the manor of Kinnaird, and the salmon fishing of the same on the water of South Esk, and the commonty of the Moor of Montreathmont, with the exception of an eighth part of Kinnaird, and an eighth part and a sixth of Little Carcary, to be called the barony of Kinnaird. The reddendo is a silver penny, if asked, and also the keeping of the King's ale cellar within the shire of Forfar, when he should happen to reside there.

At the inquest held at Dundee on 7th November, 1513, on the death of John Carnegie, when Robert Carnegie was served heir of his father, the whole lauds of Kinnaird, excepting an eighth, and all the lands of Little Carcary, excepting an eighth part and a sixth part of same, were declared to be worth twenty pounds a year. These lands are said to have been worth more than two thousand pounds a year in 1867. (H. of C. of S., p. 25.)

The most of the fractional portions of Kinnaird and Little Carcary, excepted in the charter, were soon after acquired by Robert Carnegie from the family of Wood of Bonnyton. On 4th April, 1547, David Wood of Craig granted to him a charter of one-fourth part of one-eighth part of the said lands; and on the same date Roger Wood, son and heir-apparent of David Wood of Craig, also granted to Robert Carnegie, a charter of one-sixth part of the one-eighth part of the lands of Little Carcary. These two charters were confirmed by Queen Mary, by a charter under the Royal Seal, dated 5th May, 1547.

Robert Carnegie had previously acquired one-fourth part of the one-eighth

part of the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary, a charter to that effect having been granted to him by William Wood of Bonnyton, in the year 1535.

A new erection of the barony of Kinnaird was made by Queen Mary, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 25th March, 1565. This charter included Kinnaird, Little Carcary, with commonty in the Moor of Monrommon. A third erection of the barony of Kinnaird was made by King James VI., by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 14th October, 1591. It included the properties above mentioned, together with Heughland called Balnamoon, Fithie, and others. The manor of Kinnaird is declared the principal messuage to be held of the King for payment of a silver penny Scots, &c., as above mentioned.

On or about 27th February, 1658, James, Lord Carnegie, succeeded his father as second Earl of Southesk. On 11th May, same year, he was served heir to his brother, David, Lord Carnegie, in the lands of Farnell, and others. On the 22d day of same month, Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, granted a precept for infefting Earl James in the lands and barony of Kinnaird.

By a charter granted by Charles II., dated 8th March, 1667, the lands included in the charter of the barony of Kinnaird, and many others acquired subsequent to the charter by James VI., were created and incorporated into one whole and free earldom and lordship, to be called the Earldom of Southesk and Lordship of Carnegie in all time coming. The tower, fortalice, and manor place of Kinnaird are declared to be the principal messuage.

From the first acquisition of the lands of Kinnaird by the Carnegie family, the Castle of Kinnaird has been their principal residence. The House of Kinnaird is mentioned in a charter dated in 1409. In the four hundred and seventy-three years which have passed since then it has been built and enlarged again and again. It was burned to the ground by the Earl of Crawford (Beardie, the tiger Earl), in 1452, because Walter de Carnegie had dared to support the King in the battle of Brechin. Walter re-built his Castle.

In 1555 Sir Robert Carnegie, the fifth laird, made great additions to the Castle. David, first Earl of Southesk, made additions to it. Ochterlony calls it a "great house." Charles, the fourth Earl, intended to enlarge and renovate the mansion in 1698, but death prevented the work from being carried out. Then came the forfeiture of the estate, and the misfortunes which followed the support which Earl James had given the Pretender at

Sheriffmuir in 1715. During his expatriation the Castle became decayed, and required to be repaired, but there was little done to it for many years.

About 1790 Sir David Carnegie began to make alterations and additions to the Castle which completely changed its appearance, and made it perhaps the largest mansion in Angus. He left it a huge, square building, with lofty square battlements on all sides, the Castle having about as many windows as there are days in the year. This was its appearance when we saw it forty years ago.

This plain though imposing structure did not satisfy the enlightened and classic taste of the present noble Earl, and a few years after his accession to the family honours and estate, he resolved to remodel the house within and without, and this his Lordship has done most thoroughly, and most magnificently.

“The Castle, as it now stands, forms a nearly perfect square, and very much presents the aspect of a French chateau of the olden time; with the massive towers capped by steep and lofty roofs, crowned with gilt stars and pennoned vanes; its long stretch of balustraded balconies and terrace walls; its many windows—mullioned and plain, dormer, bay, and oriel; its quaintly carved coats of arms, blazoning the alliances of its owners since the days of Duthac and Mariota; a French chateau, in short, in its irregularity within bounds, in its flexible formality, in its mixture of mediæval Gothic, with its Italian outlines and classical details, its rich decoration, and specially in its prodigal display of roof, a feature so carefully concealed in the English Tudor style.

“The west and principal front is 208 feet long from point to point, including the square flanking towers, which are connected by an open stone work balcony, whence a double flight of steps leads to the terrace gardens. In the centre is another tower of rather larger size, and 90 feet in height to the level of its roof platform, above which rises a round turret, surmounted by a vane, the top of which is 115 feet above the ground. The most conspicuous part of the south front is, with its flanking towers, 100 feet long; the conservatory, a tower lower and wider than the rest, and part of the offices, complete the square, which is thus exactly 200 feet in length. The length of the north front is the same, as is also its general arrangement; but between the flanking towers is the principal entrance, protected by a columned porte-cochere of elaborate design, while, instead of the conservatory and third tower, a three-storeyed wing forms the connecting link with the lower range of offices.

“The east front, also of an ornamental character, is considerably inferior in height to the rest of the building; it is mostly devoted to stables and offices, and forms one side of an open court, which occupies the central portion of the great square. The roofs are covered with Westmoreland slates, of a greenish tone, and along their ridges run iron railings of rich tracery. The four fronts of the house are entirely built in dressed square rubble-work, and of a pale pink-brown freestone quarried on the estate.

“Entering from the north, the visitor, after passing through a small outer hall, finds himself in a low gallery about 80 feet in length, fitted with oak, and adorned with the spoils of the chase. Towards the end of this gallery he ascends by a balustraded staircase to the first floor, and arrives at a corridor, 95 feet long and 18 high, which, like the gallery beneath, is painted of a dulled vermilion, a shade brighter than the well known Pompeian hue. Opening on this corridor is the principal suite of rooms; the dining-room, 36 feet by 26, the drawing-rooms, 24 and 30 feet by 24, panelled in white, blue, and gold—all these 18 feet high; and the library, fitted in oak, 44 by 25, and 30 in height. In the dining-room hang most of the family portraits. In the drawing-room and other parts of the house are some valuable pictures, chiefly Italian and Dutch; and in the library, the corridor, and Lord Southesk’s sitting-room, is a collection of 8000 volumes, many of which are of rarity and value.

“The remainder of the west rooms on this floor, and all those to the north, are occupied by the family apartments and the nurseries, but at the end of the corridor, facing the south, is a bedroom which formed part of the old house, and which was certainly slept in by the Chevalier in 1715, and probably by King James VI., and the two Kings Charles I. and II., on the occasion of their recorded visits to Kinnaird.

“The second floor consists entirely of bedrooms; the ground floor comprises offices and cellars, the hall and gallery, already mentioned, a large billiard room in the centre of the west front taking the place of the former entrance hall, also a smoking-room looking southwards, near which a door opening on the terrace cuts through part of the wall of the oldest house, and displays its remarkable thickness.

“Kinnaird Castle is situated some fifty feet above the adjacent valley, at the extreme end of a gravel plateau of considerable size, whose steep banks have evidently formed part of the coastline in times of remote antiquity. Before the woods, which now conceal the shape of the country were called into

being, the appearance of the old fort must have well justified its name—Ceann-airde, the head of the height (or the higher head—the headland) an appellation which it shares with several similarly situated places in other parts of Scotland.

“Standing on the platform of the centre tower, a view is obtained of a wide and varied expanse. To the south, indeed, the eye is stopped by the unbroken slopes of the Carcary and Bonnyton range, one extremity of which is lost in the sea beyond the tower of Craig, while the other terminates in the wooded hill of Bolshan. On the north, however, the Grampian mountains form a more distinct and nobler background, and towards the front of the intervening undulations part of the city of Brechin comes into sight, but the venerable spires of the Cathedral and mysterious Round Tower are completely hidden by a screen of trees. Westwards stretch the immense woods of Montreathmont (or Monrommon) Moor, once a heath covered plain; but its flat and monotonous outline is broken by the rocky height of Turin, and the more rounded eminences of Guthrie, Dunnichen, and Lour. To the east, from the foot of the Castle bank, extends a rich and level vale, along which, on the northern side, the River South Esk finds its way to the tidal lake commonly called the Basin; and bounding this estuary, on the long promontory which shuts out the German Ocean, stands the ancient city of Montrose, with its lofty well proportioned steeple rising clear against the open sky.

“Immediately before the west and principal front of the Castle, lies the deer park, stretching in one level sweep to woods which combine with those of Montreathmont Moor in the distant horizon. At this part the deer park is a mile across, but it does not maintain an equal width in its whole north and south length of more than two miles. Within its area are contained 800 acres, comprising every variety of soil, from the warm gravel of the principal plateau on which the Castle stands, to the cold clay or tilly soil, the whinny moors of the higher ground near the North Lodge, the light and sunny slopes of Forebank, the sand of the Marquis Hill and Rumie’s Cross, to the peat moss, stiff clays, and alluvial mould, all which are found in the haunted Deil’s Den, and characterise the other flats lying beneath the banks of the elevated tableland.

“Large woods of varying age and growth, and many young plantations, shelter herds of red and fallow deer, in number generally limited to from 50 to 70 for the former, and from 400 to 500 for the latter, which, it may be remarked, are the direct descendants of those mentioned by Ochterlony in his



account of the Castle, in 1684-5. A few small ponies, originally imported from Shetland, run wild, and yearly add to their numbers; while cattle and sheep, in considerable quantity, compose the remainder of the stock. Near the Farnell lodge there is an artificial lake of twenty acres in extent, and in parts of great depth; an embankment, three hundred yards long, confines its waters, which abound in perch, pike, and other fish, and on its three islands, swans and wild fowl find a secure resting place.

“Separated from the deer park by a wire fence are the Castle and its terraces, the gardens, nursery, and other private grounds, the cow park, and a large extent of woodland, together amounting to 500 acres. The whole of this space, as well as of the deer park—1314 acres in all—is bounded on three sides, for above four and a half miles, by a seven foot stone wall, and on the fourth side by the River South Esk, the entire circuit being more than six miles.

“Immediately outside, and to the east of this enclosure, is the home farm of the Haughs of Kinnaird, which comprises nearly 300 acres of land, for the most part of very excellent quality. In the large and recently built steading was kept a numerous stock of the black polled cattle so much approved in the north-eastern counties, and many first prizes from the chief Agricultural Societies of Scotland and England found their way to Kinnaird, but towards the end of 1865 the cattle plague made one of its most unsparing visitations, and left but few survivors of this long established and carefully developed herd.”

From the description of the exterior and interior of the Castle of Kinnaird, and of the very spacious park in which it stands, some idea may be formed of the splendour of the house and gardens, and of the picturesque beauty of the extensive policies by which they are surrounded.

It is an interesting sight to see the red deer browsing peacefully, and not flying off on the approach of man, as they do when roaming at large on the Grampians. Much larger numbers of these noble animals are often to be seen there. In returning from a visit to Benmaedlui, about thirty years ago, we were privileged to see two herds of them, numbering several hundreds in each, the mountains having been driven to bring them down Glenlui, that the Prince of the Netherlands, then the guest of the Duke of Leeds at Mar Lodge, might enjoy some deerstalking.

It is different with fallow deer, as it is only in private grounds where they are now to be seen, and few proprietors possess a herd so numerous as that at Kinnaird.

The park contains many very large trees. In the vicinity of the Castle there are some of immense size, fine symmetry, and great beauty.

The drive through the park is remarkably fine, every turn opening up new scenes, interesting and beautiful, and the Castle itself is like a rich gem finely set.

At some distance in front of the Castle, but hid from it by umbrageous foliage, are the foundations of the old Parish Church of Kinnaird, with its surrounding graveyard, not now used as such, but it still contains a few of the old gravestones, some of which are well sculptured, and other memorials of the past.

In addition to fully forty portraits of members of the Carnegie family, there are about one hundred other paintings, including many Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and other foreign pictures, besides several English ones. A catalogue of the paintings is given in the History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, pp. 551-8.

#### PEDIGREE OF JAMES, SIXTH EARL OF SOUTHESK, CHIEF OF THE FAMILY OF CARNEGIE.

- I. John de Balinhard, c. 1210-1275.
- II. Christinus de Balinhard, c. 1275-1306.
- III. John de Balinhard, c. 1306-1340.  
John de Carnegie of that Ilk. Line extinct, c. 1530.
- V. Duthac de Carnegie, first of Kinnaird and Carcary, c. 1375-1411.  
Mariota de Kinnaird, his wife, c. 1375-1411.
- VI. Walter de Kinnaird, second Laird of Kinnaird, 1411-1479.
- VII. John Carnegie, third Laird of Kinnaird, 1479-1508.  
——— Waus, his wife.
- VIII. John Carnegie, fourth Laird of Kinnaird, 1508-1530.  
Euphame Strachan, his wife, 1513.
- IX. Sir Robert Carnegie, fifth of Kinnaird, 1513-1565.  
Margaret Guthrie, his wife, 1527-1571.  
Sir Robert Carnegie, sixth of Kinnaird, died in 1595, without male issue.
- X. David Carnegie of Colluthie and Kinnaird, 1595-1598.  
Euphame Wemyss, his wife, 1568-1593.  
From Sir Robert Carnegie, fifth of Kinnaird, was also descended James Carnegie, ancestor of the Balmachie branch; and Hercules Carnegie, ancestor of the Cookston and Craigo branches.

XI. Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, created Lord Carnegie and Earl of Southesk, 1598-1685.

Margaret Lindsay, his wife, 1595-1614.

From David Carnegie of Colluthie, was also descended John, first Earl of Northesk, ancestor of the branches of Northesk, Finhaven, Lour, Kinfauns, and Boysack; also Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, and Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon.

From David, first Earl of Southesk, was descended David Lord Carnegie, died without male issue; James, second Earl of Southesk. Line extinct in 1730. Sir John Carnegie of Craig. Line extinct.

XII. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pitarrow, 1639-1682.

Margaret Arbutnot, his wife, 1640-1701.

XIII. Sir David Carnegie, first Baronet, 1682-1708.

Catherine Primrose, his wife, 1663-1677.

XIV. Sir John Carnegie, second Baronet, 1708-1729.

Mary Burnett, his wife, 1712-1754.

XV. Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, thirteenth of Kinnaird, third Baronet, and but for the attainder sixth Earl of Southesk, 1729-1765.

Christian Doig, his wife, 1752-1820.

Also descended from Sir John Carnegie, Bart., George Carnegie, ancestor of the branches of Junior Pittarrow and Stronvar.

XVI. Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, fourth Baronet, and but for the attainder seventh Earl of Southesk, 1765-1805.

Agnes Murray Elliot, his wife, 1783-1860.

XVII. Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, fifth Baronet, and but for the attainder eighth Earl of Southesk, 1805-1849.

Charlotte Lysons, his wife, 1825-1848.

Also descended from Sir David, fourth Baronet, John Rennie Strachan Carnegie of Tarrie.

XVIII. James, sixth Earl of Southesk, and but for the attainder ninth Earl.

The lands and Castle of Farnell belonged to the Cathedral of Brechin, and the Castle was the residence or palace of the Bishops of the diocese. It was visited by Edward I. in his tour through the kingdom, on 7th July, 1296, but it was only a passing visit of a few hours' duration. While at the Castle a

William Fraser, son of the late Alexander Fraser, swore fealty to the King, but it is not known for what property he did homage.

Long prior to this period, vassals of the Bishop assumed their surname from the lands, and Duncan of Fernevel (Farnell) is a witness to charters of the Earl of Angus from 1214 to 1227. He was one of the perambulators of the marches between Kinblethmont and Arbroath in 1219.

Alexander Campbell, Bishop of Brechin, alienated the lands of Farnell from the See of Brechin, including the Mains, with fortalice, manor, mill, pendicles and pertinents, lands of Maryton, with salmon fishings on the South Esk, all the lands Esauxtoun, pendicles, &c. ; lands beside the Church of Farnell, &c., &c. He granted a charter of them to his chief, Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyle. It is dated 10th December, 1566, and the charter was confirmed by King Henry and Queen Mary, on 6th February, 1566-7. Colin, sixth Earl of Argyle, the brother of Archibald, fifth Earl, sold the lands and Castle to James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, by a contract dated 20th January, 1578.

On 23d May, 1570, and previous to the purchase of Farnell, Lord Ogilvy obtained a report by John Meldrum, vicar of Farnell, and others regarding the place of Farnell, and it was then in a very dilapidated condition, the great chalmer, the inner chalmer, the chapel, and all the other apartments being utterly uninhabitable. The Airlie family retained the property until 1623, when James, Lord Ogilvy, sold it to David, Master of Carnegie, the charter of sale being dated in July of that year. The Master of Carnegie was infeft on the precept contained in that charter, on 12th May, 1624. The Master of Carnegie died without male issue in 1633, when his father, David, Lord Carnegie, succeeded to Farnell, and these lands have ever since continued to form part of the Southesk estates.

Ochterlony, in 1685, describes Farnell as being then an extraordinary sweet place, with delicate yards and much planting. The whole of the parish of Farnell, with the exception of the glebe and parochial buildings, belongs to the Earl of Southesk.

The Castle of Farnell, the remains of which still exist, was probably erected soon after the report made to Lord Ogilvy on its ruinous condition in 1570. It has not been occupied as a baronial residence for about a century. Lady Carnegie, grandmother of the present Earl, had it repaired and converted into an hospital for poor persons who had formerly been employed on the estate, who were there well provided for.

The Castle is a plain building of three storeys in height, with a circular

staircase on the front, which faces the south. It stands on the north bank of the Den of Farnell, is pleasantly situated, surrounded by trees, and kept in good repair.

One of the most remarkable hills in the county is that of Green-Law, in this parish, situated near the turnpike road between Dundee and Brechin. "It is wholly artificial, of great magnitude, and must have required the persevering labour of a multitude of hands." Its original intention was probably to honour the ashes of heroes who had fallen in some great and decisive battle, but whose names and exploits it has not been able to preserve from oblivion.

About a mile north from the Church is a knoll called Rumes Cross, and the Church may have been dedicated to Saint Rumon or Rumold. How the mound obtained that name is unknown. A monument, with a representation of the Fall of Adam and Eve, and a beautifully-interlaced cross, was found upon the site of the Old Church. It is of the type of the later class of sculptured stones of Scotland. The stone was presented to the Montrose Museum by the Earl of Southesk, and an engraving of it is in Mr Chalmers' *Sculptured Monuments of Angus*, and also in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. This stone may, at an early period, have been erected upon the knoll which bears the name of Rumes Cross.

In 1870 the Churchyard of Farnell was extended and improvements made upon it. In these operations a line of coffins was discovered on the east side of the Church. They had been carefully constructed of stone slabs. The heads of two crosses were also found, one of which was pierced with four holes, but the other was a plain cross in low relief on one side of a circle, and on the reverse was a similar figure, but in an unfinished state. There were also found two coffin slabs, the one having a smooth surface without ornamentation, and the other having on it a sword much defaced, the base of a cross incised, with some old English letters in relief. In the wall of the churchyard a dedication cross is built.

The burial vault of the Southesk family is on a rising ground to the south of the Castle of Kinnaird. It is surrounded by a wall built of freestone, which is covered with ivy. The entrance is by a handsome gateway, flanked by stone panels on the south and north sides. The Southesk arms are carved on the north panel, and the Southesk and Lauderdale arms impaled are on the south. There are inscriptions below the shields. The burial vault, having an arched roof, is near the centre of the enclosure, with an ornamental stone cross placed over the entrance. Several monuments and tablets with inscriptions in memory

of members of the family are upon the walls. The present Earl had the walls and grounds put into a state of good repair, and keeps them in that state. An avenue of large trees leads from near the lake to the burying place.

In 1627 Commissioners appointed by Charles I. were making inquiry about the Churches. The Presbytery of Brechin appointed Mr Dugald Campbell, parson and vicar of the parish, and two others, to give answers to the Commissioners. The report contains a good deal of information respecting the parish. It is entitled "The Estate of the Kirk at Farnell, 3d June, 1627." "The number of the communicants within the parish is 300. The Kirk is situated in the middle of the parish, the farthest house not being above half-a-mile distant from it. The Kirk was the Dean of Brechin's Kirk of old, as it is presently, and, as we understand, the King was patron, and we do not know if it has been given to any laick."

"The Dean presently possesses the rental bolls of the whole parish, except the Mains of Farnell and croftheads, which have long been set in tack for a silver duty, and there belongs no other patrimony to the Dean of Brechin, except the feu mails of Stannoquhy and Auchtbodye, extending to 51 merks. There is no school nor foundation nor provision for a school, nor any need; as Mr John Wemyss, minister of Kinnaird, has taught all the parishioners' children of Kinnaird and Farnell gratis, who pleased to send them for many years past, but he found very few willing to send their children, and none for some years past, because as soon as they were eight years of age they employ them as herds in keeping their cattle and sheep. No foundation for hospitals, chaplainries, prebendaries, or friars lands in the parish." The whole rental of the parish is given and the rental of teind bolls. "The whole parish belongs to Lord Carnegie, except Nether Fethie, whereof John Guild is heritor, holding off his Lordship."

Farnell is bounded on the east by the parish of Maryton, on the south by Kinnaird, and on the west and north by the parish of Brechin, the South Esk river being the boundary between Farnell and Brechin for some distance. The greater part of the parish is a level plain, rising a little towards the northern and southern sides, but in no part is the elevation great. In these higher parts the soil is light, but in the flatter portions it is either clay land or rich loam, both of which produce heavy crops of grain. Carse lands, though rich clay, are now less in favour than they formerly were.

In the New Statistical Account of the parish, it is said the husbandry is in a

highly advanced state. It has retained its reputation, the tenantry on the Southesk estates being intelligent, energetic, skilful farmers, who keep their land in first-class condition, and take as much out of it as can be obtained by scientific cultivation, and the most approved appliances.

The Old Account of the parish says "the land in the lower part of the parish is fertile. It consists of a very fine loam clay, and soil perhaps as good as any in Scotland. In the south and western parts the ground is higher, and the soil consists of black earth, and inferior in quality to the other district. The rich clay soil extends to about 900 acres, and there are about 1300 acres of the inferior land."

The whole lands of Carcary belonged to Thomas Erskine, Knight, of Dun, and were included in his barony of Dun. On 28th April, 1385, he granted a charter of them to Adam Forster, burgess of Edinburgh, to be held of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage, for payment of a silver penny in name of blench farm, at Whitsunday yearly, at Dun, if asked only. This charter was confirmed by King Robert II. on 18th November, 1386. (H. of C. of S., 495-538. Orig. char. at Kinnaird.)

On 6th March, 1400, at Perth, Adam Forster of Corstorfyne granted a procuratory, appointing Sir John of Lindsay and Henry Maule, Esquire, his deputies for resigning into the hands of Sir Thomas Erskine of Dun, and of John Erskine, his son, his lands of Carcary, and on same day the resignation of the lands into the hands of the Erskines, father and son, was completed.

On 18th March, 1400, John Erskine, Knight, of Dun, granted a charter to Walter of Ogilvie (Ogilvy) for his counsel and assistance rendered on many occasions by the grantee, of the whole lands of Carcary, which had been resigned by Adam Forster, to be held by the said Walter and his lawful heirs male; whom failing, by Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, and his heirs, in feu and heritage for ever, for payment annually to the granter and his heirs of a silver penny, in name of blench farm, at Dun, at Whitsunday, if asked only. By a charter, dated 20th May, 1402, King Robert III. confirmed the charter by Sir John Erskine of Dun to Walter of Ogilvy. (H. of C. of S., 504-540.)

On 30th March, 1407, Walter de Ogilvy, *Dominus de Carcary*, is one of the witnesses to a confirmation charter of the lands of Easter Breky (Braikie), by Robert, Duke of Albany.

On 10th September, 1489, John Erskine, Fiar of Dun, granted precept to William Smith, Sergeand of the barony of Dun, proceeding upon a brieve

from the Chancery of King James IV., for infefting James Ogilvy, of Erolly (Airlie), Knight, in the lands of Meikle Carcary.

Sir Alexander Ogilvy made a grant of ten merks yearly out of the lands of Carcary to assist in the endowment of two chaplainries in the Church of Auchterhouse.

Richard of Ayre, son of the deceased Brice Ayre, possessed the sixteenth part of the lands of Little Carcary, and the eighth part of Kinnaird. On 28th September, 1401, he granted a wad-ett or bond to Duthac Carnegie over these lands, and on forty pence of annual rent of Balnamune, for the sum of ten merks sterling, these lands and annual rent to be held by the said Duthac and his heirs, without challenge from Richard and his heirs, till the latter shall pay to the former, upon St Michael's altar in the Church of Farnell, the said ten merks. The produce of the farm and other profits of the foresaid lands and annual rent to be enjoyed by the said Duthac and his heirs, as a free gift from the said Richard and his heirs during continuance of the wadsett.

These portions of the lands of Little Carcary appear to have continued in the Carnegies from the date of the wadsett. The retour of service of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, as heir of his father, John Carnegie, included the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary, except one-eighth and one-sixth part thereof. It was expedite at Dundee, 16th May, 1508. On 7th November, 1513, at Dundee, Robert Carnegie, as heir of his father, John Carnegie, was retoured in the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary.

In the year 1535, Robert Carnegie acquired from William Wood of Bonnyton, a charter of one-fourth part of one eighth of the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary.

The lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary were first erected into the barony of Kinnaird by James V. by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 17th July, 1542, granted to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird on his own resignation.

On 4th April, 1547, David Wood of Craig granted to Sir Robert a charter of one-fourth part of one-eighth part of the lands of Little Carcary, and Kinnaird, and of two-sixth parts of a one-eighth part of the same lands; and on the same date Roger Wood, son and heir apparent of David Wood of Craig, granted also to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird a charter of one-sixth part of the one-eighth part of the lands of Little Carcary. These two charters were confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal from Queen Mary, 5th May, 1547, as mentioned previously, but repeated here to show the proprietary progress of the lands.



With the exception of the time when the lands of Carnegie of Kinnaird were under forfeiture, Kinnaird and Little Carcary have been in the family, and they continue to form a part of the family estates.

The lands of Fithie lie a little to the south-east of the Church of Farnell. In the first half of the thirteenth century, if not earlier, they belonged to a family who assumed a surname from them. Duncan of Fethyn (Fethy) was witness to a charter in 1254. (Reg. Vet. Aberb., 325.) Henry of Fethy was mentioned in 1310. (Ald. Mis.) Henry of Fethy was a witness in 1328. (Reg. Vet. Aberb., 339.) Fithies of that ilk appear to have been vassals of the Bishop of Brechin, to whom they paid feu for their lands. In early times there appears to have been a Castle of Fithie, the only part of which now remaining forms the back wall of a cottars' dwelling. An old gravestone which now covers the supposed grave of King William the Lion, in Arbroath Abbey, has a shield charged with the armorial bearings of the Fithies—a crane, and with a monogram of the four letters L.F.H.C.

The lands originally formed one estate, but in 1457, if not earlier, they had been divided into Easter and Wester Fithie. In that year Lesly of Rothies acquired Easter Fithie. On 8th November, 1513, James Rollok of Fithie was a juror. (H. of C. of S., 25-526.) Sir Robert Carnegie had a charter of Fithie on 3d March, 1549-60. (Doug. Peer., II., 512.) On 15th May, 1608, William Carnegie of Easter Fithie was a witness. John Carnegie had succeeded William in Fithie. On 25th April, 1612, Helen and Margaret Carnegie, heirs portioners of John Carnegie of Easter Fithie, their father, were each retoured (No. 597, 598) in the fourth part of the lands of Middleton of Gardyne, in the barony of Gardyne.

On 9th April, 1613, John, Earl of Rothies, heir of James, Master of Rothies, his father, was retoured (No. 602) in the lands of Fithies, Easter and Wester, with advocation of the Church and Chapel, A.E., £7; N.E., £21. On 27th April, 1642, John, Earl of Rothies, heir of Earl John, his father, was retoured (No. 265) in the lands and baronies of Easter and Wester Fithies, with advocation of the Church, united in the barony of Ballinbreich. Valuation as in retour 602.

On 16th May, 1658, James, Earl of Southesk, heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 367) in the lands of the Lordship of Fithies, with many other lands belonging to the family. On 8th May, 1688, Charles, Earl of Southesk, heir of Earl Robert, his father, was retoured (No. 512) in the Lordships of Fithies and the other family lands.

On 16th May, 1682, Margaret, Countess of Haddington, heir of John, Duke of Rothesay, her father, was retoured (No. 488) in the barony of Easter and Wester Fithies, with advocacy of the Church, A.E., £7; N.E., £21.

William Gibson of Little Fithie lived there towards the end of last century. The property did not much exceed 100 acres. Patrick Orr, W.S., who was long Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire, and who bought the property of Bridgeton, St Cyrus, in the end of last century, about same time married the daughter of William Gibson. He was succeeded in Bridgeton by his son William, and in the office of Sheriff-Clerk of this county by a younger son, Patrick Orr. Little Fithie was held off the Priory of Resteneth, and paid xij.d to the Prior annually.

The Fithies, Easter, Wester, and Little, have long been in possession of the Earl of Southesk, and they are a valuable portion of his splendid estate.

As mentioned above, John Guild of Nether Fithie was a vassal of Lord Carnegie in 1627.

At Holyrood-house on 14th October, 1591, being the 25th year of his reign, King James VI. granted a charter to Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, in life rent, and our beloved Councillor David Carnegie of Colluthy, his brother, and his heirs male, &c., &c, bearing the surname and arms of Carnegie; the lands of Kinnaird, with manor, fortalice, &c.; the lands of Hauchland called Balnamoon, and the salmon fishings of the same in the water of South Esk; the lands of Little Carcary; the lands and lordship of Fithie, with commony in the Moors of Montreathmont and Kinnell, and other moors adjacent to the said lands, on resignation by the said Sir John, to be called the barony of Kinnaird. Reddendo a penny Scots yearly if demanded. Also the appointment of Keeper of the King's cellar of ale in the shire of Forfar.

On 11th December, 1549, James Wood of Bonnyton granted to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, a charter of the lands of Heughland, called Balnamoon, in exchange for the lands of Idvies, which then belonged to Robert Carnegie. He was infefted in Balnamoon on 7th January, 1550.

The following are the dates on which the Carnegies of Kinnaird had charters of two of their lands, a proprietary account of which we have not given.

On 16th June, 1549, Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird had a charter of Easter Dalgate, with consent of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin. On 6th October, 1556, the Bishop of Brechin gave a charter of Addicate to John Carnegie of Kinnaird, and Agnes Wood, his spouse.

On 15th May, 1608, William Carnegie of Easter Fithie was a witness. On 10th March, 1613, George Barroun of Kynnaird is mentioned. (Reg. Ep. Bre., II., p. 240.)

The following retours refer chiefly to Montreathmont Moor. On 17th July, 1629, Archibald Wood of Hilton, heir of Sir David Wood of Craig, Knight, was retoured (No. 186) in the custody, or as keeper of the Moor of Montreathmont; croft called Wall, with three Laws, except the easter part of the residence of the Bishop of Brechin, called Farnwell, &c.

On 18th May, 1659, Archibald Wood, son and heir of Archibald Wood of Hilton, was retoured (No. 374) in the keeping of the Moor of Montreathmont; lands of Muir Mills; an annual rent of 10s, furth of the lands and baronie of Fithie; the croft called the Daill, with three lands in the east part of the Bishop's mans land of Brechin called Fairniedeaill, the tofts and crofts of Pilkennedy, Muirside, Whitefaulds, Lunanside, the mill of Muirmills, with fourpence for every spade casting peate, &c., in the said Moor, O.E., 20s; N.E., £4.

The Earl of Southesk has for many years been proprietor of the greater part of the Moor of Montreathmont.

It is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account of the parish that the fuel used by the lower ranks for a long time prior to that period had consisted of turf, brought from Montreathmont Moor; but that moor had, a few years before the date of the Account, 1790-1, been divided among the gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood, and no turf was afterwards allowed to be carted out of it. Fuel had therefore become scarce, and the lower classes used the prunings of trees in the woods, and broom and whins from the uncultivated ground. Coals brought from Arbroath, about eight miles distant, cost six shillings and sixpence or thereby per boll of seventy-two stone, free of any duty to Government. If purchased in Montrose, though much nearer than Arbroath, they cost one shilling and sixpence per boll more, as duty was levied there. At that period Government levied a duty of one shilling and sixpence per boll on all coals which passed the Red Head northwards. The coals then used in the eastern districts of Angus were chiefly brought from the Firth of Forth to Arbroath, owing to this tax on those taken past the Red Head by sea. It appears to have been a very unjust tax on the northern parts of Scotland, and it is difficult to see any valid reason for its exaction.

William Carnegie of Leuchland, youngest son of Sir Robert Carnegie and Margaret Guthrie, granted a discharge for the redemption of the lands of

Keukistoun, (Cookston) in the barony of Rescobie, dated 15th June, 1585. Thomas Fraser of Kynnell appointed William Carnegie, brother of the deceased David Carnegie of Kinnaird, his bailie-depute for infefting Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird as heir of his grandfather, Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, in the lands of Auchquhandland, in the barony of Kynnell. The precept is dated 27th January, 1612.

By contract dated 23d September, 1612, William Carnegie, brother of David Carnegie of Kinnaird, purchased from David Lindsay of Edzell the shadow half of the town and lands of Leuchland, in the parish of Brechin. The feudal title to Leuchland was in favour of William Carnegie in life rent, and his son David in fee, &c. William Carnegie had a son, Robert, and a daughter, Katherine. She was married to William Macken, merchant burghess in Edinburgh, who, on 17th January, 1625, granted a discharge to Robert Carnegie of Leuchland, of 3000 merks Scots, as the tocher of his late sister Katherine, under their contract of marriage. William Carnegie died before 17th January, 1725, when his son, Robert, was laird of Leuchland.

Robert Carnegie of Leuchland married Marjory Wedderburn, apparently of the Kingennie family, and they had three sons and five daughters, born between 1625 and 1637. Robert died in 1647, and she died on 10th March, 1644.

Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, took up arms under the Earl of Huntly in behalf of Queen Mary, and was in consequence deprived of his Castle of Kinnaird, which was committed to the charge of James Halyburton, Provost of Dundee, and by him was given over to the keeping of John, Lord Glamis, in obedience to an ordinance of the Regent Murray, on 3d March, 1568. An Act of Parliament was passed at Stirling on 28th August, 1571, in favour of Lord Glamis, as keeper of the House of Kinnaird, belonging to John Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, partaker of George, Earl of Huntly, for the time. The Act indemnifies Lord Glamis and his servants for any intrusions they may have with the goods of Sir John in the house or upon the lands, &c.

The Queen was very grateful to Sir John for his sufferings on her behalf, and wrote him a very kind letter, dated from Chatsworth, 11th June, 1570.

Three years after the restoration of King Charles II., James, the second Earl of Southesk, obtained from His Majesty a charter, dated 3d August, 1663, by which the lands of Carnegie, Straith in Kincardine; and Garlat, Mainsbank, Kembraid, Braikie, Bolshan, Craigs, Auchranie, Cuikston

Blackstoun, Drumslogie, Blacklunans, and several others in Angus, were included in the barony of Carnegie.

After the Battle of Sheriffmuir Lord Southesk consistently adhered to his party. When the Pretender (King James VIII. of the Jacobites) landed in Scotland in the winter of 1715-16, with the view of supporting his pretensions to the British Throne, he visited the Earl of Southesk at his Castle of Kinnaird, at which he held a Court, and from which he issued manifestoes, warrants, and other documents to his adherents. The warrants, &c., were issued from "Our Court at Kinnaird," and dated 3d January, 1715-16. They were signed in the upper left hand corner—

James R. ———

Given at Our Court at Kynnaired,  
this 3d January, 171 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

Countersigned Mar.

The room in which the Chevalier slept in 1715, and which is probably the same as was occupied by King James VI. and Charles I. and II., on the occasion of their reported visits to Kinnaird, is still intact in the Castle.

The estates of the Earl, after the forfeiture in 1716, were sold for £51,549 7s 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d sterling to the Governor and Company of undertakers for raising the Thames Water in the York Buildings. The Company also purchased the forfeited estates of the Earls of Panmure and Marischall. The estate of Southesk, so far as it had been leased by that Company to Sir Archibald Grant and others, was exposed for sale in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, on the 19th November, 1763, and again on 20th February, 1764, at the upset price of £36,870 14s 2d sterling. Sir James Carnegie offered the upset price, and was preferred to the purchase.

The properties purchased comprehended the baronies of Kinnaird, Farnwell, Carnegie, and Panbride, Kinnell, Fern, and Brechin, in Angus; with Fairny-flat and Largie, in the Mearns. Leuchars and Arnhall were afterwards purchased by his son, Sir David, the former in 1782 for £20,608, and the latter in 1779 for £7300 sterling.

The original Crown charter of the Southesk estates is dated 22d February, 1767, and sasine thereon dated 4th, and registered in the General Register, 11th April, 1767. Both are at Kinnaird.

The Panmure estate, so far as under a similar lease, was at the same time sold for £49,157 18s 4d sterling; and the Marischall estate, under a similar lease, for £31,320 sterling.

List of the “Rebel Colours” taken at the Battle of Culloden, and taken to the Castle of Edinburgh, 31st May, 1746.

Received from Lieutenant-Colonel Napier the following Rebel colours, viz. :—

1. On a staff a white linnen colours belonging to the Farquharsons.
2. On a staff a white linnen colours, motto *Teroreo ferio*, Chisolmes.
3. On a staff a large plain white colours, said to be the Standard.
4. On a staff a blue silk colours, *Sursum tendo*.
5. A staff, the colours tore off.
6. Do.
7. On a staff a white silk colours with the Stewart’s Arms, *God save King*.
8. On a staff a white silk colours, in the canton St Andrew’s Cross.
9. On a staff a white silk with a red saltire.
10. A blew silk colours with the Lovat arms, *Sine Sanguine Victor*.
11. A white silk with a blew saltire.
12. Piece of a blue silk with a St Andrew saltire, *Commit the work to God*.
13. A white linnen jaik with a red saltire.
14. One of Lord Lovat’s camp colours.

Which colours I am to deliver to Lord Justice-Clerk at Edinburgh.

(Signed) Hu. Wentworth.

Inverness, May 11th, 1746.

Castle of Edinburgh, 31st May, 1746.

Received from Major Wentworth the above colours, which are to be marched on Wednesday next, betwixt twelve and one, with a sufficient guard, to the Cross of Edinburgh, and there to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. By order of the Lord Justice-Clerk.

(Signed) Russell Chapman.

They were accordingly burned at the Market Cross of Edinburgh on 4th June, 1746, chimney sweeps assisting the common hangman.

The Earldom of Southesk comprises the following estates, which may be divided into three sections—central, southern, and northern.

The first extends from the Basin of Montrose on the east to the western extremity of Montreathmont Moor on the west, and is about eight miles in length. It includes the lands and baronies of Kinnaird, part of Carcary, Farnell, Cuikston, Powis, Old Montrose, and others; also the large Forest or Moor of Montreathmont.

The second extends from the lands of Baldovie on the east to the parish of Kinnell on the south-west, and is about seven and a half miles in length. It includes the lands of Baldovie, Fullerton, Bonnyton, part of Carcary, Upper and Lower Fithie, Bolshan, Kinnell, and others. The lands and Castle of Craig, to the east of this division, and the old Castle of Braikie to the south-west of it, at one time belonged to the family of Kinnaird.

The third section is on the north side of the River South Esk, and extends from the farm of Balwyllo, part of the Craigo estate, on the east, to Brechin on the west, being about three miles in length and in breadth. It includes the farms of Arrat, Arratsmill, Caldcotes, Balbirnie Mill, Kincraig, Windy Edge, Leuchland, Leightonhill, Drummachlie, Pitforthie, Adicat, and Caldham of Brechin. In this section may be included the farm of Maisondieu, which is about a mile to the north-west of Brechin, and is the only outlying portion of the Earldom. (H. of C. of S., xxi.-ii.)

The extensive farm of Carcary in this parish was in the undisturbed occupancy of one family from the year 1663 till 1878. The following are the names of the occupants, with the year of entry of each tenant, the son in every case succeeding to the father—

Robert Lyell entered in 1663.

Charles Lyell or Lyall, his son, in 1708.

John Lyall, his son, in 1730.

James Lyall, his son, in 1747.

Robert Lyall, his son, in 1797.

Robert Lyall, his son, in 1840.

He gave up the farm in 1878.

The six tenants occupied the farm 215 years, being an average of 36 years each. The longest occupancy was 50 years and the shortest 17 years. These particulars are honourable alike to the respective landlords and tenants for the time being.

The family have also occupied for many years the farm of Arrat, belonging to the same proprietor. The rinderpest plague, which broke out in the latter months of 1865, was general all over the kingdom. Forfarshire suffered more than any other part of Scotland. On the farm of Arrat, of 59 cattle there when the plague broke out on 19th November, 1865, 13 were sold at once, 27 died, and 19 which were also attacked with it recovered. The disease was most virulent among the milch cows, of which only 3 survived.

On 10th December, 1566, Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, granted a charter

to Archibald, Earl of Ergadie (Argyll) of the dominical lands or mains of Farnell, with fortalice, manor, mill, pendicles and pertinents; lands of Maryton, with salmon fishings on the South Esk; all the lands of Esauxtoun, with parts, pendicles and pertinents; lands beside the Church of Farnell, &c., &c.

David Carnegy, who was descended from Carnegy of Cookston and Unthank, in the parish of Brechin, was Dean of Brechin. For two years he was minister at Brechin; and afterwards, for 36 years, rector of the Church of Farnell.

Dean Carnegy married a daughter of Bishop Lindsay of Edinburgh. He was born in 1595, and died in 1672, in his 77th year. Two of their sons were ministers. James, the eldest, was for many years minister of Barry. Robert, the youngest, was an "expectant." He preached occasionally, but the Presbytery were dissatisfied with him for not "exercising when his turn is," without giving any satisfactory excuse, the reason he assigned being that he had occasion to go "about weightie affaires". In consequence of this he lost the Church of Farnell, another minister having been appointed to the charge. The Dean acquired the estate of Craigo, in Logie Pert, and left it to his eldest son, Thomas Carnegy.

#### A FORFARSHIRE POETESS.

A writer in the *Glasgow Citizen* says:—The *Scotsman* contained the following announcement:—

"Died, at Edenview, St Andrews, on the 15th January, 1880, the Lady Charlotte Elliot, wife of Frederick Boileau Elliot."

Her Ladyship, who was eldest and only surviving daughter of Sir James Carnegie, sixth baronet (who but for the attainder, would have been eighth Earl of Southesk), by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead Court, County Gloucester, was born 22d July, 1839, and married, first, 16th June, 1860, Mr Thomas Scrymsoore Fotheringham, of Fotheringham and Powrie, County Forfar, who died in March, 1864; and secondly, 17th December, 1868, Mr Frederick Boileau Elliot. The deceased lady was sister of the Earl of Southesk, Captain the Honourable John Carnegie, R.N., and the Honourable Charles Carnegie, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. If this were the place to speak of the private character of any one, I could say a great deal more than that only those who knew Lady Charlotte Elliot best could know all she was and could be. But the deceased lady has claims upon the attention of the public, for she was one of the most sweet and graceful lady versifiers of our time. Her volume of poems—"Medusa, and Other



Poems," by Lady Charlotte Elliot. London: C. Kegan, Paul, & Co., Paternoster Square—published only two years ago, is before me as I write, and it is with a feeling of sadness I turn over its leaves. With what new interest and pathos are many of her poems surrounded. In the light of her death, "A Farewell," seems almost prophetic. How many can feel its force! To how many is it a voice of long ago!

When darkness hides me, dearest,  
And when this face, now daily in thy sight,  
Becomes a dream to haunt the silent night  
And vanish when the busy morn is clearest;

Then, dear, the love I gave thee,  
Which ever at thy coming lay in wait—  
Exacting often and importunate—  
Shall be a memory to bless and save thee.

Some little foolish saying  
Will wander back unto thee from the past,  
Like a sharp rose branch in thy pathway cast,  
With flowers and thorns thy careless steps waylaying.

June roses in December!—  
Dream-roses yet their phantom thorns give pain.  
Somewhere, somehow, when we, too, meet again,  
*How much must we forget, how much remember?*

The italics are mine. The line is a very fine one, read it in any sense we like.

A gentle life is at rest, a pure mind is still, and a poet's heart has ceased to throb to the joys and sorrows of this *our* world. But she has not lived in vain, or sung in vain. As we write, her words in "Discords Unresolved" come back to us.

Oh! soul, be strong, strive upwards in the ethereal distance,  
Somewhere, oh! surely somewhere, the light eternal glows;  
Unwind the tangled music; by patience and persistence  
Thou shalt find the perfect concord, and the long-forgotten close.

She now knows if her "vision" was a reality. Her questions are now answered.

Was it truth, that beauteous vision? Were they real those tones angelic?  
Doth such welcome wake the spirit to a nobler life divine?

But *we* have still to add—

None knoweth; of that glory remains to us no relic,  
Save the smile that on the features of the dead is wont to shine.

The parish of Farnell having been so long connected with the cattle of the shire—the now widely known Angus Doddies—we give here some account of them kindly prepared for us by Mr James Carmichael Lyell of Monifieth, the well known pigeon fancier, who has given considerable study to the subject.

### THE POLLED CATTLE OF ANGUS.

The now celebrated polled or hornless cattle of Forfarshire, long familiarly known as Angus Doddies, were probably originally introduced into Scotland from Norway. They were formerly known in the neighbourhood of Dundee as Humble Cattle, a name synonymous with that used in Aberdeenshire, where a somewhat similar breed were called Buchan Humlies. The Sueo-Gothic or ancient Swedish word *Hamla*, to mutilate, is evidently the root of these terms, which, when applied to cattle, may literally mean mutilated in appearance by the want of horns.

According to Bernt Pettersen, Norwegian Consul at Dundee, polled cattle are very common in the southern parts of Norway; while in Tromso, within the Arctic Circle, they also exist in considerable numbers, as is stated by John Neish, younger of the Laws, who was there in 1879. Iceland has also a breed of polled cattle, noticed by Dr Uno Von Troil in 1772. He says—"They are well provided with cattle, which are generally without horns;" and, again, "there beeves are not large but very fat and good. It has been reported by some, though without foundation, that there are none of them with horns. It is true, however, that they seldom have any." Mr Neish, who was in Iceland in the summer of 1881, says that the cattle there still agree with this description.

It is reasonable to suppose that both the Iceland and Scotch breeds were originally derived from the Norwegian; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the same natural laws of variation that produced hornless cattle in Norway, or where the Norwegian breed originated, could act on any breed. In addition to the Angus and Buchan polls, now to some extent intermixed in all the best herds, there are two other British breeds of polled cattle, viz., the Galloway, in the south of Scotland, and the Norfolk and Suffolk red polls. The Galloway had enough resemblance to the Angus breed to have been included with it in the early volumes of the Polled Herd Book; but each has now a herd book of its own. The Norfolk and Suffolk breed is said to have originated chiefly from a mixture of Scotch polls with the old horned breed of cattle of these counties.

That a variety of hornless cattle existed in Strathmore in very early times is attempted to be proved from one of the ancient sculptured stones of Meikle, which is figured on plate 77 of the Spalding Club's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." The stone, in question is now in the old Schoolhouse of Meikle, which has been set apart as a museum for the preservation of these wonderful relics of pre-historic times. After examining it carefully, we are not satisfied that the two cattle depicted on it represent hornless animals. Judging from the engraving alone we believed that the cattle represented were polls, but the artist has not adhered strictly to particulars in his drawing, as anyone may see who compares it with the stone. In the same volume there are other representations of cattle, apparently polled; but we have not had an opportunity of comparing the drawings with the originals.

Coming to historical evidence of the cattle of Angus, the earliest notice of them we have seen is contained in Ochterlony's description of the shire in 1684-5. (See Vol. II., p. 253.) Again (do., p. 271)—Kinnauld and Farnell—"Both these parishes belong entirely to the Earl of Southesk," wherein are "ane excellent breed of horse, cattle, and sheep." And, when writing of the Earl of Panmure, he says (do., p. 276), "He hath at Panmure a most excellent breed of horse and cattle." Thus we have evidence that cattle were carefully bred in Angus two hundred years ago, and although it cannot be ascertained from any record at our disposal that these "excellent breeds" were polled or dodded, it is probable from the sequel that they were so, at least those who have asserted that no particular attention was given to cattle breeding in Angus before the beginning of the present century are certainly wrong.

The following details taken from two old MS. account books relating to farm work in Angus and the Mearns in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, throw some light on the subject. The earliest, from which we gave some extracts in last chapter, was commenced in 1652 by Robert Lyell of Centerland, who farmed Fasque and Scotston, and afterwards of Carcary. It does not contain any mention of polled cattle by name, but the following may be quoted as showing the price of farm stock in 1662. The figures refer to pounds Scots of twenty pence sterling:—Item for ane horss, 30; item for ane other horss, 18; item for three stots to Andri Miln, 20; item for ane stot to James Watt, 4; item for three stots bought from Cary Strachan, 18.

The other book was commenced in 1683 by Mr Grahame of Balmuir, near Dundee, and refers to the estates of Balmuir, Kincaldrum, Dryborough, Duntrune, Powrie, and Meathie. It contains entries from 1683-1712, and from

1751-77. Those relating to cattle in the first period are few, they chiefly refer to his milk cows, such as—‘My rid cow Janet, my Ladies sucking cow, my Ladie Panmur, the brucket cow, the brown cow yt cam from Louer, the taget cow, the littel branded, the littel black cow, my black coy the beger, Murlie, Mungo, &c.” All the colours named were formerly common in polled cattle, such as black, brown, red, and brindled. “‘Taget,” or with a white tag to the tail, is still common. “My Ladie Panmur” may have been of that “most excellent breed” at Panmure so particularly mentioned by Ochterlony. The following entry is dated 21 of June, 1693:—Paed to the Ladie of Wester Methie for 9 oxen, at 16 lib per piece, is 144. Payed to Talling (Tealing) for six old oxen, at 13 lib 5s, is 079 10.

During the second period there are many references to the buying and selling of cattle, and the colours named include “black, branded, marled, haked, and yelow.” The following entries are interesting:—Account of oxen bought June 9th, 1752—To one humble oax from James Cramond, at 30; to for 5 oxn at Monifith, at 34, 170; to 3 at Forfar, at 28, 84; to a branded oax, at 37; to a coy at Monifith, at 22; to ane oax at Methie, at 50; to ane oax at Methie, at 36. The humble ox from James Cramond is the first mention of a polled beast we have yet discovered, but it is very probable that much earlier references to the breed exist in similar old books could they be brought to light and examined. The next entry we shall quote is a very interesting one, and from the proximity of Tealing and Powrie, which, according to Ochterlony, had one of the chief breeds of cattle in the county in 1684, it seems he must have referred to a polled breed—June 14th, 1757, bought at Tealing roup—a two-year-old quach doded, at 26 12; a yellow qugh, one-year-old, at 21 6; a black D, one-year-old, at 17 16; a yelow stot, one-year-old, at 22 6; a black quach calf, at 12 8; a yelow stot calf, at 17 6. The following is a list of stock on Balmuir in 1757—10 oxen in the plew; 6 hors and 2 stags (staigs); 2 dodeds; 4 at calf time; 4 three-year-olds; 2 year old stots; 3 three-year-old quaes; 5 year old quaes; 2 calf stots; a cow.

The previous quotations refer to pounds Scots; the following are of sterling money, and show a great rise in prices:—“Feb. 18th, 1776—sold Samuall Maters, butcher in Dundie, a black oax, a seg, and a cow, at £28 sterling, to be taken away one this week and the other two the next week, and to be paid at taken away.”

“March 26th. Sold Samuall two oxn and a shep at £18 10s sterling. January 29th, 1777. Sold Sam Maters two oxn at £20 sterling. Received in

part £14 10s, owing £5 10s. I am to give him back 5 shillings. March 7th, 1777. Received from Samuall Maters in full £5 10s. Given him bak 5 shillings sterling."

As for working people in Dundee, their wages were then so low, that about all they could afford of the Balmuir fat oxen would be a sight of them hanging in Samuall's shop, which was latterly in Crichton Street.

The late William Fullerton, Mains of Ardestie, near Monifieth, whose name will always be associated with the improved breed of Angus cattle, left a report on the subject, in which he says that the late Lord Panmure, who succeeded to the estates in 1787, in his sixteenth year, was the first to try to improve the polled cattle of the county, and that he always showed much favour for them, even during his minority. He tried the experiment of crossing the Galloway and Angus cattle, but the result was unsatisfactory, and this line of breeding was at once abandoned. He afterwards was successful in his efforts in another direction, but in the meantime the late Hugh Watson of Keillor, on entering that farm in 1808, at once began a systematic experiment of the Angus Doddies, in which he was so eminently successful that his name is now regarded as the chief one in connection with pedigree stock of this variety. His father, who had bred these cattle before him, gave him six of his best and blackest cows and a bull on entering Keillor, which he soon after increased by the purchase of ten heifers and a bull at Trinity Market, Brechin. These heifers came from the parish of Farnell, where the Earl of Southesk had an excellent breed of cattle about a hundred and twenty years previously, and the bull was from the Seryne, near Arbroath.

From this stock Mr Watson produced the Angus Doddies which made his name famous throughout the country. There is no doubt that, as in all other races of improved domestic animals, in-breeding was greatly resorted to at first; in fact, Mr Watson's motto was "put the best to the best, regardless of affinity of blood." He first exhibited stock at Perth in 1829, and his only competitor was Captain Ogilvy of Airlie Castle, who showed an Angus bull. On that occasion Mr Watson showed a brown doddied cow bred by Peter Watson of Kirriemuir.

According to Ramsay's History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, this was the first time that cattle of the Angus breed appeared in the showyard. In 1824, Mr Watson bred the celebrated cow "Old Grannie," No. 1 of the Herd Book, which contains the following note:—"This animal, first named the Prima Cow, afterwards Old Grannie, died on 1st July, 1859, at the

age of *thirty-five years and six months*. The object of Mr Watson in keeping her till she died of old age, was to ascertain how long an animal of this breed, with a fine constitution, could be profitably kept, and to what age it would live in its natural state; no well authenticated record of these facts having been previously preserved regarding the domesticated cow. Grannie was the dam of 25 calves, 11 of which are registered in this Herd Book. She gave up breeding in her twenty-ninth year, and yielded no milk after nursing the calf of the previous year."

William Fullerton began breeding Angus cattle at Mains of Ardvie about 1830, soon after which he bred the bull Captain (97). In 1834 he bought at Trinity Market a cow called Black Meg (766), who produced, by Captain, the cow Queen of Ardvie (29). In 1840 he purchased from Lord Panmure a young bull who afterwards proved very successful as a stockgetter and in the showyard. This was Panmure (51), bred as an experimental cross between an Angus bull, Hector (11), by Keillor (157), out of Anne (172), breeder, Robert Hector, and one of six Buchan cows bought for Lord Panmure by John Collier, Panlathie, from Mr Silver, Netherley. From Panmure and Queen of Ardvie, Mr Fullerton bred the celebrated cow Queen Mother (348), acquired afterwards by William M'Combie of Tillyfour, who acknowledges in his book that from her were descended most of his best stock.

The space at our disposal being limited, we are unable to detail further the early history of the pedigreed Angus breed of cattle. The subject would require a large volume were all the celebrated breeders and the animals they produced to be recounted. Reference to the Herd Book will show that nearly every cow or bull of repute at the present day has a pedigree running back either through sire or dam to Hugh Watson's and William Fullerton's stock, each of whom, from the material in existence when they turned their attention to the breed, produced in a short time most excellent cattle. Such results could not have been attained so soon from *very* inferior stock, and although the record is lost of how and by whom the breed was kept up during the last century, the few facts we have mentioned show that a good breed has long been carefully cherished and bred in the shire.

The cattle of Scotland generally have long been noted for their beef-producing quality. Don Manoel Gonzales of Lisbon, in his account of Britain (1730), preserved in the Harleian Collection, refers to the black cattle of Scotland as producing *much sweeter* meat than the English cattle. The term *black cattle*, however, refers to cattle of all colours, and is so used to dis-

tinguish bovine animals from horses, which were simply termed *cattle* in olden times.

The improved Angus cattle had reached such a degree of perfection in 1848, that the judges of the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, held that year at Edinburgh, expressed the opinion that "the highly improved portion of this much-famed breed is not surpassed by any other description of cattle, in the equal way in which the fat is mixed and diffused over every part of the animal, or in yielding to the butcher a greater quantity of prime meat, in proportion to the weight of the carcase." And after the Society's Show at Perth, in 1852, the official report in summing up a notice of the Angus cattle says—"The Directors rejoice that this and preceding shows indicate a praiseworthy amount of effort and care on the part of breeders of polled stock, followed by a corresponding improvement in the stock. They cannot but regard it as the most valuable breed of Scotland, combining, as it does in a great measure, the constitution of the Highlander with the feeding properties of the shorthorn."

The highest showyard position, however, to which the Angus polled cattle have attained has yet to be recorded. The late William M'Combie of Tillyfour, one of their greatest breeders and most enthusiastic fanciers, did more to disseminate a knowledge of their excellence than anyone else, and he showed them and extolled them on all occasions. He made the following remarks regarding his favourite breed at a dinner in connection with the sale of the Rothiemay shorthorns in 1875:—"The pole-axe is the end of all breeds. Our polled breed stands at the top of beef producers, the shorthorns at the bottom. At the great International Show at Poissy, all the different breeds were measured and weighed. The polled were found the heaviest of all breeds by their measurement, the shorthorns the lightest of all breeds. London is the greatest fat market in Britain, and, as a class, the west end butchers are the greatest and wealthiest in the world. What is the great sensation on the great market day? Is it the long dark lines of our polled cattle, or is it the long lines of our white and red shorthorns? On the morning of the great day the onlooker will find the west end butchers, with the best of the country butchers, congregated behind and before the black lines, and the lines of shorthorns almost deserted, except by a few carcase butchers. Ask the west end butcher if the shorthorn suits his trade. Ask him how much more he will give for a polled Scot than for a shorthorn per stone. Ask him what value he puts upon the descendant of a £4000 Duchess."

At the great International Cattle Show held at Paris in 1878, Mr M'Combie exhibited a group of five cows and a bull of his favourite black polls. All of them, excepting one cow, were under twenty-five months old. With the group he first gained the "Prix d'Honneur" over all breeds, except French, as "the best animals for breeding purposes." The contest lay between Lady Pigot's shorthorns, Mr M'Combie's polls, and Sir George Macpherson Grant's polls. The jurors divided—12 for the blacks, and 2 for the shorthorns—the prize falling to M'Combie. Secondly, for the "Prix d'Aptitude," for all breeds, including French, for the best cattle "for beef producing purposes," Mr M'Combie's same group of six black polls gained the award, over which 31 jurors adjudicated—24 deciding for the polls and 7 for Count Marrol's French shorthorns. This great success gave an impetus to the breed and brought a demand for them from many quarters.

Since then, herds have been established in America and elsewhere, and there is no doubt that the Angus Doddie has a great future before it. In spite of detractors, who assert that it can never be cosmopolitan in its character, and that it is slower in coming to maturity than the shorthorn, the demand continues to extend for the breed for the following reasons:—It is equal, if not superior, to any other breed as a beef producer, it is easily kept, it is of the greatest docility, and its want of horns, which are not only useless in domestic cattle, but positively dangerous, make it a most desirable breed for stock-raisers. It appears that in America the damage from gored hides is annually very great, to obviate which, in this country, the abominable cruelty of sawing the horns off cattle or of gouging them out of calves, is practised to a very great extent, causing probably more real pain and anguish to poor beasts in a year or two than all that cock-fighting and bull-fighting have caused in Britain since the Norman conquest.

An American writer who predicts a great and early increase of the breed in America says:—"Ranking with, if not surpassing the shorthorns in size and early maturing qualifications, the Doddies by very far excel that valuable breed in hardihood, ease of keep, docility, and the superior quality of their beef. As milkers they excel all other chief breeds, while their quietness of disposition and want of horns should help greatly to bring them into general favour. As to the matter of 'horns or no horns,' any one having any doubts on the subject, need but watch a few times the crowded car loads of stock as they come from the west. He will see gored sides, damaging the hides—I understand from reliable sources to the amount of thousands of dollars annually—



and horns broken and bleeding, causing fever and loss of beef to a ruinous degree—enough to convince him not only on the score of economy, but humanity, of the desirability of the removal of the horns. And the objectionable and dangerous horns may be bred out of any herd of cattle. The introduction of polled Angus bulls into any herd of cattle, no matter how long horned they be, it has over and over again been proved will result in, at the very least, from 80 to 90 per cent. of the offspring being hornless." Messrs Lee & Reynolds of Tascosa, Texas, are very extensive ranchmen, using, it is said, 360 bulls on their runs. Mr George Lee of that firm has lately said—"I predict a great future for the Anguses, and in time they will outrun every breed for plains breeders."

It has been asserted that the Angus owes much of its quality to a cross with the shorthorn. This statement is stoutly denied by its admirers. Can any proof of this assertion be adduced? Even if it could, then we would answer, the breed has only got back what it gave. Those who know the history of the shorthorn, and of its manufacture, know that what its admirers denominate the "alloy" in its composition, was none other than a cross of a polled bull, said to be a Galloway, as all polled Scots then were called, but as likely to have been an Angus. And Kyloe blood was also used to build up the once fashionable shorthorn, whose admirers are at their wits' end to know what has come over their market, comparable to nothing so much as to the Dutch tulip mania.

It has lately become the practice to denominate Angus cattle as "Aberdeen or Angus polled." There is no doubt that Buchan blood exists in all the best herds of the day, but to what extent? If a pedigree of any of the Ericas, Princesses, or Queens be extended, it will be found that pure Angus blood greatly preponderates. And why should the Mearns be excluded if the name is to be altered? In all fairness it ought to be Angus, Mearns, and Buchan polled, if an alteration in name is to be established. We fancy that but for the great and praiseworthy efforts of the late Mr McCombie with the breed, we never would have had any alteration in the name. As well insist on shorthorns being called the Durham, Polled, and Kyloe breed of cattle.

We have never bred and never owned a head of cattle, our experience with domestic animals having lain in a different direction; but we are proud of the cattle of our native shire, and have considered their success as our own. This pride has caused us to learn what we could regarding them, and we believe that in the future they will be found grazing on ten thousand hills, a source of

wealth to nations and of credit to Forfarshire and the men who made them known. In conclusion we may say that we think it a great mistake to confine them to one colour—black. They were formerly of many colours besides, such as black with brown muzzles and brown streaked backs, red, yellow, and brindled. Long as they have been bred to black, they still throw reds and yellows, which are discarded as unfashionable; while, as every breeder of domestic animals knows, off-coloured and mis-marked produce is often the best in other respects. Variety of colour is pleasing to the eye, and if the ignorant idea that red and yellow polls show impurity of blood were got rid of, herds, mixed in colour, would soon be common and admired.

Since writing the foregoing, the Angus cattle have achieved a great success at the London Smithfield Club's annual show, held 5th December, 1881, Sir W. Gordon-Cumming of Altyre, having there succeeded in carrying off the champion prizes for both steers and heifers, with specimens of this breed. Regarding this unprecedented victory the *London Live Stock Journal* of 9th December says:—"The polled cattle are becoming very popular in the United States and Canada, because they are better adapted, having no horns, for conveyance long distances by land and sea; and after the show this week they will become more popular than ever, not only on the other, but also on this side of the Atlantic. A result hitherto unexampled in the history of the Smithfield Club has been attained by the Scotch Polls, or, rather, by an exhibitor of them. One and the same breed has aforetime carried off the championship of the yard, and of both male and female animals, but no one exhibitor has had the satisfaction of exhibiting the two animals who carried off such honours, until this year. Sir W. Gordon-Cumming is the hero, not of this year's show only, but of the whole series which the Club has held in its eighty-four years, and it is probably a position which will be his alone for a long time to come. Were we Sir W. Gordon-Cumming we should now retire absolutely, because we could never hope to have so good a chance of retiring under a double wreath of laurels."

We may assume that the following paragraph, taken from the *Dundee Courier & Argus* of 23d December, 1881, records one of the consequences, to be expected, of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming's great success at Smithfield:—

"A VALUABLE HERD OF POLLED CATTLE.—It is stated that Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., M.P., of Ballindalloch, has refused an offer from an English breeder of 2600 guineas for the twenty-six animals, young and old, of the famous Erica tribe, presently in the Ballindalloch polled herd."

## CHAP. XXI.—FERN.

Until the beginning of this century the name of this parish was *Fern*, but for some time past it has been commonly written *Fearn*. This is the name of a small parish in Ross-shire. About that time a teacher came to the school of Fern, who preferred the orthography of the northern parish, commenced it in his new home, and from that date the parish in common parlance is called *Fearn*. In the Presbytery of Brechin records, and in some other writings, it continues to be *Fern*. We have adopted *Fern*, as we think it the better and the more natural word. *Fern* is said to be the Gaelic for the alder tree, and as they abound in the district the name was probably assumed from them. The *Fern* is one of an order of cryptogamous plants.

The Church of Fern was in the diocese of Dunkeld, and a prebend of that Cathedral. In the Aldbar Miscellany, p. 203, it is "said this parish was in the diocese of Dunkeld, and was a provostry of Tain." (MS. rental of Assumptions, Maitland Club.) "Assignation of ye parsonage of Fern, maid be ye Prior of Pittenweem to ye laird of Edzell, penult (30th) May, 1584. Parsonage and vicarage of Fern now belong to Patrick Mure, parson of the same, given to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, Knight."

The Church of Fern was dedicated to St Ninian, Bishop. A portion of land, extending to about five acres, in the vicinity of the Church, is called Dunkeld Riggs. The previous Church stood a little nearer the centre of the burying-ground than the present Church. There are many trees around the Church and near the manse. On the Church bell was the following legend:—"IC BEN GHEGOTEN INT IAER M.D.VI"—i.e., I was made in the year 1506. This bell was cracked a few years ago, and replaced by another without inscription.

Near the end of the fifteenth century Thomas Hamilton was parson of Fern. The tacksmen of the teinds did not pay his stipend so regularly as they ought to have done, and the parson raised an action against them before the Lords of Council, and had a decision in his favour. The renters and the teinds were—John of Fotheringham, who paid "xii merkis and thre wedderis" for Auchinlochy, and the third part of Bockquharne; John of Ferne, "iv merkis or ellis half a chalder of vitale," for the Mill of Ferne; and David Lindsay, and Paule of Fentoune (probably of Ogil), "viii merkis, ii wedderis, and a Scottis bow, the price of the bow xs, for the teinds of Duchre."

The parishes of Fern, Menmuir, and Kinnell were served by one minister

after the Reformation, for which he had only a little more than twelve pounds sterling yearly. The minister was James Melville, one (the fifth) of the nine sons of the Laird of Baldovie, in the parish of Craig. His youngest brother was Andrew, who took a very prominent part in the Church affairs of that memorable period. The contemporary reader of Fern, Thomas Schevaud, had a yearly salary of 33s sterling. Lady Lindsay, some time afterwards, added to the reader's stipend eight bolls of meal; and she added an annual of two and a half bolls of meal to the poor of the parish.

The old portion of the manse was erected in the beginning of last century. A stone in the wall bears the initials E.I.S., Earl James of Southesk, and the date 1702.

The parish rises with a gradual ascent from the northern side of the Vale of Strathmore to the Braes of Angus, and includes a portion of the southern Grampians. The Church and graveyard are on a hillock in the middle of a romantic dell, distant about eight miles from each of the towns of Brechin, Forfar, and Kirriemuir. The parish is bounded on the south and west by Tannadice; on the north by Lethnot and Navar, and on the east by Menmuir and Careston.

The present Church was built in 1806. It is of small size, in the usual plain style of the churches erected about that period. It has two large pointed windows to the south, and small square windows on its other sides, with a small belfry on the west gable, but it is neither handsome without nor comfortable within. The manse is at a little distance to the south of the Church, and lower in the den. It is well protected from the cold north winds, and is a comfortable residence, with a good garden attached thereto. The surroundings of the Church and manse are pretty.

A beautiful monogram of Robert, Earl of Southesk, is built into the wall of the manse, and also other stones with sculptures or carvings relating to the Carnegies. They were probably removed from the Castle of Vayne to ornament the manse.

A number of years ago the road which passes the Church was improved. In the course of operations a grave, hewn out of the solid rock, was discovered. In the coffin human remains and an urn were found.

The last Episcopal minister in the parish was a Jacobite. He prayed for the Pretender under the title of King James the Eighth. He kept the fast and thanksgiving appointed by the rebels. The schoolmaster held the same views as the minister, and both took part with the Earl of Southesk in the

rising of 1715. Both minister and schoolmaster were deposed from their respective offices in consequence of the part they took against King George the First, and the Hanoverian succession.

The Rev. George Tytler, a native of Aberdeenshire, was minister of the parish, and somewhat eccentric in his acts. His two sons, James and Dr H. W. Tytler, acquired no little literary fame. James, as the compiler of a large portion of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the author of other works, also of the songs, "The Bonnie Brucket Lassie," "Loch Erochd-side," "I canna come ilka day to woo," &c. His brother was bred a surgeon, practised for a time in Brechin, then went to India; was the first Scotsman who published a translation of the Greek classics; and published poems, medical, and other works.

The only monument to a minister of the parish is to the late Rev. David Harris, who died in 1867, in the 93d year of his age, and the 65th of his ministry. He had been for some time before his death the Father of the Church of Scotland. His wife, Grace Dow, died in 1845, aged 62 years. She had a taste for Scottish ballad poetry and music, and left a large collection of both. Their eldest son was appointed assistant and successor to his father. He had studied medicine, and being kind-hearted and of an amiable disposition, he was ever ready to attend to the temporal ailments, and administer spiritual comforts, to the poor in his own and the neighbouring parishes, and was beloved in the district. He became low-spirited and died in 1860, at the age of 42 years, and was much lamented.

John Watson, son of James Watson, who for 40 years was tenant of Balquhadlie, wrote several poems of some merit, among which is "Whistlin' Tam," published in the fifth series of "Whistle Binkie."

The Montealtos or Mowats obtained a grant of the lordship of Fern from King William the Lion. They were a Norman family, and took their surname from a castle which Robert, son of Ralph, built in Flintshire. He was steward to the Earl of Chester, and had some interest in the management of his estate after the death of the Earl, and in the building of the Castle of Chester. Members of the family came to Scotland at an early period, probably with David I., as Robert Montealt is witness to a charter by that King. (M. of A. and M., 324.) Sir William of Montealt, Knight, gave an annual of a stone of wax and four shillings out of his lordship of Fern to the Abbey of Cupar. (Chal. Cal. I., 531. Reg. Cup. Ab., xvii.) He was one of the perambulators of the marches between the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath

and those of Kinblethmont in 1219. (Reg. Vet. de Aberb., 51-2.) His son, Michael, witnessed a deed by Alexander II., on 19th April, 1232. In 1234 Michael Montealt was Sheriff of Inverness. In 1242 Richard was a Justiciary of Scotland. (Reg. Ep. Br. I., 4.)

Richard had several sons. William, one of them, had some communication with Walter, Abbot of Arbroath, relative to his chapel at Backboath, which was dedicated to St Laurence, by which the Abbot became bound to support a chaplain at the chapel. (M. of A. and M., 325.) William Montealt and his brother were Sheriffs of Angus from 1262 to 1266, and perhaps a little longer. Lawrence was rector of Kinnettles, and a fourth, Bernard, was one of the nobles who went to Norway in 1281 to witness the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., with Eric, the King. In 1264 Robert and Lawrence are witnesses to the foundation charter of the Hospital of Maisondieu at Brechin. In 1289 William appears in the letter of the Scottish nobles to Edward, about the marriage of his son with the Princess Margaret. William did homage to Edward at Berwick, 28th August, 1296. In 1320 William or his son signed the letter to the Pope. In 1320 Sir William is a witness to a charter of the lands of Glenbervie.

Robert II., in 1377, granted a charter to Richard de Monte Alto (Montealt, Mowat) Chancellor of the Church of Brechin, and William de Monte Alto, his bastard son, of the barony of Fern. (In. to ch., 122-108.) The King also granted to Richard Montealt, a charter of a yearly pension of £20 sterling during his life, out of the great custom of the burgh of Dundee. (Do., 123-116.) The same year Richard resigned all claim to Fern in favour of his son William. His charter of the lands was confirmed by Robert II. at the Abbey of Cupar. In 1383 Richard was alive; and his surname, changed for the first time into Mowat, occurs in writs connected with the barony of Lunan. (In. to ch., 124-15.)

Malcolm de Feryn is a witness in 1320 (Reg. Vet. de Aberb., 305), but we have not seen his name elsewhere.

The Mowats continued in possession of Fern until about the second decade of the fifteenth century or shortly thereafter, the last mentioned being John Mowat, who had a charter of the lands of Sandyford, in the barony of Fern; and the lands of Gilharne, in the barony of Kinblethmont, from Robert III., between 1399 and 1405. Sir William of Montealt had a charter of the lands of Brichty, in Murroes. (In. to ch., 166.) In 1379 these lands were given by Richard of Montealt, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Brechin, to

Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk. On 22d June, 1410, Sir William of Montealt of Fern, Knight, probably the son of Richard mentioned above, witnessed a confirmation charter at Perth, to John, son and heir of William of Montealt, of the lands of Freswick and others in Caithness, where a branch of the family had previously been settled. With Sir William the Montealts disappear from Fern, and from Angus, and so completely were they forgotten that until recently it was generally unknown that such a race, who for generations were numbered among the great magnates of the kingdom, had ever been lords of Fern.

The only trace of the family which remains in the district is in a place called "Mowat's Seat" or "Mowat's Cairn," on the hill of Bruff Shank in the parish. It is locally associated with the adventures of a cateran named Mowat, but there is good reason to conclude that the name exclusively refers to the ancient family who contributed so largely to achieve the independence of Scotsmen in the days of Wallace and Bruce.

The date when the Montealts parted with Fern is not known, but before 1450 the barony belonged to the Earls of Crawford. From 1410 to 1450 there is a hiatus in the proprietary history of the barony, but it appears probable that the Lindsays had owned it during part, if not the whole of that period. The site of the Castle of the Montealts is unknown. Tradition points to a castle which is said to have once stood in Brandy Den, not far from the church. Or it may have been at Vayne, where the Lindsays subsequently built a castle.

From the time the Earl of Crawford acquired the barony of Fern, all the future proprietors held under the superiority of the chief of that noble family.

Sir Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, not feeling at home in his northern estates, had long desired to be settled near his clan in Angus. He therefore had a covetous eye on some of the extensive properties of his nephew, David, Earl of Crawford. He was avaricious, and having had the sole management of the young Earl from boyhood, he succeeded in prevailing upon him to exchang the barony of Fern, in Angus, for those of Aird and Strathnairn, in Inverness-shire. (L. of L., 186.) This exchange took place in 1450. Shortly thereafter he added the mill and lands of Invereskandye, at the junction of the Esk and Dye or West Water ; then Edzell, and subsequently other lands.

Through the influence of the Earl, with the assistance of his mother, Countess Marjory Ogilvy, who is reputed to have smothered her cousin after the battle of Arbroath, he clandestinely wrested the Sheriffship of Angus from his

cousin, Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, the hereditary keeper, and got possession of Panbride and Kinblethmont, whether fairly or not we cannot say.

Sir Walter's rapidly acquired possessions had to be left. He died and was succeeded by Sir David, his son, who assumed the designation of Edzell.

He was frequently brought before the Lords of Council for misdemeanours, and was prosecuted by his mother for the "widow's terce." Sir David's only son by his first marriage, Sir Walter, fell at Flodden, leaving four sons. Their grandfather attempted to change the succession of his properties from them to his own sons by his second marriage, but James V. said "No! Sir Walter's eldest son, the righteous heritor, must succeed." Sir David died at Edzell in 1523, and Edzell and Glenesk went to his grandson, afterwards the ninth Earl of Crawford. He left two sons by his second marriage, of whom Alexander, the eldest, succeeded to Vane, in Fern.

The barony of Fern afterwards came into possession of David of Edzell, who subsequently became ninth Earl of Crawford. David, eighth Earl, was so grieved with his own son, Alexander, known as the "Wicked Master," that with the concurrence of the Crown he got him disinherited, and the honours conferred upon Sir David of Edzell, as detailed in Vol. I., p. 323. David, the ninth Earl of Crawford, had a charter of the barony of Fern to himself, his wife, and son, dated 12th December, 1550.

The Lindsays retained possession of the barony for only a short period after that date. They also possessed other lands in Fern at the same time, and the branches of the family are so mingled together in their interest there that we are not able to give a clear account of each. On 16th January, 1613, Master Patrick Lindsay, advocate, heir of David Lindsay of Kirkton of Fern, his mother's brother, was retoured (No. 601) in the lands of Kirkton of Fern. E., 12m., *feudifirmæ*.

On 12th November, 1614, David Lindsay of Vane, heir of Alexander Lindsay of Vane or Vance, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 606) in the lands of Kirkton of Fern, A.E., 48s; N.E., £12. On 5th July, 1617, Alexander Lindsay of Vane, heir of David Lindsay of Vane, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 101) in the lands of Vane, and barony of Fern, A.E., £5 6s 8d; N.E., £21 6s 8d.

The Lindsays appear to have sold the barony of Fern to the Carnegies of Kinnaird, between 1593 and 1595, but they were designed of Vane until nearly the middle of the eighteenth century. (L. of L., p. 192.)

We doubt if this statement is correct as it is at variance with the retour



(No. 101), dated 5th July, 1617. Douglas II., p. 514, says Sir John Carnegie, third son of David, first Earl of Southesk, had a charter of the barony of Fern on 22d April, 1619, and was the first designed of Fern.

On 11th May, 1658, James, Earl of Southesk, heir of Earl David, his father, was retoured (No. 367) in the lands of Vane, Fern, and many others. On 8th May, 1688, Charles, Earl of Southesk, was retoured (No. 512) in the lands and barony of Fern, comprehending the lands of Farmerton, and others, grain and fulling mills, pasturages and advocation of the Church of Fern, A.E., £15; N.E., £60. On 14th March, 1700, Earl James was retoured (No. 557) in the same lands, &c., as heir of his father, Earl Charles.

It appears that between the date of the retours No. 512 and 557, the Fern lands had been alienated from the Carnegies in warrandice of other lands, and again returned to them, as on 24th June, 1697, Lady Joanna Nisbet, Lady Harden, heir of Lord John Nisbet of Dirleton, her father, was retoured (No. 547) in the lands and barony of Fern, comprehending the lands of Farmerton, Balquharn; Mills of Fern, corn and fulling, old and new; lands of Balquhadly, Balmaddity, with several other lands and pasturages, in the barony and parish of Fern, and advocation of the Church of Fern, in warrandice, of the land and barony of Inverwick, in Haddingtonshire, A.E., £20; N.E., £80.

Ochterlony in his account of the shire (1684-5) says—"The parish belongs totally to the Earl of Southesk." This may be true so far as regards the superiority of the lands, but not in respect of proprietorship. There can be no doubt that Deuchar of that Ilk was a proprietor in the parish centuries before the Carnegies owned lands in Fern, and for many years after they disposed of their interest in it.

The Earl of Southesk retained possession of their lands in the parish until the forfeiture of the family in 1716. The Government leased the forfeited estates to the York Buildings Company, who continued in possession until the insolvency of the Company in 1764, when they were sold in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, by public action, and bought by Sir James Carnegie for £36,870 14s 2d sterling. (H. of C. of S., 211.)

Fern was included in the purchase made by Sir James, but he or his trustees, in 1766, resold the Fern portion for £11,340 5s sterling, to enable him to pay the price of the whole of the Southesk estates.

The portion of Fern sold by the Carnegies was purchased by John Mill of Philpot Lane, London. He was succeeded in the estate by his son, also named John Mill, who built the mansion house of Norauside, and in other

respects improved the property. Some time thereafter he sold the whole estate, with the exception of the Noranside part. The portion sold consisted of what is now known as the estate of Fern, including Vane, and it was bought in 1797 by Charles Greenhill. He belonged to Glamis, was bred to the law, and was factor to the Southesk family. He married Clementina, daughter of Thomas Gardyne of Middleton, by whom he had a family of sons and daughters. He died 23d May, 1829, in his 88th year, and his wife died 12th January, 1835, in her 82d year. Most of their family died when young.

He was succeeded in the estate of Fern by Alexander Greenhill, his son. His trustees sold the property to Thomas Binny of Maulesden in 1836. He died on 15th March, 1845. In 1844 the Hon. William Maule, third son of the first Lord Panmure, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Mr Binny, and with her, at Mr Binny's death, he received Fern and Maulesden. By her he left a family of four daughters. The estate of Fern became the property of his widow, the Hon. Elizabeth Binny or Maule. She sold Fern in June, 1881, to James Fletcher, of Letham Grange and Fern.

Among the freeholders in Angus in 1820 were John Mill of Noranside, Charles Greenhill of Fern, and Alexander Greenhill of Vayne.

The Mills of Fern were descended from Robert Mill, Provost of Montrose, who bought the lands of Balwyll, in Dun, in the end of the seventeenth century. It was his son who bought Fern. Another son acquired Old Montrose. At his death part of his wealth went to his nephew, John Mill of Noranside.

Alexander Greenhill had received from his father Charles the fee of the lands of Vayne in his lifetime, both father and son being freeholders in 1820. On his father's death the whole lands, Fern and Vayne, had been again united, as they were all included in the purchase by Thomas Binny. Alexander Greenhill died 22d May, 1832, aged 44.

The estate of Noranside was purchased from a descendant of the Mills by Thomas Gardyne of Middleton, and in virtue of his testamentary deed it went to his nephew, James Carnegie Gardyne of Finhaven. He was succeeded in Finhaven by his cousin, David Greenhills, who also assumed the additional name of Gardyne. He was a son of Charles Greenhill of Fern, and brother of Alexander, mentioned above. He was a District Judge in the H.E.I.C. Civil Service. He married a daughter of Dr Wallace, Arbroath, by whom he had a son and successor, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Gardyne, who was an officer in the Coldstream Guards. Greenhill Gardyne erected the present mansion house of Finhaven. He also owned Craignathro, in the parish of

Forfar. He died 19th October, 1867, in his 72d year, and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Gardyne of Finhaven.

Noranside was purchased in 1865 by Robert Thomas, for £22,000, and he was proprietor of this romantic and fine estate until his death.

Robert Thomas of Noranside, in this parish, was the second son of the late James Thomas of Perth, by Ann, daughter of the late John Hill of Cotton of Craig, born 1827. In 1859 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas M'Murdo of St John's, New Brunswick, and has issue Francis-John Robert, Thomas, born 1865, and another son and a daughter. He was Major 2d Battalion Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, and a J.P. for this county. He was also proprietor of the fine small property of Dramuir or Dramour, with a pretty artificial loch, situate in the Blacklunans portion of the parish of Alyth; and of the estate of Kincarrathie, in the vicinity of Perth. Mr Thomas died at Kincarrathie on Sabbath, 20th February, 1881, and was succeeded by his son.

The estate of Noranside is beautifully situated on rising ground on the left bank of the Noran, and south-west side of the parish of Fern. The mansion house is erected on a fine site, within a short distance of the Noran, which here, clear as crystal, runs in a picturesque ravine, the banks being precipitous, well wooded, and clothed with verdure. The house is a good, commodious building, with thriving plantations of well-grown wood on the north, and partially on the east and west sides. It commands a most extensive view to the south-east and west, and the grounds in front are ornamental and pretty.

The ruins of the old Castle of Vayne or Vane are on a precipitous rock on the north bank of and overlooking the Noran, which here flows through a romantic and beautiful den, adorned with many trees, some of which are of great age and large size, and other sylvan scenery.

Three stones removed from the ruins of the Castle, have been built into the walls of the farm offices for preservation. They appear to have been lintels of either doors or windows, and they respectively bear the following legends, &c. :—

DISCE MEO EXEMPLO FORMOSIS POSSE CARERE.

(Learn by my example to be able to want the beautiful.)

— VS PLACITIS ABSTINVISCE BONIS.

ANNO DOM, 1678.

(— to have abstained with a good will.)

NON SI MALE NVNC ET SIC ERAT.

ANNO DOM, 1678.

(If it is with me now, it was not so formerly.)

There is an Earl's Coronet, and the monogram, E.R.S., of Robert, Earl of Southesk, upon the first of the stones above mentioned. A beautiful monogram of the same peer is built into the manse of Fern, also some other carved stones relating to the Carnegies.

The Castle was originally of three storeys, with a circular tower containing a staircase in the south-west corner. It is built of red sandstone, and only small portions of the Castle are now of the original height. Part of the building was blown down with gunpowder by a tenant of the farm, and the stones utilised for dykes and drains. The ground floor or vault was arched over. Part of the ruins are now much shattered and in a dangerous state. There is a natural terrace walk along the top of the rock between the river and the Castle.

By the side of the stream, a little east of the Castle, is a large sandstone bearing a deep indentation resembling the hoof of a colossal horse. It is locally known as "Kelpie's Footmark," and is an object which excites the wonder of the superstitious people in the neighbourhood. The stone is of the pudding stone or conglomerate sort, and a pebble may have fallen out and left the depression. In the olden time the district was a famous resort of the Brownies and other supernatural beings. The Ghaist of Fern was no stranger, and the Ghaist's Stane, a piece of rock near the Kirk, is still pointed out. There the little folk, or fairies, held their revels, as they are said to have done in many other parts of the county. These superstitions are fast dying out.

Tradition points to Cardinal Beaton as the builder of Vayne Castle, but this is not the case, and he does not appear ever to have had any connection with it. It also points to a deep pool in a dark cavern in the river, near the Castle, called Tammy's Hole or Cradle, as the spot where one of his sons fell over the precipice and was drowned. A boy of the name may have been drowned in the pool, and the name originated from the event, but he was no son of the Cardinal and his fair friend.

Tradition says that Deuchar of Deuchar received the lands from which they took their surname, and the designation "of that Ilk," for services performed at the Battle of Barrie in 1010. Records show that Deuchars held the lands of Deuchar as vassals to Lindsay of Glenesk, lord of Fern, in 1379. But long prior to that period, indeed from earliest record, the property was possessed by a family named after the estate. It is said that Deuchar, who was with

Keith at the Battle of Barry, was a man of gigantic stature, and of vast strength, having six fingers on each hand, and as many toes on each foot. While in pursuit of the Danes he fell by a stroke or thrust from some of the Northmen.

Another member of the family was among the minor barons who fell at Harlaw in 1410. He fought that day with a sword which was an heirloom famous in the family. His retainer sought his master on the battlefield, and when found his swollen hand clasped the sword hilt so firmly that the weapon could not be wrested from it. Knowing how prized the sword was by the family, to whom it was a priceless relic, he cut off the hand by the wrist, and carried home both hand and sword, good evidence of his master's valour and of his death.

The sword was long preserved in the family, but in 1745 it was carried off by Lyon of East Ogil, a Jacobite, and being too long for his use, he had some inches taken from its length. After the Rebellion the old owners recovered the sword from the Castle of Coul, where Lyon had left it. The sword is now in possession of Miss Lucenda Deuchar, daughter of the late Alexander Deuchar, seal engraver, Edinburgh. He, who was a well known genealogist, claimed to be heir to the chieftainship of the family, as being the lineal representative of the elder brother of David Deuchar in Nether Balgillo, who, in 1642, acquired the lands of Deuchar by purchase from David Deuchar of that ilk, his uncle, who had no sons. The sword bears the following inscription:—

“*Da . Deuquhyre . his . swerde .  
At . Bannockburn . F . served . the . Brus .  
of . quhilk . the . Inglis . had . na . ryss .*”

Deuchar, Gaelic, *Du-caer*, signifies the “black fort.” Another derivation is from Euquhar Gaelic, *a key*. The private genealogy of this family traces their origin from a second son of Gilchrist, the great Earl of Angus. We give a copy of this genealogy. There is little doubt they had been vassals of the Montealts, as they were of the Lindsays, after that family acquired the property. George Deuchar of Deuchar died 20th January, 1802, aged 55; and Elizabeth Peter, his spouse, died on 27th February, 1823, aged 65 years. In 1826 James Deuchar of Demerara, erected a monument in the churchyard of Fern, on which is recorded the death of his father and mother as above. His brother George succeeded to Deuchar on the death of his father in 1802, and was the last Deuchar who held the family estate. He sold the lands in 1819 to James Mernie.

Deuchar lies between the Noran and the Cruik, well up in the parish. The mansion house, which is suitable for the estate, is situate on an eminence, partly surrounded by plantations, and commands a prospect of great extent and much beauty and variety, embracing a large portion of Strathmore, the hills of Finhaven, Turin, Dunnichen, the Sidlaws, and intervening districts.

The Deuchars are said to have had an interest in the lands of Windsor at one period, which, as the name implies, is the most easterly rising ground in the parish. Their interest was every fourth ridge of the land, formerly a customary way of holding and working land, known as run-rig.

They also possessed the fourth part of the lands of Waterston, which they held under the superiority of the Lindsays. On 10th May, 1572, William Deuchar, heir of David Deuchar of that Ilk, (Duquhar) his father, was retoured (No. 11) in the fourth part of the lands of Waterston, A.E., 25s; N.E., £5. On 13th April, 1616, David Deuchar, heir of David Deuchar of that Ilk, his father, was retoured (No. 91) in the sunny quarter part of the lands of Waterston, in the barony of Waterston.

Waterston was formerly all in the parish of Fern, but since Careston was erected into a distinct parochial district, part of the lands are in Fern and part in Careston. We have given some account of Waterston and its owners in the chapter on the parish of Careston.

The estate of Deuchar was purchased by James Marnie, a merchant in Arbroath and Dundee, and is now the property of his two daughters, Misses Isabella and Charlotte Marnie, who reside at Deuchar.

A short distance to the north of Deuchar is the small property of Auchnacree. The mansion house was built in 1836. It stands at a considerable elevation above the Vale of Strathmore, and has an extensive view. The house is enclosed by thriving plantations, and is a pleasant place. The estate is the property of William Burness of Edinburgh, and is an excellent summer retreat from the din and bustle of a crowded city.

The lands of Balmaddity, which now form part of the estate of Fern, and of Dunlappie, in the parish of Stracathro, have an older history than any others in this district. Douglas, in his *Peerage*, II., p. 466, says—Orem, the son of Hugh of Abernethy, who flourished under King Malcolm IV. (1155-1165), and witnessed one of his charters, excambed or exchanged his lands of Balbirny, in Fife, with Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife (fourth in descent from the slayer of Macbeth), for the lands of Dunloppy and Balmaddity, in Angus, and

Gilchrist, Car

2nd  
or

the  
h

who, died

Alexander  
Denchar,  
Seal Engraver  
Edinburgh  
died, about 1845.

Jane  
Turner

un-Adam Douglas.  
Issue.

Patrick  
Denchar,  
Merchant  
Liverpool  
(alive!)

Hannah  
Brown.

Patrick  
Denchar

the family documents not required by the creditors, and not  
of the titles of Denchar. In this way, and through other sources  
obtained many of the old Deeds relating to the property.  
belong to Miss Lucinda Denchar, daughter of

This is the present line Denchar, Seal Engraver, Edinburgh. The sword in  
representative of the state is like the Scottish Broad Sword, with a  
Denchar of Denchar. The inscription is in the hollow in the centre of the  
explanation as to the being on one side and part on the other. Attached  
property going to a year a small gilt shield, bearing the Denchar Arms.  
brother about 1650 or  
above.

D. D.

laid out large sums on them. In this way he got  
into difficulties, and in the year 1819, sold the  
estate of Denchar to James Marnie, Merchant and  
Provost of Arbroath. For several years thereafter  
he lived at the Mains of Pittrichie in  
Aberdeenshire, then for several  
years filled a public situation at Dundee,  
and thereafter was for some years  
Land Steward at Errol Park. From  
there, about fifty years ago he and his  
family, consisting of his wife and two  
daughters, went to Australia, where he died.

Some time before leaving he presented the sword  
mentioned in the text to his relative Alexander  
Denchar, Seal Engraver, Edinburgh, who had  
befriended him. He also gave the Engraver an  
order on the Trustee on his estate asking him to





had charters from King Malcolm IV. This charter was confirmed by King William the Lion before 1185. Lawrence, who followed Hugh, obtained from King Alexander II. a confirmation of the charter of King Malcolm IV. It is thus seen that the small properties of Dunlappie, in Stracathro, and Balmaddity, in Fern, were owned by the great Macduffs, Earls of Fife, in the middle of the twelfth century. How long they may have possessed them before that period is not known. It is probable that the Abernethies had disposed of the lands of Balmaddity to the Montealts, Lords of Fern. Balmadetny (Balmaddity) belonged to Patrick of Inverpeffer and his wife for some time during the fourteenth century. (M. of A. and M., 319.)

Between the years 1165 and 1189, Walter de Windesoure is witness to Walter de Berkeley's charter of the lands of Newton, in Inverkeilor. It is probable that he had been proprietor of and assumed his surname from the lands of Windsor in this parish, which are now included in the estate of Fern, and he may have been a vassal of the Montealts of Fern.

The lands of Waterston, formerly wholly in this parish, were, for a long period, possessed by a family who assumed their surname from them. They are now partly in the parish of Careston, and we gave the proprietary history of them in the chapter on that parish.

On 6th January, 1655, Margaret Melville, spouse to Captain Robert Smith, daughter of James Melville, heir of Alexander Lindsay of Keithock, her *guidshir*, was retoured (No.342) in the lands of Fern and Shirefbank, within the barony of the Forest of Platane, with power of building a corn mill, O.E., 50s; N.E., £3.

The parish rises by steps from the Valley of Strathmore to the Braes of Angus. The southern slope includes rich productive soil which produces superior crops. The next step ascends from about 300 to 400 feet above the Valley to about double that elevation. Here there is some good soil, but it varies much in different parts. Beyond this, spurs of the Braes of Angus divide the land into hills and glens, and the district is chiefly of a pastoral character. The underlying strata of the first step is sandstone, interspersed with limestone. The second step overlays argillaceous rock of a deep ferruginous colour. It decomposes by exposure to the atmosphere, and forms rich mould. Beyond this second step is a coarsely grained sandstone, and near the summit of the upper district conglomerate or pudding stone prevails.

In the Old Statistical Account it is said—"The greater part of the surface

is a light loam, and has a good exposure; the rest, which may comprehend a farm or two, has a clay bottom. The hilly district was divided into five sheep farms, and the walks were wholesome, few dying of rot, or by any hurtful herbs. There were no standing lakes or marshes, and the climate, even in the hilly part, was healthy, and lower down it was very salubrious, being mild and temperate."

According to the New Statistical Account of the parish there were circles of standing stones in different parts of it, one of which had been destroyed shortly before 1836, and near it a stone coffin was found. A similar discovery was also made close to the larger and more perfect Druidical temple.

Until shortly before that Account was written there were three Laws in the parish, Hilton, Windsor, and Drumeuth-law. The materials of the two last had been removed, and many urns, some of them entire, were discovered in the vicinity of the last mentioned of the three.

The following local rhymes, containing an enumeration of place names in the district are somewhat curious :—

" Deuchar sits on Deuchar hill,  
Lookin' doon on Birnie Mill ;  
The Whirrock, an' the Whoggle ;  
The Burnroot, an' Ogle ;  
Quiechstrath, an' Turnafachie ;  
Waterhaughs, an' Drumlieharrie."

The following is an enumeration of places near one another in the district ;—

" There's Blackha', Buckit hill,  
Lochtie, an' the Lint mill ;  
Cowford, the Waulk mill ;  
The Millton, an' Balmadity ;  
The Bogie an' Ba'quharn ;  
The Farmerton o' Fearn."

The Battle of Saughs, in which the men of Fern played a prominent part, is the most historical tradition connected with the district of which we have any knowledge. This event took place sometime between the years 1680 and 1720, but the year is not known, nor are the precise details of the battle. There were no learned reporters, with their ready pens, following the combatants and supplying precise details of the conflict then, as there are now. The following is a short outline of the fight, made up from the most available and best sources. Although neither the year nor the precise particulars are known with certainty, there is no doubt about the occurrence of the conflict and its result.

Visits of the caterans to the Braes of Angus in the days when might was right were of frequent occurrence. A small party of these marauders from the Deeside district had lifted the cattle of the farmer of Dubb of Fern, but, through the intrepidity of a young man named Macintosh, son of the farmer of Ledenhendrie, they were recovered. The following year a band of thirteen caterans, under the leadership of the *Hawkit Stirk*, came down stealthily upon the district one Sabbath night, collected the cattle and horse during the night, and were well advanced on their homeward journey before the farmers discovered their loss on the Monday morning.

As soon as it was known that the byres and stables had been cleared, the Kirk bell was rung, the people assembled, and infuriated at their loss, it was proposed to follow the thieves, and endeavour to recover their stock. Many were faint-hearted, and afraid to go, and the reavers would have gone home with their booty, had not young Macintosh called out with a loud voice, "Let those who will pursue the caterans follow me." Eighteen active young men volunteered to accompany Macintosh. Speedy preparations were made for the pursuit, and they started under Macintosh as their leader.

The caterans having had a good start, the pursuers had a long way to follow, but as they knew the ground well, they came in sight of the marauders and the stolen cattle in the grey of the morning on Tuesday. They were then cooking a young cow at a large fire for their morning meal, not expecting to have their breakfast preparation disturbed. All around the spot was open muirland ground, without shelter, the water of Saughs running through it. The courage of one of the Angus men gave way, and he fled when the caterans fired a few shots, but the others did not wish to return without their cattle.

After a short parley it was agreed to settle the matter by a single combat between the *Hawkit Stirk* and Macintosh, and in order to intimidate his opponent, the cateran chief with his sword cut off one or two buttons from the young farmer's coat, saying that he could as easily take his life. Before the preliminaries for the combat between the two were finally arranged, one of the caterans fired a shot and killed one of the Angus men, which changed the aspect of affairs.

A general onset at once took place, the men on each side singling out and entering into a death struggle with his opponent. Macintosh and the cateran chief engaged each other, and the farmer fought bravely, but he wanted the sword practice of the cateran, and would soon have been worsted had not James Winter, one of the Fern men, noticed the state of matters, and, slipping in

behind the cateran chief, quickly hamstrung him with a real *Andrea Ferrara*, which weapon he had carried with him in the pursuit. The chief fell, but on the ground he made desperate unsuccessful attempts to cut Macintosh down, and broke his sword in one of them. The chief, apparently dying and powerless, asked Macintosh to bid him farewell, which he readily did, but the cateran seized his opponent with one hand, drew a dagger from his dress with the other, and would have stabbed the farmer to the heart had not some of his party seen the movement and instantly informed Macintosh, who in a moment disengaged himself, pierced the breast of the cateran with his sword, and killed him. On seeing this the caterans who were able fled, but it was supposed that most, if not all, of them who were engaged perished on the ground or in their attempts to escape.

Three or four of the Fern men were wounded, but only one killed. They collected the beasts and other spoil, and proceeded homeward, after having buried the slain where they fell. The timid parishioners, ashamed of their pusillanimity, afterwards proceeded to assist the brave youths who previously went in pursuit of the cateran, but ere they were far from home they met their friends and the re-captured spoil returning from the bloody fray on the Water of Saughs.

The feats of arms performed by the combatants were long the talk and the boast of the rural population of the district. The bravery of Macintosh and Winter brought them to the front, and they were much extolled for their valour and daring. The Earl of Southesk, the proprietor of Fern, erected a fortified residence for Macintosh, and made him Captain of the parish, to show how much he was pleased with his noble achievement. Shortly thereafter he nearly lost his life, while unarmed, by the perfidy of Ogilvy, the tenant of Trusto Farm, who had previously been Captain of the parish.

Macintosh, or Ledenhendrie, as he was usually called, from the farm he occupied, ever afterwards went armed with sword and pistols, as a protection against the attacks of the caterans or other enemies. In the church he laid his naked sword and pistols on the desk in front of his seat. On being expostulated with by the minister for carrying arms, he replied if he had only spiritual enemies to contend with he would lay them aside, but he had once nearly lost his life by mortal enemies when unarmed, and he would therefore carry them till the day of his death.

Ledenhendrie was buried inside the Church of Fern, but notwithstanding what he had done for the parishioners at the Water of Saughs, no monument

was put up to mark the spot where they laid him. When the old Church was taken down in the beginning of this century, a large unhewn stone with a hole in it was found. It was called Ledenhendrie's stone, and is set up in the graveyard a short distance from the front of the Church, at his supposed grave, but there is no inscription upon it, or any evidence of its connection with the leader of the heroic youths of Fern at the Battle of Saughs.

Winter went to reside in Glenisla. It had been arranged between him and Macintosh that whoever of the two died first the other should attend the funeral and have it conducted with the barbaric pomp of the age—the pibroch playing the coronach, and the mourners armed. Winter died first, and Macintosh kept his promise. A handsome monument was raised to his memory near the south-east corner of Cortachy Church. It is table-shaped on four pedestals, and on it is sculptured a sword, buckler, and shield, with this inscription:—

“I.W., 1732. This stone was erected by Alexander Winter, tenant in the Doaf, in memory of James Winter, his father's brother, who died in Peathaugh, in the parish of Glenisla, 3d January, 1732, aged 72.”

“Here lyes James Vinter, who died in Peathaugh,  
Who fought most valointly at ye Water of Saughs,  
Along wt. Ledenhendry, who did command ye day—  
They vanguis the enemy and made them runn away.”

The Lapwing or Peewit, one of the Plover family, divides its time between the sea coast and the upland districts. It is one of the Waders, and is equally at home on the seashore, on inland marshy or moorland districts, and on ploughed land in search of food.

The Lapwing leaves the coast in the spring and journeys inland, many of them going a long distance from the ocean. Their object in leaving the coast is to continue their kind; but why this bird should leave the coast where they could have plenty of food throughout the whole year, and go a long distance to rear their young, while others, their congeners, remain on the sandy shore, and form their nest and rear their young in its immediate vicinity, we cannot tell. There is a cause, but to us it is a mystery.

Arrived at their nesting ground, cold and bleak though it be, they choose partners, and when paired, commence the duties which impelled them thither. Their nests are generally in the centre of a tuft of strong, tall grass, or other herbage; or if in ploughed land, in the hollow caused by the foot of the horse,

or other cavity, with a few stalks of withered grass or other such dry herbage placed therein.

The eggs are four in number, of light olive-green, blotched with dark brown, which harmonize so well with the surroundings that they are not readily distinguished at a little distance.

The eggs are much smaller at the one end than the other, and the bird always keeps them with the pointed end turned inwards. In this way they take up less room than if otherwise arranged. The young birds run when hatched, and they are fleet of foot and very lively, being ever in motion. Their colour is mottled brown, and they are carefully tended and fed by the parent birds until they become fledged.

The plumage of the Lapwing is rich and varied. The top of the head, throat, and breast are black, the sides of the head are white speckled, the under part of the body and part of the tail is white, and the upper plumage is a shining green and purple with metallic lustre. On the top of the head is a long pointed black crest, which it can elevate or depress at will. The food of the Lapwing consists chiefly of worms, snails, slugs, grubs, and insects during its residence inland, and you may frequently see them following the plough, and seizing the worms cast up with the soil. On land the birds are all astir at nightfall, as it is then that the worms come to the surface most numerous. In winter every retiring tide leaves multitudes of insects on the sands, which afford food to many sea fowls, and the Lapwings supplement this supply by their catches while wading.

The flight of the Lapwing is peculiar to itself. A visitor to their haunts is descried before he reaches the bleak, wild spot. A signal of alarm is given by some of the birds. Quickly the colony rise from the ground with wheeling, flapping flight, and sail over and over, and round about you, their lustrous and snowy plumage glistening by turns as they sail and wheel in their easy buoyant flight, the while uttering their wailing, mournful but expressive cries, *weet-a-weet, pee-weet-weet*. Now they soar aloft with flapping pinions, from which they have their name of *Lapwing*, then dart rapidly down as if falling to the ground, but turn and mount again, and wheeling, darting, tumbling by turns in every direction, with easy grace, they seem to beat time with their wings to their cries. These movements and cries are for the purpose of driving you away from their, to them, endeared home. Leave the spot and the colony are soon at peace and on the ground again.

Approach a nest and the bird over your head will drop to the ground, utter

a mournful cry, appear to be severely wounded, and fly a little way off; you follow it, and it flies further from the nest till its wiles allure you to a distance, then it soars aloft and seems to mock your futile efforts to rob it of its treasure, be it eggs or young. The females remain on their nests, but fly off and wile you away if you approach close to them. It is the male bird that soars around and over you.

In the autumn when the country becomes bare and bleak, the Lapwings return to the seashore, where they remain till the following spring.

Some of the moorish districts in Fern are enlivened and beautified by the gambols and wiles and attractive motions of these graceful birds. We admired them greatly while driving through the parish with the respected minister.

#### CHAP. XXII.—FORFAR.

In 1242 David, Bishop of St Andrews, by the common consent of the chapter, confirmed to the Abbot of Jedworth (Jedburgh) the Church of Resteneth, with the Chapel of Forfar adjacent to the same, with all tithes, revenues, lands and liberties or privileges lawfully belonging to said church and chapel; so that the Abbot, each in his respective time, will appoint, depose, or remove, according as he finds it expedient, the Prior and brothers in that place, as was usual to be done hitherto; and the Prior there for the time for the administration of the cure is to have the whole parish of Resteneth and of Forfar, being answerable to the said Abbot in temporal matters, and to us and our successors in spiritual. And he is to have service properly performed, as well in the mother church as in the chapel, by fit or proper canons or chaplains. The church and chapel to be altogether free and exempt from sinodalibus and all other burthens as hitherto. That the chapel, notwithstanding any dedication of it, or of the burying-ground or churchyard of the mother Church of Resteneth, belongs to it by parochial right, and it for ever remains united to the same as a member. Sealed at Resteneth in 1242.

This grant was confirmed.

The parish of Forfar, under this name, is comparatively a modern erection. It was in early times a part of the old parish of Resteneth, and called Resteneth-Forfar. In the "Estate and Order of the Presbyteries" in May, 1586, as recorded in the Book of the Universal Kirk, Forfar and Resteneth

are inserted as separate parishes, and it seems therefore to have been intended to constitute them two distinct parishes, but this intention, if it really existed, was not followed out. Forfar-Resteneth may be a united parish, though no evidence as to the period of the union, or the circumstances attending the annexation, has been found.

The parish is divided into burgh and landward parts, and each part long had, and continued to have, distinct interests in respect to the poor, up to the year 1840—the poor's fund of the burgh, and those of the landward parish, having been under separate management till then. Previously the poor had been supported by church door collections, mortified funds, and voluntary subscriptions. These sources were in that year insufficient for the relief of the poor, an assessment became indispensable, and, on the opinion of eminent counsel, the distinction formerly recognised and acted upon was discontinued.

The Parish Church of Forfar-Resteneth was the Church at the Priory, and public worship was performed there until the year 1591. An arrangement was then made whereby a church was built in the centre of the town of Forfar, and the minister transferred to it as a more convenient place for the majority of the parishioners. This was rendered necessary, as the agreement states, “owing to the great inconvenience and skaith sustained by the parishioners in attending the kirk in the wicked and evil days of winter, and of the want and deficiency at the said kirk of accommodation for rest and refreshment for man and beast, and of the distance of many of our residences therefrom.”

The Magistrates and Town Council of Forfar purchased, in 1652, from the heirs of Sir George Fletcher of Resteneth, the patronage and tithes of the Kirk of Resteneth-Forfar. Thereafter the parish took, and has since then retained, the name of Forfar, the additional title, *Resteneth*, having been dropped. The Royal writ of *Novodamus*, dated 1665, and a Parliamentary ratification thereof, dated 1669, regarding the abstraction of the original charters and rights of the burgh in 1651, confirm all the ancient rights and privileges of the burgh, including the above mentioned right to the patronage and tithes of the parish.

The form of the parish is irregular, its greatest length, from north to south, being about six miles, and from east to west about five miles, though in some places it does not exceed four miles in length and three in breadth. It is bounded by Rescobie on the east and north, Dunnichen and Inverarity on the south, Kinnettles on the south and west, Glamis on the west, and Kirriemuir on the west and north.



The derivation or etymology of the name *Forfar* is unknown, but the town of Forfar has been known by that name, without change in the spelling, for about a thousand years. Few places in the kingdom can boast such an antiquity without some change in the name. The origin of Forfar is lost in the mist of antiquity. It is probable that the town existed during the time of the Picts, and *Forfar* may be a Pictish word, few of which are really known.

We do not, in this part of the work, intend to describe the town of Forfar. The ancient royal burghs and the manufacturing industry of the county being reserved for a distinct volume of the work.

The weekly market in Forfar was held on Sunday up to the reign of James IV., when, by an Act of Parliament, it was changed from Sabbath to Friday. It was subsequently altered to Saturday, to enable merchants and farmers to attend the weekly market in Dundee, held on Friday. When the Old Statistical Account was written, complaints were general about the want of a proper and uniform standard of measures. A pound of butter in Kirriemuir was 27 oz. ; in Forfar, 24 oz. ; in Dundee, 22 oz. Each town in the county then had its own standard, which differed from the others, and led to inconvenience and confusion. Cheese and some other articles were sold by the same irregular system of weights and measures. It is now many years since imperial weights and measures were made compulsory throughout the kingdom, to the benefit of buyers and sellers, as both know what they are about.

There were ten heritors in the landward part of the parish in 1792. Three farms were rented at about £200 each, three at £100, about a dozen from £40 to £100, and a number of smaller farms. The crops chiefly grown were oats, barley, grain, turnips, and potatoes. The latter “forms an excellent succedaneum for meal, and a standing dish on the tables of the rich and the poor.”

“Agriculture, in its improvements, is keeping pace in this part of the country with manufactures. The fields are regularly laid out, enclosures are multiplying, and rents are double and treble what they were twenty or thirty years ago.” Bondage service was still in use, and payments in kind. The bondage service and mill thirlage were considered grievances. Female servants, in addition to £3 or £4 a year of wages, had a lippie of lint ground, or equivalent bounties.

The landward parish, with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the town, which has many hillocks, and the Hill of Balmashannar, is comparatively level, and is all seen, as well as much of the country beyond, from the

top of that hill. The soil is generally light, and the sub-soil of gravel, but a portion near the centre, from east to west of the southern division, is of a clayey nature. Drainage has done much for this section, and the whole produces very good crops, the farmers being industrious, energetic, and intelligent men.

The writer of the New Statistical Account of the parish says that a fosse extended from the Loch of Forfar to the Loch of Resteneth. In a paper published by the Rev. Dr John Jamieson, who was at one time minister of the Secession Church at Forfar, and who was the author of the Scottish Dictionary, he says, in reference to a camp not far from the Priory of Resteneth, "that the ditch and rampart had been cast by the Picts under Feredit, for guarding their camp against the attack of the Scots under Alpin, before the Battle of Resteneth." The following interesting letter from Dr Jamieson to General Hutton, dated Forfar, 31st December, 1788, gives a graphic account of the Priory of Resteneth at that period, &c., &c. :—

"The ground on which the Priory stands juts out into a lake or loch of the same name. This, although now dried in part, has nearly surrounded it. There is a small neck on the west, where it is said there was a deep ditch and a drawbridge. . . . It contained eight monks of the order of St Augustine. Before the Reformation . . . it was the Parish Church of Forfar, there being nothing but a private chapel here, which remained as an aisle of the old Church till it was pulled down a few weeks ago. . . . Resteneth is only about a computed mile from Forfar. The walls of the Church are yet standing, though without a roof. Within the area there is a round stone lying on the ground, hollowed like a water trough. What has been the use of it I cannot guess. It has not been the baptismal font, as this is to be seen in another place. The spire, which is a beautiful octagon, is still in good preservation, although some pieces of the ashlar work are mouldering. Nothing of the cloister remains but the walls, and the greatest part of one of them has fallen of late. An old gentleman lately informed me that within his recollection the pavement was entire. But this has been removed for the pitiful purpose of planting a few trees (gooseberry bushes). This ancient seat of the learned is now, by a strange reverse, become a fold for cattle.

"There are no ancient monuments. Within the area of the Church I have observed two gravestones, one of which bears the date 1553. There have been several other buildings besides the Church and cloister, but of these the foundations are only to be traced.

"I might have observed that the old aisle in Forfar Kirk is traditionally called St Margaret's Chapel, being said to have been built for the pious Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who resided much at Forfar."

An account of the Priory of Resteneth has already been given in the part of the work on Monasticism, Vol. II., 134-143.

St Margaret, Queen of King Malcolm Canmore, to whose munificence Forfar was indebted, was not forgotten by the inhabitants. The 19th June was kept as an anniversary of her, when entertainments and rejoicings took place in commemoration of her attention, and to the good instruction she gave to the young women of Forfar. It is said a law of her table was that none should drink after dinner who did not wait the giving of thanks, hence the phrase of *the grace drink*. The Old Account of the parish says there were frequent concerts and dances in the parish, and that these festive scenes were enjoyed at little expense, and have contributed not a little to cultivate the manners and promote the harmony of this society. We fear that the favours of the Royal patrons of Forfar are now only kept in remembrance by the Queen's Well, the King's Muir, the Queen's Manor, the palace dykes, &c.

The following are the names of the ten proprietors of the landward part of the parish of Forfar in 1843, with their respective valuations, as given in the Statistical Account :—

The proprietor of Lour,	Carnegie,	.	.	£786	0	0
Francis Hawkins of Resteneth,	.	.	.	444	2	10
Charles Gray of Carse,	.	.	.	327	9	6
General Hunter of Burnside,	.	.	.	233	6	8
Trs. of A. Greenhill of Craignathro,	.	.	.	233	6	8
Trs. of Mrs Knight of Halkerton,	.	.	.	233	6	8
J. Arnot of Petreuchie,	.	.	.	100	0	0
J. Anderson of Clockbriggs,	.	.	.	100	0	0
J. Watt of Meathie,	.	.	.	66	13	4
B. Graham of Littlemill,	.	.	.	66	13	4
				<hr/>		
				£2590	19	0

There is little known regarding the early proprietary history of Auchterforfar. Lochfeithie has for a considerable period formed part of the Auchterforfar estate. Geffray le Bakester de Loffithe, probably Lochfeithie, did homage to King Edward I., and under that designation the adjoining lands

of Auchterforfar may have been included, as it is not probable that the proprietor of a loch only would have sworn fealty to the English monarch.

Bakester, now Baxter, is a common surname in the county. Forfar was a royal residence of the Kings of Scotland at an early period, and the baker to the royal household was an important officer, who would probably hold real estate in the vicinity of the royal castle of Forfar, gifted, it may be, by the Sovereign. History, so far as we have seen, is silent about the subsequent acts of Geffray, and of the Baxters, his descendants. Neither have we obtained any information about the early proprietors of Auchterforfar further than that the Priory of Resteneth were the superiors, and received xvj.s annually from the property.

Auchterforfar lands were divided between two proprietors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. James Erskine appears to have possessed half the town and the northern half of the lands in the sixteenth century. He died in 1619, and on 29th May of that year, Arthur Erskine, heir of James Erskine, portioner of Auchterforfar, was retoured (No. 119) in half the lands of Auchterforfar, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4. On 18th May, 1632, Arthur Erskine, heir of Arthur Erskine, his father, was retoured (No. 206) in the same lands, value as in No. 119 above.

On 12th June, 1629, David Arbuthnot, heir of Alexander Arbuthnot, portioner of Auchterforfar, his father, was retoured (No. 184) in the sunny half of the land, and the town of Auchterforfar, with the mill. Value as above.

In the Taxt Roll of Forfarshire, made up by order of Parliament, October, 1612, Auchterforfar is entered as 40s land. Auchterforfar, including Lochfeithie, appears to have been one of the early purchases of George Dempster, the first of the name of Dunnichen, and was probably acquired by him soon after the beginning of the eighteenth century. Since then Auchterforfar and Lochfeithie have formed part of the Dunnichen estate.

Robert the Bruce granted a charter to James Carpenter of ane life rent right of the lands of Easter Forfar. (In. to ch. 18-62.) He afterwards gave James Carpenter another charter of the lands of East Forfar. (In. to ch. 22-55.) The lands granted by these charters may be those now called Auchterforfar, which lie to the east of Forfar, and the description, Easter Forfar, and East Forfar, would not be unsuitable to Auchterforfar. The prefix *Auchter* is derived from the Gaelic *Uachdar*, which signifies upper. Auchterforfar is therefore upper Forfar.

The lands of Balmashanner appear to have belonged to the Crown in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and to have been tithed to the Priory of Resteneth, which received an annual payment of xij.s iij. from the lands of Balmaschanno, besides the teind victual. King Robert Bruce granted a charter to William Cissori, of the lands of                      and Balmachannore. (In. to ch. 25-11.) We do not know the other lands he then obtained from the King, the name not being given; but he received from The Bruce a charter of the lands of Inuerrichti (Invereighty), in Kinnettles. (In. to ch. 18-73.)

We know not how long the Cissori family retained the property, nor who succeeded them in it. It may have been the family of Cairncross, who acquired the lands at an early period. In the Reg. Ep. Br. we find John Cairncross of Balmacheneth a witness, 27th July, 1450, but they may have owned the property long before that date. In the Reg. de Pan. James Cairncross was a witness in 1506 and 1519, and David Cairncross in 1560, all of Balmashanner. J. Cairncross is also mentioned as a witness in H. of C. of S., 25th April, 1514. On 28th August, 1657, Patrick Cairncross, heir of David Cairncross of Balmashanner, his brother, was retoured (No. 361) in the lands of Balmashanner and pendicles called Caldhome and Tullo-hill, O.E., 20s, and N.E., £4. Patrick Cairncross was the proprietor in 1684-5.

Patrick Carnegie, third of Lour, bought Balmashanner, and had a Crown charter of the property, 29th November, 1751, since which time Balmashanner has been part of the Lour estate.

A highwayman, who had committed many depredations in the district, finished his career of crime on Balmashanner Hill. On Edzell market night he broke into the shop of a clock and watch maker there, and carried off much of the stock from the premises. He was captured, tried by the Sheriff, and sentenced to be executed. He expiated his crime on Balmashanner, having been hanged there in 1785. We understand that he was the last person who was executed by the sentence of a Sheriff in Scotland.

The lands of Clocksbriggs belonged to the family of Hunter of Reswallie, in the first half of the seventeenth century. On 29th March, 1650, Master Thomas Hunter of Reswallie, heir of Thomas Hunter, his father, was retoured (No. 611) in the crofts or acres of arable land at the east end of the burgh of Forfar; lands of Muirtoun; the ile ark and lands called Cloksbriggs, with mill and mill lands in the barony of Resteneth, E., 25m, *feudifermæ*; rectory and other teinds of these lands, &c., A.E., 3s 4d; N.E., 13s 4d. These lands had, shortly after the date of that retour, passed from the Hunters to the Rinds of

Carse. On 2d February, 1697, Margaret Rind, heir of Thomas Rind of Clocksbridges, her father, was retoured (No. 545) in the lands of Muirtoune, with mill of same; town and lands of Clocksbridges, or Ileark, with teinds, in the barony of Resteneth, and parish of Forfar, E., £10, *feudifermæ*.

That Clocksbriggs had been acquired by the Rynds shortly after Master Thomas Hunter was served heir to the property is shown by a stone there having the initials A.R. : I.S., 1659, being the initials of the Rynd proprietor and his wife at that date.

Shortly after the date of last retour (1697) Margaret Rynd was married, and the property passed with her to her husband,

Alexander Dickson, skinner (*pellio*) or furrier, now called *glover*, in Forfar. One of his descendants, Alexander Dickson, made up a title to the property in 1751, as heir of his great-grandmother's brother, Thomas Rinde of Clocksbriggs. David Dickson, brother of Thomas, succeeded to the property in 1776. He married Mary Cuthbert, who out-lived him. He died 8th September, 1803, aged 60 years, and she died 8th July, 1816, aged 72 years. One of their sons, James, was lost in the China Seas in 1802, in his 22d year, and a daughter, Isabella, died in 1821, aged 37 years.

Major David Dickson, his eldest son, succeeded to the property of Clocksbriggs on the death of his father in 1803. In consequence of a family arrangement he resigned the property to James Anderson, a brother-in-law, who held it until about 1853, when the estate, together with the lands of Rescobie mill, was acquired by David Dickson, eldest son of Alexander, the youngest brother of Major Dickson. He built the present handsome mansion house. Mr Dickson was for many years a merchant and extensive manufacturer at Dunkirk, where he had large works. The Emperor Napoleon III., "in consideration of his personal exertions for improving the industry and commerce of that district, and the northern parts of the district at large," created him a Knight and officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion d'Honneur. On 10th November, 1869, while driving in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, accompanied by Miss Dickson, his daughter, the horses took fright, and leaping into an adjoining canal with the brougham, Mr Dickson and the coachman perished, and Miss Dickson was with difficulty saved. Mr Dickson's remains rest beside those of his wife, who predeceased him by about ten years, in the churchyard of Rescobie. The estate, which lies chiefly in the parish of Forfar, is now held by Mr Dickson's trustees. The name Clocksbriggs or *Clach-brecks* means a place abounding with freckled stones.

The House of Clocksbriggs, as seen from the railway, which passes within a short distance of it, has a commanding appearance, which a nearer view does not dispel. It is situated on a level plateau, a little to the east of the Loch of Rescobie, the grounds being bounded on the south and north sides by two public highways. It is two floors in height, and consists of several sections so combined architecturally as to form a harmonious and somewhat elegant edifice. Over the entrance on the east front is a neat portico. A lofty circular tower rises over the north-east section of the mansion, from the windows of which fine views are obtained.

The house is surrounded with a plethora of large evergreens, of various sorts, outwith which are many trees. These sylvan adornments environ the building rather closely, but if they render it less airy, they keep off the cold winds, and are very ornamental.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, and perhaps before then, the lands of Craignathro were in possession of the family of Brown of Fordell. On 26th November, 1634, John Brown of Fordell was served heir (No. 226) to John Brown of Fordell, his father, in the lands of Craignathro, in the barony of Resteneth, with teinds.

Shortly thereafter John appears to have sold the property to Colonel Henry Lindsay. On 31st December, 1641, Jean and Margaret Lindsay, daughters of Sir John Lindsay of Ordine of Bath, Knight, were retoured (Nos. 262 and 263) each in one-half the lands of Craignathro, and teinds of same.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683, Craignathro is called "Ballinshoe," probably because it was then owned by Fletcher of Ballinshoe, in the parish of Kirriemuir.

On 7th September, 1658, Robert Fletcher of Balinshoe, heir of his father, Robert Fletcher, was retoured (No. 370) in Balinshoe and other lands, and in the lands of Craignathro, E., 26s 8d of feu duty, and in the teind sheaves within the barony of Resteneth, E., 13s 4d of feu duty.

It is seen from the first of these retours that Craignathro was in the barony of Resteneth. The Priory appears to have obtained the lands at an early period. In a charter by King Malcolm (the Maiden), 1159 and 1163, among the possessions enumerated is the Church of Crachnatharach, which may be Craignathro. It is certain that the Priory drew rents and tithes from the property, as in the rental of the Priory in the Aldbar Miscellany, pp. 359 to 362 the lands of Craignathrow pays xx.s and xl. bolls victual.

The lands of Craignathro were acquired by a member of the family of Greenhills of Vane and Finhaven. A. Greenhill was laird in the first half of the present century.

In 1843 the lands were held by the trustees of the late A. Greenhill. They afterwards belonged to David Greenhills-Gardyne, who also owned Finhaven.

Craignathro was afterwards purchased by the late Edward Baxter of Kincaldrum, who retained the property during his life. It was sold by his family a few years ago to William Bruce Mount of Halkerton, who is now the proprietor of Craignathro and Halkerton.

A considerable part of Carse-Gray is in this parish, but the mansion house and the larger portion of the estate are in Rescobie. We therefore give the proprietary history of the lands in the account of the parish of Rescobie.

The Guthries were in possession of the lands of Halkerton in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Guthries of Kincaldrum and Halkerton, and Rhynd of Carse, all in Angus, were three of the sureties to the Privy Council for the due fulfilment of a contract by Alexander Arbuthnot, in March, 1574-5, to issue an edition of the Bible in Scotland. From various causes the publication of the book was delayed, having only been issued in 1579.

On 8th August, 1654, John Guthrie of Halkerton, heir of Harrie Guthrie of Halkerton, his father, was retoured (No. 338) in the teind sheaves and personal teinds of Halkerton, and the mill thereof, O.E., 2s 8d; N.E., 10s 8d; also in the lands of Milton of Conon, and other lands in the parish of St Vigeans. The Guthries appear to have parted with the lands of Halkerton about this time, perhaps to the Bishop of Dunkeld.

On 6th June, 1666, James Halyburton, heir of George, Bishop of Dunkeld, his father, was retoured (No. 423) in the lands of Halkerton, in the parish of Forfar, A.E., 13s 4d; N.E., 53s 4d; sunny half of the lands of Glenmarkie, in the barony of Glenisla. On 30th May, 1676, James, Earl of Carnwath, heir of Earl Gavin, his father, was retoured (No. 467) in the lands of Halkerton, Glenquharities, and several others, the value of all being, A.E., 40m.; N.E., 120m.

On 7th May, 1678, Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, was served heir to his father, Patrick (No. 473), in Dryburgh and other lands; and in the town and lands of Turfbeg, A.E., £3; N.E., £12; and lands of Halkerton, with mill,



E., 30s of feu duty ; lands of Carsburn and Myreside, E., 8m, *feudijermæ*. On 29th October, 1695, John, Earl of Strathmore, as heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 536) in Glenquharities and Halkerton.

The lands of Halkerton were acquired by the family of Maxwell, who owned Balmyle, in the parish of Meigle, Scotston, in the parish of Auchterhouse, and others, in the last century. Hugh Maxwell was the proprietor of Halkerton in the end of the century. He died in 1826, and was succeeded by Mrs Jean Maxwell or Knight, his sister. She was proprietrix in 1843. The property was afterwards acquired by W. D. Proctor, who was for many years factor for the trustees of the Glamis estate. After his death on 3d December, 1860, the lands of Halkerton were purchased by William Bruce Mount. He is now laird of Craignathrow and Halkerton. Halkerton paid xxj. bolls victual of teinds to Resteneth Priory.

The earliest proprietor of the lands of Lour (King's Lour, to distinguish it from Little Lour in the parish of Inverarity) of whom we have any information is John Innerpeffer, who resigned King's Lour, Drumgethe, and Godfraistoun into the hands of King David II. The King granted a charter of these properties to Andrew Burr. This proprietor does not appear to have held the estates long, as he resigned them into the King's hands at Barbrothe on 16th April, 1343. King David thereafter granted a charter of King's Lour, Langleys, and Godfraystoun (Gotterston) to Donald Strachan, and Annabell, his wife, together with Carden-barelay and an annual furth of the Mill of Panmure, and several lands in Aberdeenshire. (In. to ch. 48-33, 34.)

We do not know how long the Strachans remained in possession of Lour. The next proprietor of the estate of whom we have any knowledge is a family who assumed their surname from the lands. John de Lowre of that ilk is named as one of the Council of David, fifth Earl of Crawford, and afterwards Duke of Montrose, in a charter dated in 1466. This family may have continued in possession for some years, but we have learned little about them.

We have had considerable difficulty in making up an account at all satisfactory to ourselves of the proprietary history of Lour prior to the seventeenth century. There are Lour, King's Lour, Little Lour, Meathie-Lour, &c. These appear to be now included in what are known as *Lour* and *Little Lour*. These again had been divided in sections owned by different lairds at the same period. Lour and Little Lour are in separate parishes, but the lands adjoin, and lands with identical names are in both.

The family of Gray had probably succeeded that of Lour in the lands of Lour, but when they acquired them we have not ascertained. The following services of heirs of Lour in the parish of Forfar, must, we think, refer to the present estate of Lour. On 5th October, 1616, Patrick Gray, heir male of Andrew Gray of Lour, his father, was retoured (No. 92) in the sunny fourth part of the dominical land and town of Lour, with other parts of said lands, and the mill of Lour, also part of the moor of King's Muir, A.E., £4 3s 4d; N.E., £16 13s 4d. On 28th April, 1638, Andrew Gray, son of Patrick Gray, above mentioned, was retoured (No. 244) in the same lands.

The Blairs of Balgillo, in the parish of Tannadice appear to have acquired a considerable interest in both Forfar Lour and Inverarity Lour in the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not earlier. They also possessed Kincaldrum and other lands in Inverarity parish. On 3d May, 1642, Sir William Blair of Balgillo, as heir of Sir John Blair, his father, was retoured (No. 266) in the lands of Lour and Muirton, with pendicles called Seggydene, Denhead, Greinordie, Greenmyre, and other lands. On 4th April, 1665, William Blair, heir of Sir William Blair of Balgillo, his father, was retoured (No. 413) in the lands of Lour, and others, as in No. 266, A.E., £6 13s 4d; N.E., £26 13s 4d.

In the H. of C. of S., p. xcv., it is mentioned that in 1643, John, first Earl of Northesk, acquired the Inverarity Lour from Sir William Blair of Balgillo. We think the Earl must at same time have acquired the portion of Forfar Lour previously in possession of Sir William Blair. It will be seen from the service of heirs of the respective Earls of Northesk, given below, that they were retoured in the same lands as were the Blairs of Balgillo, given above. Meikle Lour paid iiij. chalders victual of teinds to Resteneth.

The estate of Lour in this parish was acquired by Sir John Carnegie of Ethie early in the seventeenth century, but neither the date of the purchase nor the name of the seller has been ascertained. Mr Fraser, who edited "The History of the Carnegies of Southesk and their Kindred," was unable to discover these particulars. As Sir John, when raised to the peerage on 20th April, 1639, took the title of Lord Lour from the name of his estate, he must have possessed the property for some time before that date. On 1st November, 1647, Lord Lour was created Earl of Ethie and Lord Lour and Inglismaldie, but not liking these title names, he, after the Restoration, had them changed to Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill.

David, second Earl of Northesk, gave his Countess the mansion of Lour in

Inverarity parish as a jointure house, but she exchanged it for Errol House, in the Carse of Gowrie, which then belonged to the Earl.

The estate of Lour, which, as we have shown, was acquired by Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, first Earl of Northesk, passed at his death to his son David, second Earl. On 16th April, 1667, David, Earl of Northesk, as heir of his father, John, Earl of Northesk, formerly Earl of Ethie and Lord Lour, was retoured (No. 425) in the dominical lands of Lour, with pendicles called Seggydene, Denhead, Greenordie, and Greenmure, &c.

The estate of Lour was bestowed by David, second Earl of Northesk, upon the Hon. Patrick, his third son. On 5th May, 1681, David, Earl of Northesk, heir of Earl David, his father, was retoured (No. 482) in the lands of Lour and Muirton, with lands, town, and manor of Lour, and pendicles, as above mentioned. On 26th October, 1693, David, Earl of Northesk, heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 527) in the same lands of Lour, &c., as above.

From these retours it appears that the Hon. Patrick Carnegie had not obtained the whole of the estate of Lour from his father David, the second Earl, the chiefs of the family having retained portions of the property in their own hands for some generations. The following is a brief account of the Carnegies of Lour, from their acquisition of the lands in 1684 to the present time.

The Honourable Patrick Carnegie, third son of David, second Earl of Northesk, and his Countess, Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Panmure, was ancestor of the Lour branch of the Carnegies. The estate of Lour, previously bestowed by his father, was disposed to him by his brother, the Earl of Northesk, on 30th July, 1684. On 30th October following, he married his first wife, Marjory, daughter of Sir Patrick Thriepland of Fingask, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters. She died 25th May, 1701. He married, secondly, Margaret Stewart, on 27th May, 1702, and had by her six sons and three daughters. He died 27th December, 1723.

Patrick Carnegy, his son, succeeded to the estate as second of Lour. He was born on 14th January, 1684. He received a Crown charter of the lands of Lour on 26th July, 1716. He married, 7th December, 1712, Alison, daughter of Dr John Watson of Turin, and by her had five sons and seven daughters. He died 8th September, 1729, and his wife on 8th March, 1746. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Carnegy, third of Lour, born on 30th October, 1720, succeeded when but a child. He was a merchant in Dundee, prospered, and acquired

Balmashanner, &c., of which he received a Crown charter on 29th November, 1751. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Graham, merchant in Dundee, on 5th April, 1747. She died 19th May following. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Graham of Meathie, on 5th February, 1755, and by her had three sons and three daughters. She died 4th November, 1763, and he died on 11th November, 1799.

Patrick Carnegy, fourth of Lour, born on 25th February, 1757, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. He married, 20th April, 1789, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum and Kinnettles, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of David Graham of Fintrie. His wife was born in 1771. They had eight sons and four daughters. He died 24th November, 1819, and she died 21st January, 1835.

Patrick Carnegy, fifth of Lour, was born on 3d October, 1791. On 31st March, 1828, he succeeded Alexander Watson in the estate of Turin, and assumed the name and arms of Watson of Turin, in addition to those of Carnegy of Lour. On 23d October, 1832, he married Rachel Anne, eldest daughter of James Forbes of Echt, in Aberdeenshire. He died suddenly at Lour 3d September, 1838, aged 46 years. She died at Edinburgh on 16th November, 1852. They had two sons, and a daughter still born 19th July, 1834.

Patrick Alexander Watson-Carnegy, sixth of Lour, and second Carnegy of Turin, was born on 29th March, 1836, and succeeded his father when he was only two years and five months of age. His mother was his sole guardian and tutrix. He married, at Tulloch Castle, on 5th January, 1865, Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Duncan Davidson of Tulloch. (H. of C. of S., 426-7.)

Lour Hill is a continuation to the north-eastward of Fotheringham Hill, the summit of Lour Hill being marked by a small tower or observatory which has long stood thereon. Splendid views are obtained from the summit of either of these hills. A cheerful walk from behind Fotheringham House, over the southern edge of these hills, leads to Lour House, and pleasant sights of the district to the south and east are obtained by the way.

Lour House, which was probably built by David, the second Earl of Northesk, for his son Patrick, stands on the southern slope of the hill, but far from its summit. The gardens are on the rising ground to the north of the house, and have a fine exposure. The house is old, and additions have been added to the right and to the left of it, which do not harmonize with nor improve the appearance of the original mansion, as they are neither uniform with it nor with

each other. The entrance to the house is from the back, and here much of the building is covered with ivy and other climbing plants. In front of the house is a terrace and flower garden, and spacious fields beyond extend down to the level country. Alongside of these fields is a good carriage drive, quite half a mile in length, to the entrance gate. Lour Hill is covered with trees, and there is much fine old and large timber about the house and down the avenue. The situation of the house is excellent, and the scenery around it very pleasing.

The Laird of Lour is also the proprietor of the fine estate of Turin, the proprietary history of which we have given in the chapter on the parish of Aberlemno, Vol. II., p. 321. The estates of Lour and Turin, united, form a very valuable property, and their comparatively near proximity to each other adds to the amenity of both.

The armorial bearings of Carnegie of Lour, as given in the blazon of arms on the title page of the History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, and their kindred, are as follows :—

Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, beaked and membered, sable ; within a bordure engrailed, gules.

The Watson-Carnegie arms, as given in “The Baronage,” p. 50, are—

*Arms.*—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules (*Carnegy*) ; second and third, Argent, out of a mount in base, an oak tree in full foliage, vert, surmounted by a fesse azure, charged with a cinque foil, between two mullets of the first (*Watson*).

*Crests.*—1st. A demi-leopard, proper. 2d. A lily of the Nile, vert, flowered, argent (*Watson*).

*Mottoes.*—*Tache-sans-tache* (spot without stain). Under the arms. *Sine injuria* (without injury) (*Watson*).

The estate of Lour is situated in the southern portion of the parish. A great part of the land descends by a gradual slope from Lour Hill, which protects it from the northern blasts, to the level strath on the south, and has a fine sunny exposure. The soil is generally good, and it is well farmed and productive.

At the date of the New Statistical Account of the parish, in 1845, it is said that Lour House was the only baronial mansion in it.

In the mansion house of Lour there are portraits of several members of the Carnegie family, including the four brothers, David, first Earl of Southesk ; John, first Earl of Northesk ; Sir Robert of Dunnichen ; and Alexander first of Balnamoon ; and many others.

The Priory of Resteneth was superior of the lands of Pettrowchy, Muir-toune, Crofts of Forfar, Carsburne, and Clochtow, and received xlv. m. yearly from them. Pettrowchy paid 16 bolls, Crofts 6 bolls, Carsburne 8 bolls, Clochtow 6 bolls victual teinds.

The lands of Petruchie were in the possession of the Ogilvies in the sixteenth century. On 10th January, 1610, Gilbert Ogilvie of Ogilvie, heir of Master John Ogilvie of that Ilk, was retoured (No. 69) in the lands of Petruchie, and several others. On 4th August, 1612, Thomas Ogilvie of Ogilvie was retoured (Perthshire No. 600) in the lands of Petruchie, as heir of his father, A.E., 10s; N.E., 40s; also, in an annual of 18 bolls victual from the lands of Fofarty, in the parish of Kinnettles; and in the lands of Blacklunnans and Drumfork, in the barony of Craigs, A.E., 10s; N.E., 40s; in some acres of Gallowfauld, in the parish of Inverarity, A.E., 15s; N.E., £3.

John Kerr was proprietor of Petruchie in 1820-1.

John Arnot, farmer in Ingliston, Kinnettles, was laird of Petruchie for many years. The property was afterwards acquired by Alexander Waterston. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Fyfe of Forfar, by whom he had a son, John, born 1844. John Edward Waterston succeeded his father in the lands of Petruchie. In 1869 he married Jemima, daughter of John Jackson Crocket of Rolls County, Missouri, U.S., America, where he was formerly a landholder. He is a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Forfar.

The Magistrates and Councillors of the burgh of Forfar have, for a long period, possessed a considerable extent of land in the vicinity of the town, the annual rental of which amounts to about £1600. The income derived from these lands benefits the inhabitants of the town by keeping down the local assessments. The property is divided into about a dozen farms, including Lochlands, North Mains, Newlands, Canmore, South Mains, Loanhead, Suttie-side, Whitewells, and others.

The estate of Westfield is a fine small property adjoining the burgh on the west. It belongs to Patrick Webster of Westfield, and of Flemington, in the parish of Aberlemno. He is a J.P. for Forfarshire.

There are several quarries in the parish, from which considerable quantities of sandstone flags have been and still are being lifted, very suitable for foot-

paths or building purposes. Those of Balmashanner, Craignathro, Berry-muirhead, and others, furnish good rock of this sort.

George Dempster of Dunnichen was an intelligent, liberal-minded man. He welcomed to his mansion learned men of a kindred spirit with himself. Amongst those who visited him at Dunnichen was Grim Thorkelen, the Professor of Antiquities at Copenhagen, a learned antiquarian scholar. He had spent several months in Scotland before visiting Mr Dempster at Dunnichen, and during that time he had made a list of several hundred words then in common use in the various parts of Scotland where he had been, which were purely Gothic, which he thought were unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, though well known to those familiar with the Icelandic tongue.

During the greater part of the last two decades of the eighteenth century the Rev. John Jamieson was pastor of the Anti-Burgher congregation in Forfar. He was on intimate terms with Mr Dempster, and a frequent guest at Dunnichen. In common with many other learned men he considered the Scottish language was only a greatly corrupted dialect of the English or Anglo-Saxon tongue. The Professor, in course of conversation, mentioned to Mr Jamieson the collection he had made of Gothic words which he had noted as in common use in Scotland, and this statement was the means of directing Mr Jamieson's attention to the subject. He at once began to collect many of the particular words and expressions made use of in the county, and his labours in this field culminated in Dr John Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, a work of sterling merit and great utility, which must have cost him much laborious research and learned study.

The pretty little Lochfithie is in the part of the Dunnichen estate which is situated in this parish. A short account of it was given in Vol. I., pp. 148-9.

Geffray le Baxester de Loffithie did homage to Edward I. There is nothing further known of this Baxter or Baker, but he may have been baker to the Kings of Scotland while residing in the Royal Castle of Forfar, and have been proprietor of the loch and lands in its vicinity. His is one of, if not the earliest, examples with which we have met of the assumption of a surname from his trade, and of a designation from his estate.

Among the gifts which King Malcolm IV. (1153-1165) gave to the Abbey of Jedburgh were the Priory of Resteneth, with the Church of St Peter of

Resteneth, Crachnatharach (Craignathro). He also gave it the tenth of the King's casualties in Angus, and of agreements anent gold and silver, and all money; the tenth of the cane of cheese and of his brewery, and of his mill and fishing of Forfar; the tenth of the cane of his hides and of his pullets from his crops of Angus.

King Robert II., in 1370-1, granted a charter, at Cupar in Fife, to William Bydoune of the middle land of Ferrygtounfeld, viz., thirteen acres adjoining he town of Forfar, tenend pro servitiis debitis maneris de Forfare quousque heredes dicte terre, si qui seurint, ipsam terram a nobis seu heredibus recuperaverint in forma juris. (In. to ch. 96-313.)

Another charter was granted by the same King, to the same person, of the same lands, in the same year, but the name of the lands, &c., in this charter is Feryngtounfeld, devent. in manus regis propter defectum heredum. (In. to ch. 131-20.)

We do not know the modern name of the lands, nor the district in which they are situated. It would be interesting to have them identified.

### FORFAR NOTES.

#### THE STERLING JUG.

"The story of the Sterling Jug, which has found its way, for a time at least, into the Museum connected with the Free Library, has been exercising our local antiquaries during the past few days, with the result, usual in such cases, of leaving a considerable cloud of doubt hanging around. Ex-Provost Whyte said at the Council table that the jug was presented to the Burgh by James V., but forgot to give his authority for the assertion; and evidence of a pretty reliable character raises a presumption that the jug was in Forfar at an earlier date than 1513, the year of fatal Flodden and of the fall of James IV. From the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs it is apparent that during the sixteenth century that body exercised almost absolute control over the weights and measures in use in all royal burghs, a power which seems to have been homologated if not expressly bestowed by Parliament. The Convention dates from 1487, when it was established by Act of Parliament, which provided for an annual meeting of Commissioners in the burgh of "Inverkethin, on the morne after Sanct James' day" (25th July). But before that day there



had existed the Court of the Four Burghs—"Edinburgh, Stirling, Lithgow, and Lanark"—the last two having taken the places of Berwick and Roxburgh when these fell into the hands of the English. The probability seems to be that this same Court had as full powers as its successors, and that the Convention arose out of the insufficiency of the Court of the Four Burghs to answer the necessities of the Royal Burghs in general. A local antiquary has fished up an old work on the "Present State of Great Britain," which has much curious information in it concerning Scottish affairs of the day when it was written (1732). Amongst the rest it refers to the weights and measures, and the jug figures amongst the rest, not as the "Stirling," as it has always been called here, but as the "Sterling Jug." It says—"The Stone weight is 16 pounds, and the pound 16 ounces Troy; the Pint 3 pounds and 7 ounces Troy of Clear Water of the River Leith; and the Firlot of Linlithgow, which is the Standard, contains thirty-one Pints *Sterling Jug*, for the measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, White, Salt, Malt, Bear, and Oats, and 'twas order'd by Parliament that these Standards be kept—two Firlots at Linlithgow, the Stone weight at Lanerk, the Ell at Edinburgh, and the Pint at Stirling, and that these be the universal respective measures." The writer further on adds:—"Since the Union all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole United Kingdom—namely, those which are now established in England; but then the burghs in Scotland to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in use there did of right belong keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster." The bringing to light of this duplicate of the old Standard pint may lead to information from other correspondents as to whether any others of the same have been preserved. The owner of the volume quoted from has an idea that he read at one time of a similar antique being preserved at Dunfermline. Some of our Fife friends will please look out. The Acts of the old Scots Parliaments might also throw light on the question as to the date of issue of these copies of the Standard, and any one having access to these and the time to pore over them would do a service to a few of our burghers by giving us the result of their labours."

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"Forfarians seem wakening up to the existence of the Museum, and it is to be hoped that with increased accommodation, kindly granted by the Town Council, the interest will increase. We have been obliged recently to Mr

Sturrock of Dundee, for various specimens of natural history, and our Committee here might find it worth their while to communicate with larger institutions of the kind with a view to securing duplicates of specimens. Mr Grant suggested, *apropos* of the handing over of the witches' bridle, that it should be given to the U.P. Synod. Might the ex-Bailie not have found use for it in the Council Chamber on occasions? Some such instrument was at one time used for correcting scolds; and if the ex-Bailie had not been a bachelor he would probably have been less keen to have so useful an instrument of restraint put out of reach."

The above two paragraphs are copied from the *Evening News* of 20th November, 1871.

The common Starling is a handsome bird, and its plumage, though not showy, is pleasing. It is of a very dark purplish-green and glossy lustre, while some of the wing feathers are tipped with buff, and some are edged with reddish-brown, and the beak is yellow.

The Starling is not particular about the choice of a site for its nest, as any hole in a building, the cleft of a rock, a hole in a decaying tree, or any other small opening at some distance from the ground is suitable. The structure of the nest is very common-place, composed of grass, straw, rags, or any such things it can collect, a few feathers being added.

The eggs, four or five in number, are of a faint greenish-blue, without markings. The birds begin to look out for suitable sites for their nests in the beginning of the year, and when the birds are numerous and the sites few there is considerable commotion among them; when the birds, which pair for life, have fixed on a site, they watch it carefully, lest it should be appropriated by another pair. The parent birds rear two and sometimes three broods a year.

The parent Starlings have a busy time while the young birds are in the nest. We have often watched them at this time in their journeys from and to a nest in the apex of a roof over the house to a pasture field in front. The bird was only absent for two or three minutes, when it was back with a worm, snail, or some insect in its bill, which there were open bills ready for, and a great noise the hungry young made. This was continued from early morn till night and day by day until the young were fledged and able to go forth with their parents in search of food for themselves. Sometimes the two birds, one of them having got a supply quicker than the other, would

return almost simultaneously. Then one entered the nest and the other remained outside till its mate had finished feeding, when with *my love to you* in their own language, chirped in passing, each sped forward, the one to the nest with the secured supply, and the other to the field in search of more. The young Starlings are very unlike the old birds, and it is not till after the first moult that they get their rich glossy plumage. It is by sight alone that the Starlings obtain their food, and it is surprising how they are able to find it so quickly. Their food is chiefly worms and slugs, but they are fond of some sorts of berries, and soon clear a tree of them in autumn.

The Starling is a perennial songster, but its song is best heard in spring. Perched on a tree or chimney top near its nest, with throat distended and feathers ruffled it pours forth its song, which, though somewhat monotonous, is as a whole rich and beautiful, though rather wild. The bird has strong power of wing and can take long flights, and frequently fly through the air in pursuit of insects, as the swallow does in search of flies.

The Starling has been blamed for destroying the eggs of the Skylark, and committing other offences of which it is innocent. It is a very harmless bird, and deserves to be received into favour, as it destroys myriads of insects injurious to the farmer and the gardener. The Starling is gregarious, and if they had nesting accommodation suitable and sufficient, they would breed in companies like the Rooks. By the middle of summer, or a little later, they assemble in flocks, and feed and roost together.

In England, where the birds are much more numerous than in Angus, they assemble in immense multitudes. Families join with others and form large parties, and these join with others. They are regular in their movements, select common roosting places, to which they all resort at night, leaving their various feeding grounds, where they have spent the day, with the declining sun. In their flight each flock seems to be under the command of a single leader whom they obey, and the united assemblage appears to obey a common impulse. Whence the impulse is given, or how communicated to such a multitude of birds and acted upon simultaneously by the vast assemblage, we know not. If a flock of Rooks and Starlings are feeding together, when about to fly up the Starlings rise together and fly off in one large flock and do not mix with the crows. The pretty policies of Lour are very suitable grounds for the home of the Starling.

The following details are taken from an Old Valuation Roll of the parish. In 1683 Lour lands were called "Earl of Northesk," the valuation being £636. In 1822 they were called Lower. Balmashanner, £150, has not changed its name since 1683, Patrick Carnegie, laird, 1822; Turfbeg, £300, Charles Gray, 1822; Carseburn and Myreside, £54 19s Do.; Resteneth, £150; and Burnside, £266 13s 4d, in 1822, called Auchterforfar and Walton, Mr Dempster's heirs; Halkerton, £232 6s 8d, Hugh Maxwell, 1822; Petruchie, £100, John Kerr, 1822; Clocksbriggs, £100, James Anderson, 1822; Ballenshoe, £233 6s 8d, in 1822, called Craignathro, Charles Greenhill; Kincaidrum for New Muir of Meathie, £66 13s 4d; in 1822 Muir of Meathie, John Watt, Craignathro may have been called Ballinshoe in 1683, because it was then owned by the laird of Ballinshoe.

The total valuation of the parish in 1683 was £2357 12s 4d Scots. To this was transferred from the parish of Rescobie Wester Dod, General Hunter, and added to Forfar, valuation, £233 6s 8d, which, with some other minor charges, made the total valuation £2587 19s Scots.

#### CHAP. XXIII.—GLAMIS.

The Church of Glamis was granted by King William the Lion to his own Abbey of Arbroath. It was a vicarage in the diocese of St Andrews, dedicated by St David in 1242. The patron saint was St Fergus, Bishop and Confessor. In the New Statistical Account of the parish, the name is said to be descriptive of the most striking natural feature in it. *Yss, iss, eis*, an obstruction or barrier, and the prefix *Glam*, noise or sound. The Glamis burn in its passage from the Sidlaws to the Dean is obstructed by an elbow of the Hunter Hill, through which it has forced a passage. In its rapid descent through the rocky channel the water tumbling from rock to rock forms many tiny cascades which emit a constant murmuring sound in summer, and a louder noise in winter. Whence the name Glamis. This may be a fanciful derivation of the name, but there is no doubt the Glamis Den is a thing of beauty. The burn, after passing below the turnpike road leading from Dundee to Kirriemuir, runs over a rocky channel. As it approaches the Hunter Hill, the water enters a ravine which narrows and deepens. The precipitous walls of the gorge are decked with a sylvan garnishing, and crowned with lofty trees. Deep down in the bottom the water, forced by the contour of the rocks, winds and runs and tumbles and twists, here a clear pool, there a mass of spray, everywhere a living picture, pleasing, varied, charming. The

flowing waters, the rocks clothed with their showy summer foliage, and the fine sweep of the lofty, finely, wooded hill, combine to form scenes, changing from every point of view, picturesque and grand, and each with beauties all its own.

The erection of a large dam in the den, to utilize the water for a motive power to drive the machinery in a spinning mill, which at one period stood lower down the stream, changed the appearance of the den, and spoilt a fine cascade. Sometimes an artificial fall is seen at the dam, but the works of Nature cannot be equalled by man.

After passing under the highway between Forfar and Glamis the burn enters the grounds in the more immediate vicinity of Glamis Castle (the *demesne* of the Earl of Strathmore. “Demesne” implies lands which the lord of a manor has in his own hands, and applies equally to the ground above) and flowing between flowery banks for a mile, it falls into the Dean close by the Castle of Glamis.

The parish is irregular in shape. It is bounded on the north by those of Airlie and Kirriemuir, on the east by Forfar and Kinnettles; on the south by Tealing, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle; and on the west by the united parishes of Eassie and Nevay. Its extreme length, from east to west, is about ten miles, and its breadth, from north to south, about five miles, and it contains 14,483,356 acres land, 136,386 acres water.

The bulk of the arable part of the parish is in the centre of the strath through which the Dean flows, with a gradual gentle elevation to the northern boundary of the parish. On the south side of the Vale of Strathmore, outlying portions of the Sidlaws hem in the valley, and the ground rises abruptly, the eminences or hills being crowned with wood. Through these, and in the bosom of the Sidlaws are the Glens of Ogilvie and Denoon, each with a stream hasting to seek rest in the Dean. In the bottom of these glens the soil is a sharp gravelly loam of good quality, which produces fair crops, but as the land is high the climate is cold, which makes farming precarious. Outside the cultivated parts there is some good pasturage, but the higher portions are heath-covered, and of little value to the farmer.

The soil north of the Dean is generally of light gravelly or sandy loam, which by good cultivation and abundance of suitable manure yields a fair return. South of the Dean, and west of the Kerbet, there is much deep alluvial loam of excellent quality, which becomes rather less rich as the land rises to the south. This district is famed for the superiority of the soil, and the abundance and fine quality of the crops produced.

The Rev. James Lyon, in the Old Statistical Account of the parish, 1790-1, says that "large plantations of trees, together with the fields regularly divided and fenced by hedgerows, make the country round exceedingly beautiful. The soil is in general good, and produces plentiful crops." The fertility of the soil and the beauty of the parish are therefore of old standing, it being ninety years since this account was written.

About sixty years before that period the people were sunk in sloth and indolence, but a variety of causes had concurred to call forth their vigour, and rouse them to action, and great improvements had been, and were then being carried on with ardour and success. The discovery of marl had wonderfully contributed to the improvement in agriculture. The Loch of Forfar, which originally contained 140 acres, had been drained by the Earl of Strathmore, about 1760, and reduced to the size of about 80 acres. Much marl and peat had been dug out. A number of curious antiquities were found and deposited in Glamis Castle. It is said the Kerbet and the burn of Glamis run through the parish, and abound with fine red trout. Since that period the drainage of the districts through which these streams run has so reduced the flow of water in them in summer that the trout are neither so numerous nor so large in size as they were then, or even as they were forty or fifty years ago when the writer frequently tried to lure them.

Rev. Mr Rogers, in his "View of the Agriculture of Forfarshire," speaks favourably of Glamis. The larger cattle then reared in the arable districts of the country were fed from 40 to 70 stones avoirdupois, and some of the small breed, or hill cattle, were fattened in grass enclosures to 40 stones. He says—"A farmer in the parish of Glamis, fed an ox in grass enclosures during the summer, and with turnips and hay during the winter, and when seven years old he weighed 100 stones avoirdupois, and was sold to the butcher at forty guineas."

Saint Fergus, who came from Ireland with a few priests and clerks, lived at first the life of a hermit at Stroegeyth, where he founded three churches. He then went to Caithness and preached, then he went to Brechin and built a church, still called by his name. At last he came to Glamis where he chose his place of rest. There he died and was buried, but his relics, many years afterwards, were exhumed and translated to the Abbey of Scone, where they did many famous miracles. Certain other of his relics were preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen. A fine spring, rising from a rock a little below the Church, in the lower part of the den of

Glamis, is still known as St Fergus's well. The fountain is within the grounds of Glamis Castle, and the Earl of Strathmore has formed a path leading to it, and provided the means for partaking of the cooling and refreshing water of the perennial spring. There is another spring called the Nine Maidens' Well, near the old dovecot in the spacious park. We understand this well is now covered, and it affords a supply of pure water to the Castle of Glamis. There may have been a chapel here dedicated to the Nine Holy Sisters.

There are three sculptured stones in the parish. One in the Hunter Hill near the hamlet of Thornton; another in front of the manse, and the third at Cossins, about a mile to the north of the Castle of Glamis. They are generally supposed to have reference to the tragic scenes connected with the death of Malcolm II. Local tradition kills him in the Castle, a room in the great central tower being still pointed out as the scene of the tragedy. Fordoun's account is the more probable one. He says the King was mortally wounded in a skirmish in the neighbourhood by the adherents of Kenneth V. The stone in the Hunter Hill is supposed to have been raised on the spot where he fell, and in commemoration of the tragic event. There, on the top of a cairn of stones, is a monolith, which rears its head to a height of about seven feet above the cairn. On the front or obverse of the monolith, which faces the east, is a cross, the carved work on which is much worn, sculptured representations of men, and other objects, and symbols, but they are much defaced, and it is difficult to give them names. The reverse of the monolith has a serpent moving quickly. The other sculptures, if there had been any, are obliterated. The stone stands in the wood, about a quarter of a mile south of the highway, and as far from the eastern border of the wood.

The monolith which stands in front of the manse is larger and more stately in appearance than the one described. On the obverse of it are an ornamental cross, and representations of human figures with axes in their hands, a centaur, cauldron, a quadruped, &c. These face the east. On the reverse are a serpent, a fish, a dish, &c. This monolith is called King Malcolm's Gravestone, and both are supposed to be connected with the death of that King.

The other stone, at Cossens, stands in a field, and is enclosed by a stone wall. It is locally called St Orland's or St Erland's Stone. On the obverse, which, like the others, faces the east, is a cross, finely flowered and checkered, with various figures on either side of it. On the reverse are quadrupeds, a boat with men in it, four men on horseback appear to be riding at great speed. One of the horses is trampling under foot a wild boar, and an animal resembling a

dragon is on the lower part of the stone, with animals' heads, open mouthed, in the centre, also various symbols. This stone is supposed to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of the assassins of King Malcolm, but how or when the monolith obtained the name it bears is unknown. These stones had doubtless been raised to commemorate an important event or events, and the death of Malcolm is the only one known to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Glamis in historic times. It is a fair inference therefore to associate them with the murder of this King. No information can be obtained of the reason for erecting St Orland's Stone on the spot where it stands. If we might hazard a conjecture on the subject it would be that there the assassins of the King were overtaken and captured by the officers sent in pursuit of them. The leader of the pursuers may have been *Orland*.

It is there, and tells its own tale, but although a key has been found to open and reveal the, what were for ages, mysterious hieroglyphics of Egypt, no clue has yet been discovered to unfold the mysterious symbols and figures which adorn our sculptured stones. Their stories, if revealed, would enrich our national history, and clear up many doubtful, many disputed points, in connection with it. Mr Joseph Anderson, in the Rhind Lectures, has thrown such a flood of light on these mysterious memorials of a long past age, that we need not despair of yet obtaining a key to unfold the interesting events which they have so long borne, but hitherto concealed from us.

The Royal manor of Glamis and the Castle of Forfar were often visited by the early Kings of Scotland. In the reign of Alexander III., Montealt of Fern was Sheriff of Angus. In his accounts for 1264 the rent of Glamis is returned at 13½ cows, and Forfar at 24 cows, which, together with 21 which had been in arrear, makes a total of 58½ cows. Of this number 48 were expended in the service of the King, and the Sheriff admitted that he was owing 10½ cows. These two manors also furnished 75 hogs, of which 25 were expended in the service of the King. They also supplied butter, cheese, fowls, and other provisions for the King's service.

After the capture and destruction of the Castle of Forfar from the English by Robert I., it was never rebuilt, and when the Sovereign and his Court were in the district, he resided at the Castle of Glamis, or at the Priory of Resteneth, and charters by subsequent Kings were granted at these places. In 1304 King Edward First of England gave "les Chasteuex de Glames et de Morthelagh (Murthil) to Cummin, Earl of Buchan.

The following description of Glamis Castle is from "an Anonymous



Journey through Scotland," published in 1723 :—" In entering Strathmore I arrived at the noble Palace of Glamis, belonging to Lion, Earl of Strathmore. This palace, as you approach it, strikes you with awe and admiration, by the many turrets and gilded balustrades at the top. It stands in the middle of a well planted park, with avenues cut through every way to the house. The great avenue thickly planted on each side, at the entrance of which there is a great stone gate, with offices on each side, of freestone, like a little town, leads you in half a mile to the outer court, which has a statue on each side, on the top of the gate, as big as the life. On the great gate of the inner court are balustrades of stone, finely adorned with statues; and in the court are four brazen statues, bigger than the life, on pedestals; the one James VI. and first of England in his stole; the other of Charles I. in his boots, spurs, and sword, as he is sometimes painted by Vandyke; Charles II. is in a Roman dress, as on the exchange in London; and James II. in the same he is in at Whitehall. From this court, by balustrades of iron, you have a full prospect of the gardens on each side, cut into grass plots, and adorned with evergreens, which are well kept. The house is the highest I ever saw, consisting of a high tower in the middle, with two wings, and a tower at each end, the whole above two hundred feet broad. The stairs from the entry to the top of the house consist of one hundred and forty-three steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone.

" In the first floor are thirty-eight fine rooms. The hall is adorned with family pictures, and behind the hall is a handsome chapel, with an organ, for the Church of England service. On the altar is a good picture, done by one de Wit, a Dutchman, whom Earl Patrick, this Earl's grandfather, brought from Holland, and who painted the ceilings of most of the rooms.

" In the drawingroom, next to the hall, is the best picture I ever saw, of Queen Mary of Modena, the Pretender's mother. The Duke of Lauderdale in his robes, by Sir Peter Lely; and the late Lord Dundee, with a crowd of half-lengths of the nobility of Scotland; and over a chimney a curious Italian piece of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors in the Temple.

" When the Pretender lay here they made eighty-eight beds within the house for him and his retinue, besides the inferior servants who lay in the offices out of doors. The present Earl's eldest brother saved the estate from being forfeited by being killed at the head of his regiment at Sheriff Muir."

Grose says—" The Castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness. They were con-

neeted by a squaer projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the Castle all the angles were right ones. This form gave mutual defences to parts of the building. Great alterations and additions were made to the house by Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn. These were done in 1606. Tradition says Inigo Jones was the architect, and the building, in some parts, resembles Herriot's Hospital and other buildings designed by him. The great hall was finished in 1621." Grose also says—"Divers alterations have been projected in the building, for which one of the wings has been partly pulled down, and is not yet rebuilt (1790)."

In the summer of 1793 Sir Walter Scott paid a visit to Strathmore. On his way he rested at Craighall, and the account of *Tully-Veolan* faithfully portrays the wild scenery there. Thence he went to Meigle and remained some time there with Patrick Murray of Simprim, an enthusiastic antiquarian. While his headquarters were there he visited for the first time Glamis Castle, the residence of the Earls of Strathmore. Some years afterwards he re-visited the Castle, but in the interval alterations had been made which he greatly regretted. In Lockhart's *Memoirs*, 1837 Ed., p. 210-3, Sir Walter's account of what he saw and felt on each of his visits is so interesting that we give some details from it.

When first visited it was "by far the noblest specimen of the real feudal castle entire and perfect that had as yet come under his inspection." How grievously he lamented the change it had undergone when he visited it for the second time. He recorded, Mr Lockhart says—"In one of the most striking passages that I think ever came from his pen, commenting, in his *Essay on Landscape Gardening* (1828), on the proper domestic ornaments of the Castle *Pleasaunce*, he has this beautiful burst of lamentation over the barbarous innovations of the *Capability men*." "Down went many a trophy of old magnificence, courtyard, ornamented enclosure, fosse, avenue, barbican, and every external muniment of battled wall and flanking tower, out of the midst of which the ancient dome rising high above all its characteristic accompaniments, and seemingly girt round by its appropriate defences, which again circled each other in their different gradations, looked, as it should, the queen and mistress of the surrounding country. It was thus that the huge old tower of Glamis, 'whose birth tradition notes not' once showed its lordly head above seven circles (if I remember aright) of defensive boundaries, through which the friendly guest was admitted, and at each of which a suspicious person was unquestionably put to his answer." A disciple

of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion (the more modern part of which was the work of Inigo Jones) more *parkish*, as he was pleased to call it; to raze all those external defences, and bring his mean and paltry gravel walk up to the very door from which, deluded by the name, one might have imagined Lady Macbeth (with the forms and features of Siddons) issuing forth to receive King Duncan. It is thirty years and upwards since I have seen Glamis, but I have not forgotten or forgiven the atrocity which, under pretence of improvement, deprived that lordly place of its appropriate accompaniments,

“Leaving an ancient dome and towers like these,  
Beggar’d and outraged.”

The night he spent at the yet unprofaned Glamis in 1793 was, as he elsewhere says, one of the “*two* periods distant from each other,” at which he could recollect experiencing “that degree of superstitious awe which his countrymen call *erie*.” “The heavy pile” contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish King of great antiquity, not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates itself, but Malcolm II.

It contains also a curious monument of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once, namely, the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the thickness of the walls, and the wild straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors.

“As the late Earl seldom resided at Glamis, it was, when I was there, but half furnished, and that with moveables of great antiquity, which, with the pieces of chivalric armour hanging on the walls, greatly contributed to the general effect of the whole. After a very hospitable reception from the late Peter Proctor, seneschal of the Castle, I was conducted to my apartment in a distant part of the building. I must own that when I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called the *King’s Room*, a vaulted apartment, garnished with stags, antlers, and other trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm’s murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the Castle chapel.

“In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth’s Castle

rushed at once upon me, and struck my mind more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by John Kemble and his inimitable sister. In a word, I experienced sensations which, though not remarkable for timidity or superstition, did not fail to affect me to the point of being disagreeable, while they were mingled at the same time with a strange and indescribable sort of pleasure, the recollection of which affords me gratification at this moment."

He alludes here to the hospitable reception which had preceded the mingled sensations of this *eerie* night.

In one of his notes on Waverley "we are informed that the *silver bear* of Tully-Veolan, the  *poculum potatorium*  of the valiant baron, had its prototype at Glamis, a massive beaker of silver, double gilt, moulded into the form of a *lion*, the name and bearings of the Earl of Strathmore, and containing about an English pint." Sir Walter swallowed the contents of the *lion* in wine, and "the feat suggested the story of the Bear of Bradwardine."—*Lect. on Dem.*, 1831, p. 384-6.

The following account of the Castle and its Lords is chiefly by a more modern tourist:—

"The principal object of interest in this district is Glamis Castle, which stands in a park near the village. This is an edifice of princely and antique appearance, consisting of an irregular conglomeration of tall towers, some of which are of remoter dates than others. It was anciently a Royal residence, and the scene of the death of Malcolm II. in 1034. It afterwards became the property of Macbeth, after whose death it fell to the Crown. Robert II. gave it to John Lyon, his favourite, who, on marrying the King's second daughter, became the founder of the present noble family of Strathmore, and the eldest son of the Earl bears the title of Lord Glamis.

"On the conviction and execution of the young and beautiful Lady Glamis for witchcraft in 1537, the Castle once more became Royal property, and was a residence of James V., but it was afterwards restored to the family. It contains a valuable collection of paintings, a museum of old armour and curiosities, richly carved old oak furniture, among which are many cabinets of rare beauty, also a number of dresses, centuries old, including one of the family jester or fool.

"Near the Castle stands a dial on a pedestal, supported by four lions, larger than life size, each holding a dial in their paws, facing the four Cardinal

points. From their heads rise a mass of stone, like a pine apple, with the projections formed into dials, making the number of these ancient faces 84.

"The Castle, with its historic associations, the dial, and Malcolm's gravestone, a huge stone of rude design standing in the garden of the manse not far from the church, are attractions to tourists in the county of Forfar.

"The Castle and environs were much spoiled in the end of last century by an attempt to give the whole a modern air."

Although we have already given accounts of the Castle by different parties, we think the description would not be complete without at least a part of what the famous architect, Robert William Billings, says of the grand old structure in his *Baronial, &c., Antiquities of Scotland*, 1845-52, Vol. II.

"Surrounded by dusky woods, and approached by long avenues passing through their shade, this vast pile rears its tall, gaunt form, crested by long, altitudinous, cone-capped turrets, abrupt roofs, stalks of chimneys, and railed platforms. Though it has been shorn of many of its ancient glories, and the buildings which crouch beneath the great tower are manifestly modern, no other castle in Scotland probably stands in this day so characteristic a type of feudal pomp and power. It by no means detracts from the solemn grandeur of this edifice and its overawing influence, that it conveys no distinct impression of any particular age, but appears to have grown, as it were, through the various periods of Scottish baronial architecture.

"The dark, low, round-roofed vaults below—the prodigiously thick masonry of the walls, and the narrow orifices—speak of the earliest age of castellated masonry, and indeed exhibit manifest indications of the Norman period. The upper apartments appear to belong to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and the rich clusters of turrets, with the round tower staircase, are evidently the production of that French architectural school, which first appeared in Scotland early in the seventeenth century."

"The edifice is in fine preservation, down to its most minute details." He then mentions the beautiful pargeted roof of the great hall, the fine old pictures, the old armour, the court dresses of two centuries ago, among which is the "motley raiment of the family fool, whose licensed jests had lightened the heavy pressure of unoccupied time in the long evenings, before Charles I. was beheaded, or Cromwell had become great." He then mentions the "old painted and pannelled chapel, in pristine preservation," and then refers to the fine views obtained from the railed platform on the top of the tower.

"The Castle claims traditionally a high antiquity. Fordoun and the other

chroniclers tell us that in its neighbourhood Malcolm II. was attacked and mortally wounded in 1034. . . . It is noticed for the last time in history in connection with the Rebellion of 1715, when the Chevalier lodged for some time in the Castle, and there received his principal followers." "It is traditionally stated that the later portion of the edifice is the work of Inigo Jones, but there is no evidence of the truth of the statement."

During the eighteenth century, and before its approaches were modernized, Glamis frequently elicited expressions of strong admiration from tourists. The author of the tour attributed to De Foe, says—"It is one of the finest old built palaces in Scotland, and by far the largest. When you see it at a distance it is a pile of turrets and lofty buildings, spires and towers—some plain, others shining with gilded tops, that it looks not like a town, but a city." In a letter written to Wharton in 1765, Gray, the poet, after describing the Castle and grounds, says—"The house, from the height of it, the greatness of its mass, the many towers a-top, the spread of its wings, has really a very singular and striking appearance—like nothing I ever saw."

In another place Billings says—"The Castle of Glamis, in Forfar, ear the most colossal example of the mixed styles," but its basement dates earlier than the fifteenth century.

The ancient sundial erected on the lawn at a little distance in front of the Castle is an object of great interest to visitors. The following scientific and popular description of it by Alexander Brown, LL.D., Arbroath, the well known astronomer, includes the structure in its architectural, artistic, and scientific features, and is worthy of the writer, and of the quaint old pile. We give his account of it, as it is much better than anything we could have said on the subject.

"Upon and in the vicinity of the abbeys and old mansions of Scotland there are more sundials remarkable for their elegance and beauty than are to be met with in almost any other country. The most remarkable of any, however, is the curious sundial with the many faces which stands upon the lawn at Glamis Castle, the residence of the Earl of Strathmore, near Forfar. This congeries of dials is situated about sixty yards south-east of the Castle; it stands upon an octagonal base of steps, and at the corners facing the four cardinal points stand the figures of four lions rampant about twice as large as life, each holding in the forepaws a shield upon which a dial is engraved. That facing the south is an ellipse, that facing the north a circle, and those

facing the east and west are squares. From the alternate corners of the octagon there rise four spiral columns of the same altitude as the lions, and in the centre of all is an octagonal column. Resting upon these is a kind of canopy, supporting a mass of stone somewhat like a pineapple in shape, the most bulging part of which consists of eight protuberances, having four dials upon each; beneath and above this there are rows of eight protuberances having three dials each, so that on this part of the structure there are literally eighty triangular dial faces, which, together with the four facing the cardinal points, make in all eighty-four dials. Near the base, upon six of the sides of the octagon, are engraved the names of the months and days of the year, showing the equation of time for every seventh day, because the time indicated by a sundial is named local apparent time, while that shown by a well regulated clock is mean time, being the difference between these times. The height of the whole structure is about eighteen feet, and terminates in an ornamental crown. The precise age of the structure is unknown, but in an old print of the Castle, which shows the place as it was previous to the year 1600, the dials are figured, so that they are likely to be about 300 years old. Every dial face must have been the result of much calculation, to see that the markings bore a proper relation to the plane of the dial. The gnomon of every dial requires to be in the plane of the meridian of the place, and the edge thereof, which shows the time, is parallel to the axis of the earth. Some of the dials show only a few hours just after sunrise, and others a few before sunset on or near the longest day. Three hundred years ago neither decimal nor logarithmic arithmetic was invented, so that geometry could only be employed in the construction of the numerous and requisite hour lines. Clavius, a well-known writer upon the Ecclesiastical Calendar, produced a book on "Gnomonics, or Dialling" just about the time that the sundials at Glamis Castle were constructed. Also, at this time the three celebrated astronomers, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, and Gallileo were living, and likewise our countryman Baron Napier of Merchiston, although it was some time later ere he invented his logarithms, which have proved so beneficial in all mathematical calculations. Mrs Alfred Gatty, in an interesting "Book of Sundials," published some years ago, gives short descriptions of upwards of more than four hundred of these ancient timepieces, with the mottoes upon such as have inscriptions upon them, and she has figured twenty-two of the more remarkable dials. This collection of descriptions does not enter upon the astronomically scientific account of sundials, but treats of what may well be denomi-

nated the poetry and morals taught by these horologues before they were superseded by clocks and watches in the beginning of the eighteenth century. It embraces localities scattered over Europe, but the dials are to be found chiefly upon the parish churches and in the churchyards of England. Among the dials described and figured in this volume are the sundials at Glamis Castle, which the learned authoress speaks of as the most remarkable of any within her knowledge, and certainly the statement is not at all over the mark when the date of their construction is taken into account."

Glamis was, as we have shown, a Royal residence at a remote period, there must therefore have been a Royal castle there for the accommodation of the Sovereign and his Court. The present Castle is hoary with age, but Malcolm II., Macbeth, Malcolm Canmore, and other early Sovereigns could not have resided in it. Did the Castle which these Kings occupy stand on the site of the present building? If not, where was it situated? I am afraid no satisfactory answer can be given to these questions.

There is a legend, well-known in the locality, which points to the Fiery-pans,\* or top of the Hunter Hill, as the spot upon which the first Castle of Glamis was intended to be built. This resolution was frustrated by certain nocturnal "Little Folks" or fairies, who undid at night what the builders had done through the day. On this being frequently repeated a watch was set, but though no destructives were seen, the work of the previous day was undone. At last a voice was heard proclaiming in loud accents—

"Build not on this enchanted spot,  
Where man hath neither part nor lot,  
But build thee down in yonder bog,  
And it will neither sink nor shog."

The earthly builders obeyed the weird speaker, and built the Castle where it now stands, on a firm foundation.

Whether or not the present Castle was built on the site where it stands at the instigation of the "Fairy Queen" or of an earthly King or lord I cannot pretend to say, but there is no doubt the Castle of Glamis, for an unknown period, has stood where it stands to-day, and that it shows no signs of sinking or shaking. It is very probable that the older portions of the present Castle were built on the foundation of a previous Castle, and that it may have been built on the foundation of a still older Castle—the abode of the early

\* So called from its being the place where beacon fires were lighted.



**Kings.** No vestige of an old Castle on another site has ever been discovered, and neither history nor tradition points to the existence of a Castle of Glamis having ever stood on any other site than that of the existing Castle.

The noble family of Lion have occupied the Castle from the period when Sir John Lyon first acquired it until the present time, with the exception of a few years after Lady Glamis was barbarously murdered by James the Fifth for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and the young Lord forfeited, in 1537. King James then resided at Glamis occasionally. The family were restored to their estates and honours by Queen Mary and Parliament in 1543.

John, ninth Lord Glamis, who was reinstated in his property, took down and rebuilt the greater part of the Castle. Almost the only part of the old building left was a portion of the great quadrangular tower in the centre of the Castle. John, first Earl of Kinghorn, rebuilt a considerable part of the Castle about 1620. Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, made considerable alterations and additions in the end of the seventeenth century, and since then successive Earls have tried their hand upon it. Since John, the ninth Lord, began his alterations the building has been remodelled again and again, and its present appearance differs materially from the representations of it in old prints.

So many descriptions of Glamis Castle have been written, some of which are given above, that it would be a work of supererogation to give any further account of it. Besides, no description of the magnificent chateau, which in many respects is unique, will convey an intelligible idea of the stately proportions and varied character of the splendid pile, its immediate surroundings, and the grand and picturesque prospects outwith and around the noble park in which the Castle stands.

On the lawn, in the immediate vicinity of the edifice, a group of yew trees arrests the eye. They count their age by centuries, but how many we cannot tell. Their fine old trunks, their wide-spreading branches, and their dark foliage, thrown into relief by the rich green turf, render them striking objects when seen from the grounds, but much more so when viewed from the top of the Castle.

The extensive vineries and gardens, on the other side of the river, appear from the summit like a bright gem, "glittering in the sunny beams," with a gorgeous setting; the windings of the Dean, spanned by three bridges, brighten and vivify the scene; the spacious park, divided and sub-divided by fine carriage-drives, studded with many noble trees, and alive with herds of pure Angus

Doddies and other healthy cattle, and the thick woods beyond the Dean complete a foreground of exquisite beauty.

Beyond the scene we have described, to the east and to the west, stretches the Vale of Strathmore. Every spot in it may not be equally pretty, but viewed from the extensive leads on the summit of the Castle, which are fenced with a high metal balustrade, the scene on either hand is very extensive, varied, rich, and strikingly beautiful. Eastward the extent of the great strath is curtailed by the hills of Dunnichen and Dumbarrow, Pitscandly and Turin, Finhaven, and other eminences; between which and the Castle the ancient county town of Forfar stands out prominently and proudly. Nearer are the Loch of Forfar, to the left, sparkling in the sunlight like an immense mirror, and to the right the pretty Vale of the Kerbet, with its fine sylvan and architectural accessories. The windings of the Kerbet, and the straight stream from the Loch; the villages of Jericho and Douglstown; the long lines of trimly kept hedge rows and trees, with clumps of healthy timber and comfortable farmsteads; and the many rich fields, the colour of which are ever changing with the season of the year. Westward are extensive woods, surrounding the noble mansions of Lindertis, Airlie Castle, Baikie, Cardean, Dunkenny, Drumkilbo, Belmont Castle, and others; numerous hedge enclosed fields of every hue, and many commodious farmhouses and other necessary buildings. Beyond is the Stormonth, and the view is closed by the lofty Breadalbane and Athole mountains.

On the south are the Hunter Hill and other finely wooded eminences, outlying spurs of the Sidlaw range of hills, including the pre-historic fort on Denoon Law. These extend for some distance to the south and south-west, and hem in the vale in these directions. Outside of the Castle policies, but from the close proximity, really forming a part of them, are the Church of Glamis, with its pretty spire seen through or over the surrounding trees, and the comfortable manse, beyond which, but to the north of the Hunter Hill, is the old and picturesquely situated village or hamlet of Glamis, embowered among trees and gardens. On the north is the tortuous, sleepy, river Dean, of which the following lines were once well known in the locality in reference to the number of people drowned in the stream—

“Dowie, dowie, dowie Dean,  
Ilka seven years ye get eene (one).”

Beyond the Dean is the dense wood of the Warren, over which are seen the mansion house of Logie, the ancient town of Kirriemuir, in early times the

seat of Regality of the Celtic Earls of Angus, and their successors, now a thriving seat of the staple manufacturing industry of the county. Rising above Kirriemuir are the Braes of Angus, surmounted by ranges of the lofty Grampian mountains, heath clad and brown in summer, but clothed with a mantle of deep snow in winter. They are then of dazzling whiteness, and beautiful to look upon.

The interior of the Castle is in keeping with its exterior. The noble old baronial hall contains many old paintings of great value, beautiful objects of virtue, ancient armour, choice antique furniture, and many other articles, curious and rare. This hall is at a considerable height in the great tower, and the walls of the hall are nine feet in thickness, so that the recesses of the windows form moderately sized rooms. Lower down the walls of the tower are considerably thicker than at the hall. The ceiling of the hall is ornamented with pargetted plaster work. It was finished in 1620, and is greatly and justly admired.

The baronial hall has lately been transformed into a drawing-room, the former drawing-room being now the billiard-room, the windows of which overlook the River Dean. The hall, now the drawing-room, faces the south and east, and it is an extremely handsome apartment, gorgeously furnished, and the fittings beautifully arranged, exhibiting the exquisite taste of the Countess.

The dining-room is in the west wing, a newer portion of the Castle, and it is a spacious, elegant apartment. In it are the portraits of the Earl and Countess, the gift of the tenantry, and other portraits. The private family apartments are replete with everything necessary for comfort, and tastefully furnished.

The chapel is a most interesting part of the Castle. The pannelled walls and ceiling are adorned with paintings of our Saviour and his twelve apostles, the crucifixion, the ascension, many angels, and minor subjects. These were painted by Jacob de Witt, a Dutchman, in 1688. He had previously painted the Kings in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace. The paintings, the stained glass windows, and the fittings of the chapel harmonize, and the mind cannot be otherwise than solemnized in such a place.

The chapel was first consecrated in 1688, immediately prior to the Revolution, which terminated the reign of the Stuart dynasty, and gave us William and freedom of conscience and civil liberty.

No service had been held in the chapel for nearly a hundred years prior to 1866. The noble Earl and his Countess resolved to re-open the chapel that year, and the ceremonial was performed on the Feast of St Michael and All

Angels, by the late lamented Bishop of Brechin, in presence of a large assemblage of guests at the Castle, and others. It has since been the regular place of worship of the family, service being conducted by a private chaplain.

The approach to the Castle from both the south and the north is by noble gateways, adorned with statues and other sculpture. From the north the drive is short, but varied and beautiful. In leaving the wood, through which it passes, the Dean is crossed on a fine bridge, from which the view of the Castle is very grand, and the background of stately trees, crowned by the lofty Hunter Hill, is magnificent.

From the south the approach to the Castle is by a straight drive a mile in length, bordered by broad belts of closely cut bright green turf, beyond which are stately trees, and the rich pasture of the park. In front the Castle rears its proud head, considerably more than a hundred feet in height above the lawn, showing its many round pointed turrets, surmounted by gilded crowns, vanes, and other finials. The many attractions which the Castle presents rivet the attention of visitors and excite admiration, which is intensified as they draw nearer and nearer to it. The Castle is indeed a grand and striking object, and once seen it is ever remembered with delight.

The thanedom or royal manor of Glamis, and other thanedoms in the kingdom, when in possession of the Crown, were managed by stewards for the Royal behoof, or farmed by parties who paid the King certain articles stipulated for annually, the produce of the thanedom.

The early Scottish Kings frequently resided at Forfar. There William the Lion had two Royal castles. Royalty was weighed down with the cares of State then as now, and the Kings, when residing at Forfar, often made their favourite Castle of Glamis a retreat from the etiquette of the Court, and to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. The thanedom continued in the Crown until Edward I. bestowed the chateau of Glamis upon Cumin, Earl of Buchan, but it soon fell in to the King again.

David II. gave John de Logie of that Ilk, probably the father of Margaret Logie, his Queen, a charter of the thanedom of Tannadice, and the reversion of the thanedom of Glamis. The same Sovereign either granted Logie a second charter of these thanedoms, or the charter is repeated in Robertson's Index. Robertson suggests that it may be Lion instead of Logie, but the charter appears to be to Logie. It was dated at Perth, 4th April, 1363. Some other party appears to have had an interest in the thanedom of Glamis

at that time, as Logie only had the reversion of it. The reddendo of the thanedoms were, for Tannadice, a red falcon, and for Glamis, a sparrow hawk, to be delivered yearly at the feast of Pentecost. On the forfeiture of Logie, both thanedoms reverted to the Crown.

After the marriage of John Lyon with the Princess Jane, daughter of Robert II., that Monarch gave him a charter of all the lands in the thanedom of Glamis in free barony. On the 8th March, 1372, the King granted by charter to Sir John Lyon "our lands of the Thainage of Glamis." (Reg. Mag. Sig., 90.) He also had at same time a charter of the thanedom of Tannadice, both being given in dowry with the Princess, and "Baron of Tannadice" is one of the titles of the Earl of Strathmore. The charter of Glamis is dated at Loch Freuchie, in Strathbraan, 18th March, 1372. He also got Kinghorn, Tenpound lands in Haddingtonshire, and other charters. (In. to ch. 120-124, 123-124.) The family of Lyon does not own the thanedom of Tannadice now, but they continue to possess the thanedom of Glamis, the Earl of Strathmore, the chief of the Lyons, being the present noble proprietor. The original extent of the thanedom we do not know, but in the present century several neighbouring properties have been added to the extensive and very beautiful estate of Glamis. The present noble lord has done much to improve the amenity of his domains, having spared neither labour nor expense to accomplish this desirable object, and he has succeeded to admiration.

In Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, III., p. 232, he says—"The Convent of Scone had an allowance from each ploughgate of the whole land of the Church of Scone each year, for their 'Coneveth,' which word means feast or refection. In the reign of Alexander III. this word assumed the form of Waytinga, and it appears in the Chamberlain's Rolls in his reign as a burden upon the Thanages." In his account of the Waytingas of Forfar and Glamis he says, "of the Waytinga of one night of Fettercairn, of the Waytingas of four nights in the year of Kinross, and 'of the rent of cows of two years,' that is to say, of the Waytingas of two nights in the year, of Forfar, forty-eight cows, and of the Waytinga of one and a half nights of the thanage of Glamis, twenty-seven cows."

In the troublous times during a considerable part of the seventeenth century many of the proprietors of Angus were put to great expense, and suffered heavy losses by the marching and counter-marching of both friendly and

hostile troops through their estates, by the spoliation and destruction of their crops and effects, and other causes. The adherents of each of the contending parties were fined heavily by the other when they happened to be in power, and many lairds were ruined. The large landowners were put to great straits, and had frequently to part with portions of their estates. The Earls of Strathmore suffered with others, and appear to have had to part with some of their lands, for a time at least, as we find them in possession of other parties. This will be seen by some of the following retours or service of heirs in the respective properties. They also give some particulars of the service of heirs of the Lyon family to the Glamis estates, the date of their respective entries, some of the lands to which they were served heirs, and the old and new valuations of some of same.

In November, 1596, Patrick, Lord Glamis, heir of John, his father, was retoured (No. 587) in the lands and barony of Baikie, with mill and advocation of the church, A.E., £40; N.E., £160; lands of Drumgley and Cardean, with mill; lands of Drumgeycht, A.E., £40; N.E., £140; Lake of Forfar, called Fallinch, with Island and Eel-ark, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4; united with Cossens and lands in Perthshire in the barony of Baikie. The lands in the county of Perth were as follows:—In retour, 1077, the fourth part of the town and lands of Collace, A.E., 15s; N.E., £3; fourth part of the town and lands of Buttergask, A.E., 7s 6d; N.E., 30s; lands of Lytill Bello, A.E., 6s 8d; N.E., 26s 8d; tenandria of Bendeurane (Bandirran), A.E., 30s; N.E., £3; third part of the lands and barony of Forgundveny, with mill, fishings, and advocation of the church of same, A.E., £17 10s; N.E., £70. The total valuation of the barony of Baikie, A.E., £103 9s 2d; N.E., £393 6s 8d.

In addition to the lands in Perthshire mentioned above, the following lands were included in the barony of Glamis. The service was by Perth retour No. 1078 of same date as No. 1077—In the third part of the lands and barony of Lang Forgound, with mill, A.E., £15; N.E., £45; lands and barony of Inchesture, A.E., 40s; N.E., £6 (Longforgan and Inchtur). He was at same time served heir to lands in Aberdeenshire.

Of the same date, November, 1596, Lord Glamis was retoured (No. 588) in the lands and thanage of Glamis, with mill and advocation of the church, A.E., £25; N.E., £100; lands, barony and thanage of Tannadice, with mill, A.E., £20; N.E., £80.

On 30th April, 1617, John, Earl of Kinghorne, son of Earl Patrick, his father, was retoured (Perth, No. 1051) in the lands detailed in Nos. 1077 and

1078, with the exception of Inchturre ; and in addition in the town and lands, and dominical lands of Huntly, with the tower and fortalice of Huntly, in the fourth part of the lands of Clattermelin or Bulzeoun ; third part of the lands of Balbunnoche and Nather Cars, and the lands of Kinguidie.

Of same date Earl John was retoured (Nos. 98, 99, and 563) in the thanages of Glamis and Tannadice, barony of Baikie, with tower, fortalice, and mill, advocation of the Church of Nether Airlie, Loch of Forfar, &c., &c., as in above retours ; and in addition with the advocation of the Church of Kinghorne and Isle of Inehkeith ; and in the lands of Kindrohad (Kintrockat), with mill called Hoilmylne, in the lordship of Brechin.

In Vol. I., p. 345, we gave some particulars of the service of Earl John, as heir of his father and grandfather ; and, p. 354, a full detail of the lands, &c., in which John, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, was served heir on 29th October, 1695, and it is unnecessary to repeat any of these details.

On 18th August, 1657, Anna Hamilton, heir of Alexander Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, *olim præfecti rei tormentarice*, her brother, was retoured (No. 359) in the lands and thanage of Glamis, A.E., £25 ; N.E., £100 ; lands and thanage of Tannadice, A.E., £20 ; N.E., £80 ; united with lands in Perth in the barony of Glamis ; lands of Ardecroke or Little Cossens, with teinds of the parish of Nether Airlie, E., £2 ; lands of the barony of Baikie, E., £40 ; N.E., £160 ; lands of Drumyleys, Cardcan, and Drumgeicht (Drumgeith), A.E., £40 : N.E., £140 ; Loch of Forfar, called Fallinsche, with island called the Eel-ark, and fishings in same, A.E., 20s ; N.E., £4 ; lands of Cossens, A.E., £2 ; N.E., £8 ; united with lands in Perth in the barony of Baikie ; lands of Wester Drimes, in the lordship of Brechin, E., £43 4s 0d ; lands of Tulloes ; lands of Craichie and mill, and with teinds of these lands, in the regality of Aberbrothock, E., £54 ; lands and barony of Aldbar called Melgum, comprehending the dominical lands of Aldbar, with salmon fishings upon the River South Esk ; lands of Clatterburne ; half the lands of Balmackachie (? Balmachie) ; lands of Bloberhill, with mill ; lands of Woodend, Forriston of Killetschaw, with Forrester Seat of same ; lands of South Melgum, with common in Moor of Montreathmont, with privileges, and with tenandria of Bullion, A.E., £6 ; N.E., £24 ; lands of Stannachie, E., £10 13s 4d ; lands called the barony of Dod, viz., lands of Muirlarchanwood and Herewood called Dod, with fishings in the Loch of Rescobie, A.E., £4 ; N.E., £16 ; united with lands in Perth, in the barony of Aldbar or Melgum ; lands of Wester Drimmies, with grain mill, in the barony of Dod, E. —

In 1633 John, second Earl of Kinghorne, had for a time to part with his lands to Patrick, the first Earl of Panmure for 134,126 merks, who took sasine of them at the manor of Glamis. It appears from retour No. 359, given below, that the Earl's lands had passed from the Earl of Panmure to the Hamiltons, who retained them for some time, after which they had again come into possession of the Panmure family. In March, 1661, the Earl of Panmure disposed the estates of Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorne, his grandson, and also those of the Earl of Buchan, who had also lost his lands in those troublous times, to his eldest son, Lord Brechin. Earl Patrick died the same month when Lord Brechin became George, second Earl of Panmure. In 1663 Earl George re-conveyed the estates to his nephew, Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorne and first Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not earlier, the lands of Hayston and Scroggerfield, two large farms, had been disposed of. Thornton, Templebank, and others seem to have followed. On 27th November, 1630, we find that Patrick Gray of Invergowrie, heir of Sir Patrick Gray, Knight, his father, was retoured (No. 195) in the lands of Hayston and Scroggerfield, in the parish of Glamis, A.E., £4; N.E., £20. Sir Patrick may have owned the lands for many years prior to his death. These lands were then in the barony of Parbroath.

On 24th April, 1640, John Thornton, heir of Patrick Thornton of that Ilk, his father, was retoured (No. 254) in the lands of Thornton, with common pasture in the parish of Glamis, A.E., £4; N.E., £16; the Templar lands called Templebank, and Muttonaiker, part of the northern town of Hayston, A.E., 3s 4d; N.E., 13s 4d.

We do not know if Thornton of that Ilk, who owned this Thornton, had been of that Ilk in the Mearns, or if he had assumed the surname and title from the Glamis lands. If the latter, Thornton may have been in possession of the family for a long period before the date of this retour. Thornton, Templebank, and Hayston are contiguous to each other. These lands had all been acquired, or reacquired by the Lyons before the 29th October, 1695, as they are all included in the retour No. 536 of that date to John, Earl of Strathmore, Vol. I., p. 354.

The Templelands of Nether Drumgley had been out of possession of the Lyons for some time. On 5th April, 1654, Captain David Buchan, heir of William Buchan in Lochmill, his father, was retoured (No. 331) in these lands, with pasturage within the lordship of Glamis. The Newton belonged



to the minister of Kettins, but we do not know when he acquired it. On 13th September, 1694, James Auchenleck of Edinburgh, as heir of Margaret and Katherine Auchinleck, daughters of Rev. James Auchinleck, minister of Kettins, was retoured (Nos. 530 and 531) in the town and lands of the Newton of Glamis, with the teinds of the same. The valuation is not given in the retours.

On 21st March, 1589, Patrick Lyon, heir of James Lyon, was retoured (No. 571) in the mansion with domibus, garden, and church lands of Glamis, E., 4m. 6 8 *feudifirmæ*. On 27th October, 1646, Anna Lyon, daughter of John Lyon, and spouse of Captain David Lyon, one of the heirs-portioners of Patrick Lyon, burghess of Dundee, her grandfather, was retoured (No. 291) in the third part of the mansion of the Vicar of Glamis, called Westhill, in the town of Glamis, and near the Church; ecclesiastical lands of the glebe of the Vicar of Glamis, in the parish of Glamis, E., 20s. Margaret and Catherine Lyon, sisters of Anna, were at same time retoured (No. 292) each in one-third of the said mansion and lands, as heirs-portioners of the said Patrick Lyon.

It is supposed that the lands now called Cossins had at an early period been called Ardnequere. The lands of Fofarty, in the parish of Kinnettles, were gifted by King Malcolm (the Maiden) to the Priory of Resteneth. King William the Lion required them for some purpose, and in exchange for Fofarty he gave the Prior the lands of Ardnequere.

The following particulars of the charter by King William the Lion are in several respects very interesting:—

There is in the charter room at Glamis Castle a charter of the lands of Ardnequere in excambion of those of Fofarty. King William the Lion gave to the Priory of Resteneth, between 1189 and 1199, the lands of Ardnequere (supposed to be Cossens) in exchange for those of Fofarty, which wood, plains, meadows, pastures, waters, muirs, and marshes, were to be held in feu and perpetual alms by the Prior and Canons. The charter is witnessed by Hugh, our Chancellor; A. Abbe of Dunfermline; Joe, Archdeacon of Dunkeld; Ric de Prebndy; Malcolm, son of Earl Duncan; Rob de , William de Hay, Bricio Judice. Signed at Forfar. Fofarty is *quoad sacra* in the parish of Kinnettles, but *quoad civilia* in the parish of Caputh. (Ald. Mis., p. 338.)

This transaction took place near the end of the twelfth century. We do not know how long the Prior may have retained the estate of Cossens, which appears to have been of considerable extent.

Fofarty was long an independent property, but in 1758 the Earl of Strathmore bought the lands, and since then they have been included in the Glamis estate.

The next proprietor of Cossens of whom we have any account is an old family who assumed their surname from the lands. John Cossins of that Ilk married Margaret Annand, daughter of the laird of Melgund, about the middle of the fifteenth century. (Doug., p. 667.)

Before the end of that century Cossens was acquired by the Lyons, and for some time it was a distinct estate, owned by cadets of the noble family of Lyon. David Lyon, second son of John, third Lord Glamis, had a charter of Cossens in 1492. He is the first of Cossens, and in the charter he is designed son of John, Lord Glamis. He married Margaret, daughter of James, third Lord Ogilvy. David Lyon, first of Cossens, was killed at Flodden in 1513.

The estate remained in the family for several generations. On 13th August, 1579, David, Earl of Crawford, wrote to his cousin, Erskine of Dun, jun., to present letters of horning to the King, James VI., against John Lyon, younger of Cossens. He held a wadset of John's, and could not get his interest. Lyon had conspired with the Master of Glamis to murder the Earl of Crawford in his bed, and so the Earl was moved to pursue him at law. The property subsequently became part of the Glamis estate.

In November, 1596, the lands of Cossens are included in a retour (No. 587) to Patrick, Lord Glamis, as heir of Lord John, his father, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8. On 30th April, 1617, John, Earl of Kinghorne, as heir of Earl Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 98) in the lands of Ardecrok or Little Cossens and other lands. They passed again to cadets of the Glamis family.

On 11th July, 1665, Peter Lyons of Cossens, heir of Master Thomas Lyon of Cossens, his father, was retoured (No. 416) in the lands of Little Mill, Loch Mill, with mill and Fawinch of Forfar, lands of Quilko in the barony of Forest and Plataue, A.E., 50s; N.E., £10s; lands of Kintyre, in barony of Ethiebeaton, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8.

On 23d April, 1667, John Lyon of Cossens, heir of Peter Lyon of Cossens, his father, was retoured (No. 426) in the lands of Meikle Cossens, annexed to the barony of Baikie, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8; lands of Little Mill, Loch Mill, with mill and Fawinch of Forfar, and mansion, A.E., 10s; N.E., 40s; lands of Quilko, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8. Cossens came again to the chief of the family, the Earl, who still owns the lands.

The Cossens Lyons had their Castle on their lands, but no vestige of it now remains, nor is the site known.

There is a stone panel over the door of the present farmhouse of Cossens, which, it is probable, had been built into the wall of the Castle of Cossens, perhaps above the main door thereof. Upon it are the names of Mr John Lyon and Mrs Jean Young, with the date 1627, and the armorial bearings of both families. There is also a Latin inscription upon it, which, translated, reads as follows—"Commit to the protection of God thy safety, thy substance, thy family, and thy house, and neither violence nor mischief shall come near thy dwelling, for God sets angels to guard it." This is a noble inscription, worthy to be emblazoned in golden letters, and put into daily practice by every one.

The Glen of Ogilvy was Crown property in the time of King William the Lion. He gave a grant of it to a son of the Earl of Angus, and he assumed his surname from it. The story, as usually told, is as follows:—Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, married a sister of the King. Suspecting her fidelity he strangled her at Mains, where his castle is supposed to have stood, near Dundee. For this cruel act he and his family were outlawed. They remained many years in England, but, being anxious to return to Scotland, they left England and took up their abode in the Glen of Ogilvy, then a forest. King William, in journeying through the Glen to Glamis, or perhaps while hunting in the forest, saw an old man and two sons, "delving up turfes," and entered into conversation with them, when they discovered themselves, and, expressing deep sorrow for the murder of his sister, the King pardoned them, and they were received again into his favour, had their estates returned, and also a grant of the lands of Ogilvy, in the parish of Glamis.

This story, though embellished and overdrawn, is founded on facts. Record shows that King William gave Gilbert, third son of Gillebride, second Earl of Angus, a gift of the lands of Powrie, Kyneithein (probably Keith, in the barony of Auchterhouse), and those of Ogilvy in Glamis. (Doug. I., p. 27.) These lands were held of the Crown for the service of one knight. The first recorded is Alexander Ogilvy, who on 17th February, 1250, was one of an inquest held at Forfar, who found that the lands of Inverpeffer owed suit of court to the Abbot of Arbroath. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 190.)

Douglas in his *Peerage II.*, 557, says—"Sir John Moray of Drumsargard, who married Mary, daughter of Malese, seventh Earl of Strathearn, got with her the lands of Ogilvy and others, in the beginning of the fourteenth century."

We do not see how this could be, or what connection the Earl of Strathearn could have with the lands of Ogilvy.

The lands of Ogilvy passed down from Gilbert in an unbroken male descent for nearly five hundred years, the last possessor known as Ogilvy of that Ilk being Thomas Ogilvy, an adherent to and friend of the Marquis of Montrose, by whose side he fell at the battle of Corbiesdale in 1650. (Bal. MS.) Douglas I., p. 469, says the lands of Ogilvy remained in possession of the Ogilvys for fully four centuries.

The following are the names of some of the members of the family, subsequent to Alexander, mentioned above :—

In 1348 Alexander of Ogilwill was a witness. (Reg. de Pan. II., 169.) In 1368 Sir Walter of Ogilvy, Knight, was a witness. (H. of C. of S., 488.)

The second baron of Ogilvy was Patrick of Ogilvy, who did fealty to Edward I. He is a witness to a grant by Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, of the Church of Lathirsk, to the Priory of St Andrews. The third baron was Sir Walter of Ogilvy, Knight, who married the heiress of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, and with her he obtained the barony of Auchterhouse.

On 20th December, 1379, Sir Walter of Ogilvy, Sheriff of Forfar, witnessed a charter of the lands of Brichtie. (H. of C. of S., ch. No. 41.) In 1481 David Ogilvy of Ogilvy was at a perambulation of marches. (Reg. de Pan., p. 252.) Two years thereafter he was a juror. On 9th August, 1558, Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy was a juror. (H. of C. of S., 522.) David Ogilvy of that Ilk was a Member of the Parliament held in 1560. (Reg. de Pan., 311.) James Lord Ogilvy, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Ogilvy of Clova, and William Ochterlony of Killy, were also Members of that Parliament. (Reg. de Pan., 311.) In the retours printed by order of Parliament, no members' names are recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of that Parliament.

Thomas Ogilvy, the last of Ogilvy, who, as mentioned above, was slain in 1650, must have parted with the Glen of Ogilvy some time before his death. On 10th July, 1640, James Boyter of Nether Liff, heir of his father James Boyter of Nether Liff, was retoured (No. 256) in the lands and barony of Ogilvy, called Glen of Ogilvy, and lands in Liff. This family had not retained the Glen of Ogilvy long, as Sir William Graham of Claverhouse acquired the property before many years elapsed.

Between the years 1661 and 1664 Sir William Graham of Claverhouse had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ogilvy, and of

several other lands. The Grahams of Claverhouse retained Ogilvy for a considerable time. In Ochterlony's account of the shire, 1684-85, they were in possession, and were then great exporters of flag-stones. He says—"The sklait is carried to Dundee on horseback, and from thence by sea to all places within the river of Forth."

On 24th March, 1692, Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, heir of Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, his father, was retoured (No. 521) in many lands, amongst which were, in warrandice, the lands and barony of Ogilvy, vulgarly called *Glen of Ogilvy*, comprising the lands of Halton of Ogilvy; Milton of Ogilvy, with the mill; Meikle and Little Kilmundie; Tarrymire; Easter and Wester Handwicks, Wedderlys, Broomside, Tarbrax, Middleton, Dryburns, Woodend, and Broomhillock, A.E., £12; N.E., £48.

John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, succeeded to the estates possessed by his father, Sir William, including the barony of Ogilvy. On his attainder, on 14th July, 1689, the lands became Crown property. In 1694 King William gave a grant of the greater part of the property which had belonged Viscount Dundee, among which was included the barony of Ogilvy or Glen of Ogilvy, to James, Marquis of Douglas, and his heirs male of body. The Glen of Ogilvy, according to Mr Jervise (Mem. of A. and M., p. 334, 1861), "has long been the property of the Lyons, Earls of Strathmore." He is generally correct in his statements, but here he is in error, as it then still formed part of the Douglas estates, and it was only at Martinmas 1871 that the property was acquired by the Earl of Strathmore, and since then the Earl has been proprietor of the Glen of Ogilvy.

It is said that the surname of Ogilvy (*Ogail-bowie*) signifies yellow-haired youth. It is also said that *Ogle* means "wood," and that *vie* or *vy* is a corruption of buiyellow, "the glen of yellow wood." In Monipennie's Brieffe Description of Scotland, he mentions the Castle of the Glen, p. 170.

Ochterlony says that in his time the Glen was a pleasant place, a good house, and well planted. It is now somewhat bleak, there being little wood, and there is no mansion, nor is the site of the "pleasant house" or "castle" now known. Some of the land is of good quality, others wet and cold, and the crops are late, but it is well farmed by a respectable body of tenants.

The Glen of Ogilvy appears to have belonged to a Lady Carnegie in the middle of the seventeenth century, who had probably resided in the "castle" or the "pleasant house" in the Glen. To her General Monck, while engaged with the siege of Dundee, granted a protection, and also to her tenants, &c.

The "protection" is in the Museum of Montrose, and is in the following terms:—

"Whereas the Lady Carneggie of the Glenn in the parish of Glames, desires my protection for her person, childeren, seruants, horses, catle, sheepe, their wives childeren, and servants, with their horses and household goods, together with her tenants catle, sheepe, and household goods. These are therefore to require all officers and souldiers vnder my comand, not to trouble the sd. Lady, her childeren, seruants, horses, catle, sheepe, and household goods, together with her tennants, their wives, children, seruants, horses, catle, shepe, and household goods, but permitt them to follow their lawful occasions without molestation, provided that the benifitt of this protexion extend not to any which are in arms, and that the sayd Ladie Carniggie, her childeren, seruants, and tenant act nothing prejudiciall to the Common Wealth of England. Given vnder my hand at the seage of Dundee, the 20th of Aug., 1651. "George Monck.

"To all Officers and Souldiers  
whom thse may concerne."

We do not know who this Lady Carnegie was, as we have not found her name in connection with the Glen elsewhere, and the History of the Carnegies makes no mention of any such lady.

"Denoon Castle is situate on an eminence environed with steep rocks, almost inaccessible on all sides. On the north are two or three rows of terraces. It is built in a semi-circular form, and encompassed with a stupendous wall of stone and earth, 27 feet high, and no less than 30 feet thick. It has two entrances, one to the south-east and another to the north-west. The whole circumference of this wall is 1005 feet, and within it the tracts of ancient buildings are still visible. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood have a tradition that there was a noble spring upon the top of the hill, in the middle of the fort, which is not unlikely, but whether it be Pictish or Danish, or of some other people I shall not affirm." (Iten. Sep., p. 164.)

Such is an old account of the Hill of Denoon and its Castle. An account of its present appearance has already been given. (Vol. I., p. 51.) While one side of the rock is nearly perpendicular, on the other sides the ascent is not very difficult. The encircling wall, which is carried obliquely round the Hill, is about eight feet in thickness, within which are vestiges of the foundations of what was probably a castle, and other works. The Hill is a promi-

nent object seen from the Vale of Strathmore, and it commands a magnificent prospect. An ancient toft adjoining is still called the Picts mill.

The lands of Denoon were possessed by George Innes in 1684-5, who held them of the Earl of Strathmore, the superior. For a long time past they have formed part of the Glamis estate.

The small estate of Rochelhill originally belonged to the Ogilvys. It was for a considerable period possessed by a family named Henderson, to whom it came by marriage. It lies on the highway between Dundee and Glamis, and within a mile of the village of Glamis. In the early part of the present century the proprietor feued a portion of the estate, adjoining the highway, in small lots. A number of acres were quickly taken up, and many houses built, each with a small garden attached. The village of Charleston, as it is called, now contains a considerable population. In 1859 the Earl of Strathmore purchased the property from the representatives of the last Mr Henderson, and added it to the Glamis estate. This small property was in the centre of the Earl's domain, and its acquisition improves the amenity of the beautiful estate of Glamis. The property belonged to the Strathmore family at a previous time, but they sold it. It was at one period known as Doghole Muir, then Woodbank, then Rochelhill.

The Loch of Forfar is in this parish. Formerly it extended to nearly 200 imperial acres, but shortly after the middle of last century the great drain, which carries the outflow of the Loch and joins the Kerbet about a mile to the eastward of the Castle of Glamis, was formed. This had the effect of reducing the area of the Loch to about half its original extent. This drain was formed for the two-fold purpose of obtaining marl more easily from the Loch, and of reclaiming land around its borders. The operations accomplished both objects. When the Kerbet and the water from the Loch unite the mingled waters take the name of the Dean, and they slowly flow westward until the stream debouches into the Isla at Cardean, near Meikle.

The Loch is chiefly fed by copious springs, and by the drainage of the surrounding land. It is still a beautiful sheet of water, but its banks are comparatively bare, and their appearance tame and somewhat monotonous. The water in the Loch is clear and pellucid. It contains pike and perch, and the Kerbet, and especially the Dean, are famed for the fine quality of the trout, with which they are both well stocked. A few clumps of trees, judiciously placed near the Loch, would enliven and beautify the scenery.

The district around the Loch of Forfar was rich and fruitful, and nearly in the centre of Pictavia. It was from an early period chosen for one of the residences of the Pictish Kings. After the defeat of the Picts by Kenneth, in or about the year 844, it continued to be occasionally occupied by several of the Scottish Kings. The Royal Castle on the Island near the east end of the Loch was so occupied until towards the end of the twelfth century, if not a little later. The Island was at one time known as the "Chapel of the Holy Trinity," afterwards as St Margaret's Inch, or Queen Margaret's Inch. There is no doubt that large buildings had been erected upon the Island at an early period, as the foundations of an extensive building are still visible. In Brown's Royal Palaces of Scotland, p. 266, he says that there was there till of late "an oven almost quite entire."

The Island was artificial, composed of large oak piles and loose stones with layers of soil over them. This mode of erecting fortifications was introduced into Scotland after the Norman conquest, and it is probable that King Malcolm and his sainted Queen had resided on the Island. It may have been formed by that Monarch. The Island was originally reached by a drawbridge, but it is now joined to the land. Many remains of implements of war, swords, celts of bronze, battleaxes, chain and plate armour, have been found in and about the Loch since it was partially drained.

The first Earl of Strathmore (third Earl of Kinghorne), who was a grandson of the first Earl of Panmure, was left a minor, and his uncle, the second Earl of Panmure, was one of his trustees and guardians. He was educated in St Andrews in 1654-6. "An inventor of furnishing in My Lord Kinghorn his chamber in the Colladag of St Androus, 22d November, 1655, wher of som cam from Glames, the last of October, 1654. To witt. Item three imbroudred panels (*Item* preceedes each article) two imbroudred broun velvet courtaines; an peice of rid velvet imbroudred with my Lord Kinghorn his armes and name, plaisted above the chimney; ane turkie carpet; two velvet cusskens; two turkie worke cusskens which cam wnylnd and wnstuffed; four pair of sprainged bed plaids; five peaces or arras hangings.

Thes things fouldouing wer sent from Glames for furnishing My Lord Kinghorn his chamber in the Colladge at St Andrews, the last of October, 1655. To witt—

Three feather beads; three boulsters; four pair of sprainged bedpleds; sex



paire of course bedplyds; a peice of strypt hangings; tuo ——— cussens; five cods; three soued coverings.

All this Invented and taken in custodie at St Andrews, 22d of November, 1655, by me Robert Maule.

Receaved the 23d of Januar, 1656—Six pair of sheets; three cloathed chaires; two pots; thrie vhyte iron candle sticks; six codvares with a 7 torn and rent; 6 febr, 3 codvares old and two dornek servits as they ar."

On 4th of March, 1656, R. Maule certifies the receipt of the articles.

Particulars of furnishings bought for the Earll of Kingorne for the winter of 1655—"Item five elle and a haffe of Londone cloath at six quarters broad to be a cloacke, a suite, and a close-bodied coate for my Lord Kingorne (for winter clothes); ane hat and hat band for my Lord Kingorne; ane elle of stenting; three elles of small twedding to lynne the breeches and doublet; ane elle and ane haffe of playding to be underlyning to the breeches; a paire of grait pockets and ane paire of lesser; three elles of strenging to the knees of the breeches; a dozen of clasps and eyes; a collar and twa bellie peeces; four elles of wattings; half ane elle of lapping; five dozen of small buttons to the doublet and breeches; sex dozen of grater buttons to the coate; twa dozen and ane halfe of grait buttons to the cloacke; ane dozen and ane halfe of smaller buttons to the cloacke necke; a long tailed button for the cloacke necke; one ounce of silke, whereof ten drops of round silke for the button holes and sex drops of small silke for shening the seemes; for half ane elle of saing or a quarter and a half of taffatie to face the cloacke and suite; twa paire of gray stockings; twa pair of gloves; twa paire of shooes; elles of rebans to trime the suite and hat, and for the shooes."

Robert Maule, servant to my Lord Kingorne, also had a dress—"Three elle and three quarters of Yorkshyre cloath, to be a suite and a close-bodied coat of darke couler suting with the cloathe he got the last yere; ane elle of stenting; three elle and halffe of twedding for lynning to the doublet and breeches; ane paire of grait pockats, and ane paire of lesser, three elles of stringing to the knees of breeches, ane dozen of glaspes and eyes; halfe ane elle and halfe ane quarters of lapping; a collar and twa bellie peices; three elle and a halfe of wattings; five dozen of buttons to the suite; sex dozen of grater to the coate; twelve drape of silke, whereof eight drape of round silke to the button holes; ane hatt and hat band; a paire of gray stockings; a paire of gloves; a paire of shooes; halfe a dozen of bands and cuffes; halfe a dozen of hand-curchars; shirts foure; elles of rebans to trime the suite."

The following is a copy of a letter from the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne addressed for the Laird of Ffendourie—

“ At the Incampment of the Angus  
regiment, 18th June, 1685, in  
Strathblain.

Sir,—As I have alwayes made it my bussiness to adjust the severall comands of my Militia regiment wit persones fitt for it. It has been lykwayis my endeavour so to suport the credit of the service, that few comes into any comand therein, but such as (modestly speaking) are als good as those who were befor. I have at present a cleir vaikancie by a shamefull desertion (which I scorn to persew); this is known to the Lords of the Secret Comittee at Edr., als weall as to the genell persones in the field. You are the persone who is my choyse, and I assure yew its most acceptable to the whole gentlemen my companions in the comand of the regt. Your translane is easie from a ruyter of horse, to the comand of that companie which was Cookstouns, formall good nights . . . . . So I intreat yew come downe immediatlie now before wee march, which is impatientlie expected by

Your werie reall freind and sert.,  
Strathmore.”

In the year 1683 the Earl paid a visit to France, and remained for a few months. The following items of his Lordship's expenditure while there, a particular account of which he kept, is taken from the first volume of E. and I., p. 185—

Aug. 2, 1683.	Given to my Lord going to see the fireworks, on Lue-dore and a crown, whereof there was a great part given for a window to see them, . . . . .	14 0
	For a flamboe to light him hom to the Academie, halfe-a-croune, . . . . .	1 10
	For a pond of candle, . . . . .	0 7
Aug. 15.	For a pair of shoes to my Lord, . . . . .	3 10
Aug. 18.	Payed for four dyets in a Scottsman's house, where my Lord useth to din soumetimes on fish days, . . . . .	4 0
Aug. 19.	For two fresh eggs to my Lord's breakfast, . . . . .	0 4
Nov. 17.	Translating my Lord's cloaths as near to the fashione as he could, and a suit of liverie to the Frenchman, 204 levers, . . . . .	7 0

## EPISODE AT GLAMIS DURING THE CIVIL WAR IN 1654.

On Friday, about the beginning of January, 1654, the Earl of Kenole, about eight in the morning, appeared near Glamis with a party of horse, consisting of seventy or thereabouts. His design was to surprise the horse belonging to Glamis, as they came from watering, lying in a covert place for that purpose, thinking thereby to increase his number, and to procure exchange for the men taken at Edgill, and coming at first with a small party into Glamis, took three of our men, which Major Duckett (who commanded Colonel Riche's troops then) having notice, sent out his quartermaster with twenty horse to discover his party, who, advancing with two files of foot that were to make good a bridge, gave them a charge, and routed and dispersed their whole party, took the Lord Kinole (Kinnoull) and fourteen more, all much wounded, about five horse, and at the coming away of the letter, had sent up a party to gather up the rest, all quitting their horses and betaking to the bogs. Major Ramsay was there, but escaped. We had one man killed and seven wounded, all slightly; three of the enemy were killed on the place, and our men that were taken rescued. (Spot. Mis. II., p. 161.)

In the account of the visit of Sir Walter Scott to Glamis Castle, p. 385, reference is made to Peter Proctor, seneschal. He was descended from Sheriff-Substitute Proctor of Moray, who married a daughter of Gordon of Leitcheston. Their only son, Patrick Proctor, who acquired Halkerton, near Forfar, was the seneschal of Glamis Castle. This Peter and his son William, were, for the long period of ninety years, factors for the Earls of Strathmore.

Patrick Proctor married Esther Hamilton. She died 28th June, 1802, aged 54 years. He died in July, 1819, aged 75 years (during 50 of which he was factor). They had sons—John, farmer, Mains of Glamis; Robert, W.S., Edinburgh; George, Bengal Medical Staff; Thomas, Bombay Army; William-David, who died at Glamis, 3d December, 1860, aged 74 years (during 40 of which he was factor); David, H.E.I.C., Home Service; Patrick, Royal Navy. Daughters—Esther, married to Dr Andrew Alexander, Professor of Greek at St Andrews; Jane, who died 18th April, 1865. The factors, father and son, discharged the duties of the office most faithfully, and were highly respected by all classes.

One of the daughters of Sheriff Proctor, Isobel, was married to John Nicol, corn merchant, Lossiemouth. Their son was Principal Nicoll of St Andrews.

The Rev. James Lyon, D.D., was descended from a race of clergymen. His great-grandfather was minister of Tannadice, his grandfather of Airrie, and his father of Longforgan. He was remotely connected with the noble family of Glamis. He was settled in Glamis in 1780, and married Agnes L'Amy, sister of James L'Amy of Dunkenny, who was long Sheriff-Depute of the County of Forfar. Dr Lyon died on 3d April, 1838, in the 80th year of his age, and the 58th of his ministry. His wife died on 14th September, 1840, at the age of 78 years.

One of the doctor's ancestors, who was laird of Ogil, frequently took his texts from the Psalms. On one occasion he remonstrated with a son for being extravagant in his expenditure, and received the following quaint reply —“There's nae fear o's, father, as lang as the hills o' Ogil an' the Psalms o' David last.”

Mrs Lyon, wife of Rev. Dr Lyon of Glamis, composed some excellent verses there, but we have hitherto failed to obtain a copy of any of her sweet lays.

Glamis is celebrated for its magnificent old baronial Castle, its ancient sculptured stones, its lovely situation, its splendid surroundings, and its pure and balmy air. It also boasts of having had a poetical schoolmaster, who left indisputable evidence of his rhyming talents, in a metrical version of the Shorter Catechism. The title page is in the following terms—“The Assembly's Shorter Catechism, in metre—For the use of young ones, by Mr Robert Smith, Schoolmaster at Glamis. Edinburgh: Printed by Thomas Lumsden and John Robertson, and sold at their Printinghouse in the Fish-market, MDCCXXIX.” A reprint of the work was published by Thomas George Stevenson, Edinburgh, in 1872. A few of the questions with their answers will not be out of place here—

#### PART I.

*Q. 1—What is the Chief End of Man.*

*A.—The Chief and Highest End of Man  
Is God to Glorify,  
Keep His commandments, and Enjoy  
Him to Eternity.*

*Q. 33—What is Justification.*

*A.—Of God's Free Grace an Act it is,  
Wherein Iniquities  
He pardons all, and us accepts  
As righteous in His Eyes ;*

'Tis only for Christ's Right'ousness  
 Made ours by Imputation,  
 And Faith alone required is,  
 For our Justification.

## PART II.

*Q. 4—What is the Sum of the Ten Commandments.*

*A.*—With all thy Heart, and all thy Soul,  
 Thy Body, and thy Mind,  
 Love God the Lord ; and as thyself  
 Be to thy Neighbour kind.

*Q. 25—Which is the Fifth Commandment.*

*A.*—Honour thy Parents, that thy Days  
 May long and happy be  
 Upon the Land, which God the Lord  
 Bestowed hath on thee.

*Q. 41—Which is the Tenth Commandment.*

*A.*—And covet not thy Neighbour's House,  
 Wife, Man, nor Maid of his,  
 Nor Ox, nor Ass, nor any Thing  
 Whereof he Owner is.

*Q. 49—What is Repentance unto Life.*

*A.*—A Sinner, by his saving grace,  
 Hates Sin, and for it mourns,  
 Out of a true Sense of the same ;  
 And so from it he turns  
 To God, in Christ, as Merciful,  
 With Purpose and Endeavour,  
 In Ways of New Obedience  
 To walk with Him for ever.

*Q. 60—What is Prayer.*

*A.*—In Pray'r, to God we should put up,  
 In all Humilitie,  
 All our Desires, for all our Wants,  
 Which with His Will agree,  
 In Name of Christ our Advocate ;  
 And all our Sins confess,  
 And for the Mercies he bestows  
 Our Gratitude express.

The Lord's Prayer and the Creed are also given in metre.

The Prelatical schoolmaster of Glamis, while a student of Marischal College, Aberdeen, had been appointed to a School at Glenshee, but on going there he

found no schoolhouse. He gave vent to his disappointment in a poem, in which he indulged in reflections against the heritors. Jasper Craig, a Whig and a Presbyterian, replied in metre, and the correspondence was continued for a time, and these were published as "Poems of Controversy." He had subsequently been appointed schoolmaster of Glamis.

In some parishes in the county there are families who, though not possessing landed property in it, have continued the surname within its bounds from generation to generation for centuries. We think it right to mention an old family name in this parish, "The Johnstons of Glamis" have from time immemorial been household words there, almost as well known in the locality and in their own sphere, as are the Lyons of Glamis in theirs.

In the strife among the nobles in Scotland to get possession of the young King James VI., one of the Johnstons of Glamis came to the front. In 1578 the rival factions met in thousands on the banks of the Carron to decide by force of arms who was to be the future custodian of His Majesty's person. Before the fight began one of the followers of Ker of Cessford stepped forward and challenged the opposing force to find one of their number to break a lance with him in honour of his sweetheart. One of the retainers of the Master of Glamis immediately accepted the challenge. His name was Johnston. The combatants made ready for the encounter and rode into the lists. At the first charge Johnston's opponent fell from his horse, pierced by the spear of his adversary, and soon died. The victor received a well-merited ovation from his companions in arms.

After the tournament, negotiations for a settlement of the dispute were entered into, an arrangement was finally effected, and the opposing armies speedily disbanded. In this way one of the Johnstons of Glamis "by silencing a boaster," was the means of saving the lives of many who would have fallen had the armies fought.

In the northern and central districts of the parish the underlying rock consists of old sandstone of a gray colour, overlaid by a newer strata of sandstone of a brownish-red colour. To the south of the village the same gray sandstone extends southwards and forms the Sidlaw range of hills. This stratum is in many places overlaid with varieties of trap or whinstone, which, in several cases, form the summits of the eminences in the Sidlaw range. In others the sandstone is disrupted with dikes or veins of trap, diverse in their

mineral character. This rock contains few agates, but fine quartz crystals are sometimes met with. In some places the sandstone beds assume the conglomerate form, the pebbles being water-worn and conglutinated, and consist of porphyry, jasper, serpentine, &c. Some specimens of fish, plants, &c., have been found in quarrying the sandstone beds near to the village and in other parts of the parish, but they are rare. Some fine examples of intrusive rock are met with in this district. The sandstone rock in the Sidlaws was much sought two centuries ago for roofing purposes, and it is still largely used for building, for which it is very suitable.

The Nine Maidens' Well is within the park of Glamis, not far from the Dove-Cote, but it must not be confounded with St Fergus' Well, close by the Church. Probably there stood a chapel, inscribed to them, in the vicinity of the well, but, if so, no trace of it now remains. The legend of the "Nine Maidens" is to the effect following:—About the beginning of the eighth century St Donevald and his nine daughters are said to have resided in the Glen of Ogilvy. After his death the "Nine Maidens" continued to reside there as in a hermitage, labouring the ground with their own hands and eating only once a day, their diet being barley bread and water. They retired to Abernethy, the Pictish capital, and received from Garnard, King of the Picts, a lodging, an oratory, and some lands. There they were visited by King Eugen VII., who made them many presents, and there they died, and were buried at the foot of a large oak, the spot having been much visited by pilgrims. They were canonised as the "Nine Maidens," and their feast is on the 15th June. Many churches in Scotland were inscribed to them, among which was Strathmartine. It has its "Nine Maidens' Well," and its legend, which differs materially from the one related above. It will be given in the chapter on Mains and Strathmartine.

Another legend says they were so much annoyed by wild geese, which ate up their corn, that their eldest sister, Mazota, who was the patron saint of the church of Drumoak, forbade the geese to return any more, and therefore "wild geis was never sene efter on that ground."

The village or hamlet of Glamis is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Vale of Strathmore. It consists chiefly of two ranges of houses, between which the highway from Perth to Forfar passes. It is picturesquely placed on the left bank of the Burn of Glamis, close to the south wall of the Castle Park, and embowered among lofty trees. The Parish Church stands at a short distance to the north of the highway, its neat little spire rising above

the surrounding trees. The Church and spire, with the adjoining manse, amidst lawn and evergreens, make a pretty picture in the landscape.

The graveyard around the Church, sloping nearly to the level of the den, is a quiet sequestered resting place for the forefathers of the parish ; a sweet spot in which the living may profitably spend a portion of their time in profound meditation. The graveyard is rough, and should be improved. The hamlet and its surroundings are tidily kept, and we can truly say of it, as was so beautifully said of another such, sweet Glamis, loveliest village of the Strath. The village of Glamis is a burgh of barony.

Some of the feathered tribes shun, and others court the society of the human family. The Rook, in this county usually called the *Crow*, is among the latter. The Rook is to some extent dependent upon the labours of civilized man, and in course of time it has become partially domesticated in his dominions. Its habits are peculiar, and in many points it differs from every other species of birds.

Although the Rook loves the dwellings of men, he is very particular about the choice of a home. He shuns localities which we would think very suitable for a rookery, and forms a colony in others which, to us, appear ill adapted for the purpose. Some proprietors have tried to allure them to their patrimonial trees, but without effect. When they do take up their abode in any wood they are steady tenants, and will remain for centuries, even although the rookery should become surrounded by the dwellings of men. The Rooks become familiarized with their human neighbours, and the men of the city love and protect their trustful friends.

There are colonies of Rooks on the old ancestral trees round several of the hoary mansions in Angus. A large rookery has existed from time immemorial in the splendid park around the world-renowned Castle of Glamis. Immediately within the south entrance to the Castle, and in close proximity to the charmingly situated village of Glamis, many of the monarchs of the demesne have their highest branches thickly studded with nests, and within a little space there are several hundreds of them. It is a lively and an interesting sight to watch the movements of the Rooks in the nesting season.

If the Rooks do not desert their home, although it should become the centre of a large city, neither will they leave although the castle or abbey, once teeming with the human family, should become uninhabited and ruinous. When not torn down by ruthless hands the nests remain on the



trees from year to year, and any damage a nest may have sustained during the storms of winter is repaired, or if too much injured, a new nest is built on the ruins of the old one. The Rook pairs for life, and returns to the same nest, which he repairs or rebuilds. The nests around the deserted and ruinous buildings are, without doubt, occupied by the descendants of the Rooks who inhabited the nests when the battlements and towers overlooked scenes of joy and rejoicing hundreds of years previously.

The Rook, not having to waste time in seeking a mate in spring, commences its nesting duties early in the season, and for weeks the rookery is an animated, noisy, restless scene. Rooks on the neighbouring grass fields feeding, others on the fallow gathering mud to cement the sticks in the nest; Rooks breaking and carrying sticks, turf, and other materials for their nests, others on the nests moulding and fashioning them for their young brood; Rooks perched on the topmost branches, and others flying about in all directions cawing, cawing, and deafening the air with their cawing. All are busily employed, and all are attending to their own affairs alone. Should one encroach on the property of another combats occur between them, sometimes of so severe a character as to end in the death of one or both of the disputants. Such a quarrel attracts the attention of the entire colony, and throws them into a state of excitement and disorder.

In building the nest one of the birds remains at home and builds, while the other collects the necessary materials. When the foraging Rook breaks off a twig from the nesting tree, he invariably flies clear of the tree, and thus reaches the nest without entangling the twig among the branches. After the nest is completed the owners leave it without fear, as it remains safe though they be far distant. Nature has implanted an instinct in the species which prevents them from interfering with each other's nest when it is ready for use. The same instinct, or, as some would call it, social compact, impels the older birds to prevent the younger ones from building their nests upon an isolated tree away from the colony, and to pull the nest to pieces if they infringe this law of the community. When finished the nest is firm and compact. It is composed of a mass of twigs cemented and lined with mud, on which some turf is laid and lined with moss, wool, feathers, or dry leaves. It is rather shallow, but it suits the purpose. Some of the nests are built singly, while others are built in large masses, containing several distinct nests, and they are generally placed near the topmost branches of the trees.

From three to five eggs are deposited in the nest. They vary in colour and

in shape. The ground colour of many is green. Some are almost white, variously spotted and blotched. Some are round and others elongated. It is the female which sits most frequently on the eggs, but she is often relieved by the male. When she is sitting he is careful to feed her. She sees him approach, hops off her charge, and with tremulous and peculiar cries and fluttering wings she receives the supply of food by inserting her bill in the bill of her partner, and taking the worms and grubs that lie in a mass under his tongue. Then, after marks of attention have passed between them, she wipes her bill on a twig and hops on her eggs again, while he goes off in search of more food.

When the eggs are hatched the old birds have full employment in providing them and themselves with food. When fledged the young leave the nests and sit on the adjoining branches, where they are fed by the parents until able to fly. At first they take little flights from branch to branch, then from tree to tree. Thereafter they accompany their parents to the pastures, where they are fed, and return at night to the nesting places. When stronger on the wing they often try their powers by soaring to a great height above their nesting trees. The old birds are taught by experience to be wary, but the young, ignorant of the danger, often suffer until they get lessons from their seniors. On one occasion the approach of a stranger made the old birds take wing and fly from the trees on which they were perched. One young bird on a low branch sat unconcerned, when an old bird flew swiftly past to warn it of the danger, and came against it, when the young one followed the others. The report of a gun will make all the birds able to fly leave their nest, and they will sail about high over head, pouring out their complaints in doleful cries, and will not return until the enemy has gone.

The food of the Rook consists chiefly of wire-worms, cut-worms (the grub of the Daddie-Long legs\*), and other grubs and insects; newly sown corn not covered up, corn and grubs in the dropping of horses, acorns and beech mast, carrion, &c. They follow the plough picking up worms and grubs. When pressed with hunger they will bore into potatoes and turnips, but they do the farmer vastly more good than injury by consuming pests which greatly injure the grain and other crops. The finest acorns grow at the end of the slender branches, which will not bear the weight of the Rook, and he cannot obtain them in the ordinary manner. He adopts the following plan to secure them—Flying up to the tree he alights on these slender branches, and while swaying

\* Great Crane-fly (*Tepula gigantea*).

on them seizes the acorn, then hangs suspended to it, and his weight breaks it off, when he feasts on his prize at leisure.

Rooks are gregarious. They leave the rookeries in the mornings and go out to their feeding grounds, and there they spend the day, bathing in pools, basking in the genial rays of the sun on the tops of the trees, and searching for food. As the sun begins to sink in the west, Nature prompts them to seek their rookery, and they take wing and fly towards it. As the more distant parties of the Rooks draw nearer their roosting place they are joined by others, and now form a large flock. They fly high, and with a regular flap of wing. As they approach the rookery the caw-cawing is deafening. Previous to alighting they fly and wheel round and round before alighting, then settle down singly or in parties of two and three on the highest branches, where they sometimes struggle for favourite perches. They then preen their glossy plumage, which is a deep blue-black, the blue being most conspicuous on the wing coverts and the sides of the head and neck. After many changes of position and noisy converse, they grow tired, the din ceases, and they are quiet until in the gray morning light, they waken up and go off again, to seek their daily food, and this is repeated day by day and night by night.

In the Original Roll of 1683, the lands of Glamis are described as “Earl of Strathmore,” the valuation being £2475. In 1822 they are called “Glamis, including Rochillhill.” The Glamis lands, belonging to the Earl of Strathmore, were of the value of £2375, and Rochillhill, the property of James Ogilvy Henderson, £100, together, £2475. The lands were divided for cess purposes on 16th June, 1767, thus—1. Glamistown, Myretown, Westhill, and lands sometime belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath, wadset to George Chapman, £464 11s 8d. 2. Balnamoon, Bridgend, Clippethills, Newton, Wellfield, Holemiln, Ewnie, Arniefoul, mill thereof, Shepherd’s Seat, and Knockenny, wadset to James Badenoch, £503 2s 4d. 3. Thornton, wadset to John Lyon, £197 12s 10d. 4. Templebank, Haystoun, Little Cossans, Drumglays, and Lochmiln, wadset to George Pilmer, £498 10s 4d. 5. Cossans, wadset to John Davidson, £109 11s 5d. 6. Philipstoun, Moss-toun, Bents, Mains of Glamis, and Loch of Forfar, remaining with the Earl of Strathmore, £416 14s. 7 to 13. Feu duties, do., £24 17s 5d. 14. Fofarty, formerly belonging to John Arnot, now the Earl, £140. 15. Woodfield, formerly belonging to James Doig, now the Earl, £20. 16. Rochillhill, £100.

In addition to these there were Easter and Wester Denoon, £265 13s 4d and £300; Walkmiln, £13 6s 8d; Alex. Craw's two acres in Glamis, £6 6s 8d, and proportion of Scroggerfield, £85, all belonging to the Earl. The balance of the latter £15 belonged to Robert Douglas.

There were some lands in the parish called "Archbishop of St Andrews," £225. In 1822 called "Bishops Rents" belonging to the University of St Andrews; and Claverhouse, £750, called "Barony of Ogilvy," 1822, belonging to Lord Douglas. Total valuation of parish, £4136 6s 8d Scots.

The Rev. John Stevenson of Glamis, author of "*Mycologia Scotica*," has kindly favoured me with the following account of the

### FUNGI OF ANGUS.

The county of Forfar has proved a fruitful field for the Cryptogamic Botanist. Reference has been made in a former volume (Vol. II., p. 188, &c.), to the Ferns, Mosses, and Lichens. It will only be necessary, therefore, to refer briefly to the Fungi. From its position the county will probably be found equally rich in Algae. This field, however, remains to be explored.

The parish of Glamis may be regarded as, in some respects, typical of the Mycological Flora of the County. From its extent, and diversity of configuration, it presents an unusual variety of conditions favourable to Cryptogamic vegetation. Its hills and glens, its moors and mosses, its dens and parks, its fir, pine, and hard woods, have combined to make it a paradise for the Mycologist.

In the case of fungi it is somewhat difficult, from the limited attention which has as yet been bestowed upon them, to determine the comparative frequency or rarity of species. A considerable number, however, which have been found in Glamis, may be regarded as undoubtedly rare. Many species are local in their distribution. Some, which have been gathered abundantly in particular districts of other counties, occur rarely in Forfarshire; while others, which are not infrequent elsewhere, are not met with at all. This may be accounted for partially by differences of soil, climate, and wood. Some *Hydna*, for example, which are found in abundance in Morayshire, especially in the old forests of native pine at Rothiemurchus, and less abundantly in Perthshire, in the pine forests at Rannoch, have not been gathered elsewhere in Scotland. It is also remarkable that, in some districts, a few of the commonest and most widely distributed species do not occur.

The edible fungi have never received the attention which they deserve in this country. Much wholesome food is thus allowed to run to waste. No book-directions can with safety be given for the use of edible species ; but several of the best and most common have only to be seen once, that the possibility of mistake in the use of them may be avoided. The common Mushroom, *Agaricus Campestris*, is comparatively infrequent in Glamis, notwithstanding the extent of old pasture favourable to its growth. It is, generally, one of the most capricious in its recurrence from season to season. There are several other species, however, such as *Agaricus rubescens*, *Cantharellus cibarius*—the Chantarelle of the Continental Market—*Boletus edulis*, and *Hydnum repandum*, which appear regularly and in abundance every year. *Cantharellus* and *Hydnum* especially, when properly cooked, furnish exceedingly palatable and nutritious food.

It is always a pleasure to the student to be able to associate a place with the determination of a vexed question. Glamis has been fortunate in its association with the solution of a problem which had puzzled Cryptogamic botanists for many years. A plant familiar to Mycologists in Britain, and throughout Europe, held a place by itself in what was felt to be a most anomalous genus named *Ptychogaster*. Long ago it was regarded by the late Professor Fries, of Upsala, as a degeneration of a species in an entirely different genus. *Ptychogaster albus*, he declared, with marvellous botanical instinct, was a degeneration of *Polyporus destructor*. For many years, however, there existed no confirmation of this singular view. In 1874, during a botanical ramble in the Den of Glamis, in company with the Rev. J. Fergusson, Fern, we gathered specimens of *Ptychogaster*, which bore traces of the polyporoid form. The matter remained in abeyance till 1877, when the writer again gathered specimens, which combined perfectly the characters of *Polyporus* and *Ptychogaster*. These were submitted to Fries, and the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, who confirmed the conclusion that they represented *Ptychogaster* in true polyporoid form. Externally the specimens disclosed nothing, but, on making a section, the normal condition of *Polyporus destructor* was fully revealed. The cause of the structural transformation remains to be explained. Fries was inclined to regard it as an arrest, so to speak (“*Ptychogaster* in transitu ad *Polyporos*”), in the development of a *Polyporus*. Mr Berkeley, on the other hand, supposes that it is the work of a parasite which modifies the matrix. From the peculiar nature of the transformation, the latter view will probably be found to be the correct one. But the fact remains that the plant,

which formerly held a generic place, has been proved to be only a condition of a species in another genus; and it was with peculiar satisfaction that Fries, finding his old theory verified, pronounced the unqualified verdict—"Est itaque anomalum hoc genus delendum."

The parish of Glamis can claim the honourable distinction of having contributed to science not a few species entirely new, while it has added more to the British Flora. It is worthy of note, in regard to species which have been added to the British Flora, that not a few *Agaricini*, which were previously familiar only to the pine forests of northern Europe, have been found in the pine woods of Glamis. The fact is a suggestive one in regard to the relations between the British and Continental Floras. Professor Fries was so struck with it that, on one occasion, he put the question to the writer—"Estne Glamis in regione pini sita?"

The following figures may serve to give some idea of what has been done in recent years towards determining the fungus wealth of the county. The known British species of fungi amount, in round numbers, to 4000. The number recorded for Scotland, up to the close of the year 1881, amounts to 2256. When Gardiner's unique "Flora of Forfarshire" was published in 1848, little had been done to investigate the fungi of the county. He records in all 165 species. The number of species found in the county now amounts to 1496. Of these 1265 have been gathered (though not exclusively) in the parish of Glamis. Of species new to science, 48 have been recorded for the county, and of these 40 have been discovered in Glamis. Of species new to the British Flora, 81 have been added from the county, of which 76 claim Glamis as their first known British habitation. Descriptions of the new species, and of all species new to the British Flora, as well as of many which have been added to the Flora of Scotland, since the publication in 1871 of Cooke's "Handbook of British Fungi," will be found in "Mycologia Scotica: The Fungi of Scotland and their Geographical Distribution," (a volume by the writer, printed for the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland by Ballantyne, Hanson, & Co., Edinburgh), and in Supplements to the work which appear from time to time in the pages of the "Scottish Naturalist."

The species, new to science, which have been discovered in Forfarshire, deserve to be specially recorded here.

The following were discovered in Glamis:—

*Agaricus* (*Armillaria*) *haematites* B. & Br. ; *A.* (*Collybia*) *Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *A.* (*Psilocybe*) *chondrodermus* B. & Br. ; *A.* (*Psilocybe*) *scobicola*

B. & Br. ; *Hygrophorus pulverulentus* B. & Br. ; *Cantharellus Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Lentinus scoticus* B. & Br., found also in Menmuir ; *Panus Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Polyporus cerebrinus* B. & Br. ; *P. collabefactus* B. & Br. ; *P. blepharistoma* B. & Br. ; *P. ramentaceus* B. & Br. ; *P. hymenocystis* B. & Br. ; *Porothelium Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Hydnum limonicolor* B. & Br. ; *H. multifforme* B. & Br. ; *H. Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *H. sepultum* B. & Br. ; *Radulum corallinum* B. & Br. ; *R. epileucum* B. & Br. ; *Kneiffia subgelatinosa* B. & Br. ; *Typhula translucens* B. & Br. ; *Arcyria Friesii* B. & Br. ; *Leptostroma glechomatis* B. & Br. ; *Septoria hyperici* B. & Br. ; *S. violae* B. & Br. ; *Leptothyrium pictum* B. & Br. ; *Aschochyta metulaespora* B. & Br. ; *Cylindrosporium rhabdospora* B. & Br. ; *Stilbum Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Fusarium translucens* B. & Br. ; *Peronospora interstitialis* B. & Br. ; *P. rufibasis* B. & Br. ; *Leotia Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Peziza insolita* Cooke ; *P. maurilabrae* Cooke ; *P. Stevensoni* B. & Br. ; *Helotium sublateritium* B. & Br. ; *Phacidium calthae* Phil. ; *Psilosphaeria Stevensoni* B. & Br.

In other parts of the county, chiefly in Menmuir and Fern, the following were discovered :—

*Puccinia Andersoni* B. & Br. ; *Uromyces concomitans* B. & Br. ; *Protomyces Fergussoni* B. & Br. ; *P. comari*, B. & Br. ; *Penicillium megalosporum* B. & Br. ; *Peziza leuconica* Cooke ; *Helotium laburni* B. & Br. ; *Psilopezia myrothecioides*, B. & Br.

It may be added that a few of the species enumerated above have, since their discovery, been found elsewhere—in Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and America—and that some new species, which have been discovered in other parts of Scotland, have since been gathered in Forfarshire.

#### CHAP. XXIV.—GLENISLA.

The parish of Glenisla, situated in the north-west corner of the county, is almost wholly within the range of the Grampians, and thus a Highland parish.

The Church of Glenylefe or Glenylit, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin. It was gifted to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth by King William the Lion. It is rated at £22 Scots in the Taxation of 1275. (Reg. de Aberb, p. 240.) It was in the diocese of Brechin. Gregory, the Bishop of Brechin, 1218-46, gave the monks of Cambuskenneth a pension of ten pounds out of Glenisla. For many years they did not receive the money, and Abbot Fergus, with con-

sent of John, Bishop of Brechin, on 12th September, 1311, made over the patronage of the Church of Glenisla to the Abbots of Cupar, who were bound to make regular payment of the pension. (Reg. de Camb.) In 1413-14, Abbot Panter granted the Abbot of Cupar a discharge for the said pension.

In 1574 the churches of Glenisla, Alyth, Ruthven, and Meikle, were under the charge of one minister, and the reader at Glenisla had a salary of £20 Scots. The teinds, &c., of the Church of Glenisla were included in the disposition granted when the Abbey of Cupar was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Balmerino in 1606. (Acta. Parl. IV., 340.)

The building of the present Church was put up in 1821. It is a plain erection, with a small belfry, and it stands within the churchyard, upon the north side of, and close by the river Isla. The manse is in the vicinity of the Church.

This parish lies in the north-west corner of Angus. It is bounded on the north by Crathie and Clova; on the east by Kirriemuir, Lintrathen, and Airlie; on the south by Airlie; and on the west by Alyth and Kirkmichael. It is about eighteen miles in extreme length by six in breadth. The parish is drained by the river Isla, which, rising in its mountain home in Glassmeal and the truly Alpine wilds of Caenlochan, flows through a fine vale or glen, from which the parish takes its name.

On the western verge of Glassmeal there is a cairn of stones, which rests upon three parishes—Glenisla, Kirkmichael, and Crathie; and also upon three counties—Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen.

A good road leads up the glen from Forter, past Crandart, and up to the Tulchan, the handsome shooting lodge of the Earl of Airlie. A bridle path leads thence over Glassmeal, and onward to the public road on the north side of the Cairnwell, and to Braemar.

Near the eastern base of Mount Blair is the copious and pure spring called the Well of Coryvannoch, which, in Romish times, was much resorted to by sickly people, the water being considered efficacious in curing various diseases.

The water still flows as pure, as full, and as free as ever, and its chemical properties are unchanged, but its healing powers are gone!

A neat Free Church, with manse, erected in 1829, chiefly at the expense of James Rattray of Kirkhillocks, stands at a little distance to the north of the Established Church. A school and schoolhouse, a small but comfortable hotel, and two or three cottages are in the immediate neighbourhood of the churches and manses, the whole forming a small hamlet called the Kirkton of



Glenisla. It is a pleasant place for a summer retreat, but the little community must have a dreary, weary time in winter, cut off, as they sometimes are for weeks, from the busy world outwith the glen. The churches, being well up Glenisla, are inconveniently situated for the parishioners living in the lower part of the glen, and a new church in connection with the Establishment, has recently been erected at Kilry. It has been endowed, and formed into a *quoad sacra* parish.

There was a Lady Well near by the Church of Glenisla, as there always was near to all churches dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The well in Glenisla, which stood a little to the south of the Church, has been filled up. There is a perennial spring which cannot be filled up, a well of living water, out of which all are invited to drink, without money and without price.

In old times the parish was divided into two parts—Over and Nether Glenisla. The former consisted chiefly of the district north of Kilry, and the latter the district south of it, Kilry being intermediate, or common to both.

King Malcolm, the Maiden, founded the Monastery of Cupar in 1164. He made large gifts to his Abbey, including the whole of his lands of Cupar, and the easements of all his forests in Scotland, also fuel for the proper use of the monks. These lands, and valuable privileges, given without fee or reward in all time coming, were contained in two charters, both of which are dated at Traquair, Gillebride, Earl of Angus, being one of the witnesses to both the charters.

King William the Lion, the brother of Malcolm, also gave the monks of Cupar charters of various lands in the district around the Abbey, including the site upon which it was built, together with several very important privileges.

The scanty records of the Abbey which remain do not enable us to ascertain with any degree of certainty where the several lands gifted to the Convent were situated, and the changes of many of the names of the lands since those early times increase the difficulty. There can be little doubt that Glenisla had been included in one of the early gifts, but by whom it was bestowed is not known.

On 9th July, 1234, King Alexander II., son of William the Lion, confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, by charter, Glenylef (Glenisla), Invercharity (Inverquharity), Freuchy, Craignethan, Belacktyn, Fortuhy, and others, to be held in free forest. (Ren. Bk. Cup. xiii.) This was a large and

valuable grant, whoever may have been the donor, and as the lands were situated in several districts, it gave the Abbots power and increased importance in the parishes in which the properties lay. The gift of Glenisla alone was a boon to the Convent, as the lands were within easy reach of the monks, and the rents, which were chiefly paid in the produce of the farms, were available for use within the Abbey.

Glenisla comprised a number of farms, and the rental book of the Monastery contains many entries of the dates, rents, and terms of the lettings, and the names of the tenants. Among the farms are Auchynlech, Bellady, Cambok, Downy, Forter, Fruquhy, The Mill, Inverharady, Glenmarkie, Ward, Brewhouse beside the Church, &c. The Church itself was a valuable possession of the Abbey, as it gave employment to some of the monks, and it was regularly farmed. In 1447 it was let on a lease for seven years, at £46 yearly. In 1467 it was let "to a certain esquire, Robert Herys of Auchteralyth, for five years, for an annual payment of 80 merks to the Abbot." For the greater security to the Convent, "Robert shall pledge his lands and all his moveable goods under his own seal, and shall likewise cause three other men, viz., Alexander of Spaldyng of Petdrago; John Herys of Balharry; and Robert Michaelson of Lytfy (Litfie), under their own seals, or at least borrowed seals, if they have none of their own, to pledge their goods, moveable or immovable, to be escheated at the will of the foresaid Abbot and Convent without further process of law, &c."

Notwithstanding these precautions it appears that the "esquire" did not retain possession until the termination of the lease, as it was let to Alexander Spaldyng of Auchinhary in 1469 for five years, with all the fruits thereof, for a yearly payment of 85 merks. In 1501 "half of the Church is let for five years to Sir Robert Bryson, vicar of the same; and he shall fulfil all burdens and conditions, as formerly, for the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, and Brechin."

On 6th September, 1234, Alexander II., by charter, granted to the monks a road to their lands in Glenisla, through the Royal forest of Alyth.

King Alexander II., by a deed dated at Kinross, 18th July, 1234, gave a gift of ten pounds of silver yearly from the lands of Strathylif (Glenisla) to the monks of Cupar. The payment had been made from other lands in the Glen than those previously gifted to the Abbey, which gift the King confirmed by charter nine days before the date of this grant. The grant stipulates that out of this sum five merks be given yearly for the lights of the Abbey of Cupar, and ten merks for the support of two monks of that Monastery, who

shall abide and celebrate divine service on the Island in the Loch of Forfar, to which Alexander added, for the benefit of the officiating monks, the common pasture of his lands of Tyrbeg for six cows and a horse. Some time afterwards Adam White of Forfar, by charter, constituted the monks of Forfar his heirs after his death, if he should die without issue. In the reign of Alexander III., son of the second Alexander, when the Court was at Forfar, the Royal table was supplied with mutton from the Grange of Glenisla. The Chamberlain Rolls state that forty sheep, computed at 3s 4d, were brought from Strathylif, and thirty from Barrie, valued at 25s.

The Durwards had gifts of lands in Glenisla from the Sovereign, including Meikle and Little Forter. These lands they bestowed upon the Abbey of Cupar, and they were retained by the Convent until close upon the Reformation.

The Earl of Argyle then possessed three-fourths of Glenmarkie, but the few mail of it is included among other properties and we do not know the amount. The greater part of the Abbey lands in Glenisla are returned as paying yearly few mails or silver mails—or, as they are now called, feu-duties. The lands which belonged to the Earl of Argyle will be more fully noticed in an after part of this chapter.

The lands of Duny and Clair were gifted to the Abbey by John of Kinross, Knight. The charter by Sir John and a number of other charters to the Abbey were confirmed by King Robert the Bruce by charter, dated at Dunkeld, 5th October, 1309. The present name of the lands of Clair are unknown, so that they cannot be identified. We suppose the lands of Duny are those now known as Meikle and Little Downie, which form part of the Kirkhillocks estate.

The following account of the boundaries of the lands belonging to the Abbey in Glenisla shows that they extended from the water line above Blacklunan on the west, to the same line above Glen Prosen on the east, and they were even longer from south to north. The account is taken from the Rental Book of the Abbey, in or about the year 1450. With the exception of the proper names, which are given as spelled, I have modernised the orthography :—

(Marches of) “Elryk and Bawelownane, No. 74. As wind and water scheres (shears) upon Craggardoch. Item betwixt Fortour and Crathy, as the burn Aldewak, and as wind and water shears on Corygrange; and to the White Hill, at the end of Loch Sestar; and as wind and water shears between Glengarny and Glenyleff, and similarly between Glenshe and Glen-

brachti, as wind and water shears; and the same betwixt the head of Glenbrachti, viz., Craglegath, betwixt us and Malingis, at the head of Glamoull, as wind and water shears; and from then to the head of Cairn Glascha and to the loup of Fascheloch. And as wind and water shears betwixt us and Clovay, bewixt us and the forest of Glenprostyn, as wind and water shears while we go to Carn Dawy." (Scheris—shears—the dividing line between wind and water.) (Ren. Bk., p. 131.)

On 22d December, 1561, the Privy Council ordered an account of the rentals of all the religious houses in the Kingdom to be made out and sent in to them within a specified time thereafter.

The following are the names of the lands in Glenisla which belonged to the Convent of Cupar, and the rents or feus which the Abbot received from same, taken from the rental of the whole temporal lands, which the Abbots were required to make up by said order of the Privy Council. (Reg. of Cup. Ab. I. 355.)

#### RENTAL OF GLENYLAY.

Cambok, Ower Auchinleische, Nether Auchinleische, exceptand the breulandis thairof, Ower Ilrik, Downy, Dalnacabok, Kirk-toun, Pitlochrie, Bellite, v auchtane partis of Vester Inneraritie, thrie quarteris of Easter Inneraritie, mylne and mylne landis thairof, three quarteris of Glenmerky, quhilk the Erle of Argill hes in few, payes zeirlie of few maill,

	iiij <sup>xx</sup> xiiij <sup>lii</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	=	£74	11	8
Mckill Forther and Littill Forther, pais, of few maill,	xvj <sup>li</sup>	=	16	0	0
Thre auchtane partis of Wester Inneraritie, with the breulandis of					
Nether Auchinleische, of few maill,	v <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> iiij	=	5	3	4
Quarter of Inneraritie,	lv <sup>s</sup>	=	2	15	0
Newtoun, Freuchy, mylne and mylnetoun thairof, ane quarter of					
Glenmerky,	xxviij <sup>li</sup> xviij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	=	27	17	8
Kirkhillocks, of few maill,	l <sup>s</sup>	=	2	10	0
Daluany and Craigurate, of silver maill,	xix <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	=	19	8	4
Carnaclocht, the officiaris land,	xx <sup>s</sup>	=	1	0	0
Wester Bogsyd,	xlviij <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>	=	2	6	8
The lap maill of Fornethie,	xvj <sup>s</sup>	=	0	16	0
Summa of the hail silver maills of the landii of Glnaylay extendis					
to,	j <sup>c</sup> li <sup>li</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	=	151	19	8

The summation of these items is £152 8s 8d, being nine shillings more than the summa in Roman numerals.

On the 10th September, 155 . The Abbot Donald and Convent of Cupar, “for gret sowmes of monye pait realie and with effect delyuerit to us by Dame Katrine Campbell, Countess of Craufurde, and James, Lord Ogilvy of Erlic, her son, haif grantit set, &c., to them and the langest liver of them, and to his heir, &c., all and hale our town and lands of Mekle Forter, with the pertinents, in the barony of Glennyly, and paying therefor 16 merks good and usual money of Scotland by two terms in the year, Whity, and Martinmas in winter, 8 tame geese, 16 poultry, cock and hen sufficient, winning and leading out of the bounds of Glenisla, at their own expense, 32 loads of peats which they shall bring all in one day to the place of Cowpar. And all other duties and due service in time of war and peace ; and to hunting as they be charged and as the other tenants of the barony do. And that they shall sustain and nwrice (nourish) ane lieche of hundis for tod and wolf, doand thair det to our corne myln of Inveraritie vse and wont. The houses to be well kept, planting of birkin treis, erchis, osaris, and sawchis, with thair defensoris kepaned gude nyctebourheid, statuis of our Courtis, and thair land fra gulde eftir thair powar ; providing none of them shall put out our ‘stodhird,’ present or to come, out of the auchtane partis of the saidy landis, but that thai thole thame to bruke and joss the samyn for sic payment and service as other sub-tenants do, &c., &c., &c.” (Reg. Cup. Ab., II., p. 175.)

On 10th March, 1560, James, sixth Lord Ogilvy acquired from Abbot Donald Campbell the remaining lands of Forter. In addition to these he at the same time obtained the very extensive territories of the Convent to the north and east of the Forters, and also some lands further down the Glen. Lord Ogilvy gave off portions of these lands to cadets of his house, who built homesteads upon them, some of which were small fortalices capable of defence to the owners and their family and retainers. About this period the Abbot alienated many of the Abbey lands from the Convent, by feuing them at very low rates.

The Chief of the Airlie branch of the clan built a strong castle, by royal license, in the parish of Airlie. The Bonnie House of Airlie, of popular song, has been already described in the account of the parish of Airlie. (Vol. II., p. 325.) After obtaining the extensive lands of Forter and others at the top of Glenisla, the noble proprietor resolved to build another fortalice there, to which he could retire if threatened with attack from southern foes, few of which would follow him up to his stronghold in the midst of the Grampians. With a garrisoned castle there he would also be in a better position to arrest the raids of the caterans, who frequently came down from fastnesses on upper Deeside, like an

avalanche, upon the denizens of Strathmore and the glens leading into it, which they plundered.

These fierce, cruel reivers did not remain long in Strathmore, as they generally came in the evening and were off with their prey with the first streak of light in the morning, taking with them every animal that could travel, and every article they could carry. Many families were in this way ruined in a night, and, not unfrequently, when the owners opposed this summary proceeding of the marauders, were they plundered and wounded in the fray, and in some instances slain.

The site of the Castle of Forter was happily chosen. It commanded an extensive view down the Glen, of the road from Glenshee, which skirts the north side of Mount Blair, and up the Isla towards the Tulchan. The position was commanding, and the Castle, naturally strong, was strengthened by art with all the appliances of offence and defence then available. Surrounded by lofty mountains, the approach to it was difficult. Clansmen, devoted to their chief, were numerous in the Glen and district around, and they were its best defence. Friendly to friends, but to the enemies of the Ogilvy they were enemies indeed. Notwithstanding the means of defence both of Forter Castle and the Castle of Airlie, both were captured, and both have been long in ruins.

The Campbells and the Ogilvys had an old feud which sometimes slumbered for a time and again became active, to the mutual loss of both. On the 21st August, 1591, the seventh Earl of Argyll, with some 500 of his clansmen, suddenly invaded Glenisla, and Lord Ogilvy of Airly, who with his Lady and family were then living at Forter, had difficulty in escaping with their lives. On that occasion nearly twenty of the inhabitants were slain in cold blood, and much property carried away or destroyed. A month thereafter both Clova and Glenisla were attacked, under cover of night, when three or four innocent men and women were murdered and slain, and a great prey of goods reft and taken away.

Airlie Castle, "The Bonnie House of Airlie," is well known in the ballad literature of the county by the popular song of that name. The scene of the incidents the song records took place at the Castle of Forter, the highland residence of the chief of the Ogilvys, situated near the pass on the north shoulder of Mount Blair, which leads from Glenisla to Glenshee, and not at the Castle of Airlie in Strathmore. In 1640 the eighth Earl of Argyll, the son of the invader of Glenisla in 1591, entered the lands of the Ogilvys with

a large body of his followers. The Earl of Airlie was then in England in the service of his Sovereign. Lord Ogilvy, his eldest son, was in command of the Castle of Airlie during his father's absence. He refused to surrender the Castle to Argyle, and made a gallant defence, but the besiegers were too numerous, and the Castle was taken and burned down.

While the Earl of Argyll was engaged in the attack upon and the demolition of the Castle of Airlie, he sent parties of his men to scour the surrounding country in search of Lord Ogilvy, and to secure all the available plunder possessed by the Ogilvys and their clansmen. One of these parties went as far as Inverquhar with a letter from the Earl to Sir John Ogilvy there. It is as follows—

Loveing Freynd,

Sen your pairting frome this I have gettine certaine informatioun that my Lord Ogilvy is this night in youre hous. For the which caus I could doe no less than direct a companie too about your hous till it be searched, whereat I entreat you to tak no exceptiounes for I doe nowayes doubt you. Onlie I will give you this warneing that if ye press to conceall my Lord Ogilvy in your house at this tyme, it will be moir to your preiudice than ye ar awar off, and so I hope ye wil be wyse. The gentleman that is comander of this company is Coline Campbell, Cawdor's sonne. So referring this to your consideratioun, I rest your affetionat freynd,

Argyll.

From my camp at Airlie, 7th July, 1640, for my loveing freynd the Laird of Innerquharity.

After the siege of Airlie by the Earl, his kinsman and lieutenant, Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, was sent to besiege the Castle of Forter, which is distant some fifteen miles to the north of Airlie.

In the His. MS. Com., 6th Report, p. 616, is copy of a letter from the Earl of Argyll to Dougal Campbell of Inverawe, commanding him not to "fail to stay and demolishe my Lord Ogilvie's hous of Forthar. Sie how ye can cast off the irone yeattis and windows; and tak down the roof; and iff ye find it will be langsome, ye shall fyre it weill, that so it may be destroyed. But you neid not to lat know that ye have directions from me to fyir it, onlie ye may say that ye have warrand to demolishe it, and that to mak the work short ye will fyr it, &c. Argyll."

Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, in his "Scots Affairs" (1637-41), says that Lady Ogilvy, during her husband's absence at Airlie, "soujourned for the

tyme" at Forthar, and although she was "great with chyld, and asked licence of Argyll for to stay in her owne house till she wer brought to bedde," he "causes expelle her, who knew not whether to goe." Gordon further states that she was taken to Kellie, near Arbroath, the house of her grandmother, the Dowager Lady of Drum.

It was the expulsion of Lady Ogilvy from the Castle of Forter that gave rise to the ballad of the "Burning of the Bonnie House o' Airlie."

The Castle of Forter was then completely destroyed, and the victorious Campbells carried off great spoil from the Castles of Airlie and Forter, and from the lands belonging to Airlie and his clansmen. Spalding says nothing was left "bot bair boundis," so complete was the harrying. A further account of this destructive raid by Argyll will be given in the historical section of this work.

The ruins of the baronial Castle of Forter is a prominent object in ascending Glenisla, and the view from it is very grand, but the scenery in its vicinity is bare and cold looking, there being little wood around it. The Forters and the large territories around have continued the property of the noble house of Airlie since the sixth Lord acquired them from the Convent of Cupar.

Forter was one of the possessions of the M'Combies in Glenisla, as well as was Crandart. The traditionary lore of that period says that all the resident heritors in the parish had then burial places within the Parish Church, including the M'Combies, then designed of Forter. There being many small proprietors in Glenisla, the heritors are now a numerous body, and there would not be room in the church for so many burial places as they would require. Many of the present heritors live upon and farm their own lands.

At a meeting of the tenantry in the Glenisla portion of the Airlie estate, to celebrate the majority of Lord Ogilvy on 19th January, 1877, held in Forter Castle, as reported in the *Dundee Advertiser*, the Chairman gave a glowing account of the Castle of Forter, which, he said, had been erected by the Lindsays in the thirteenth century, and of the scenery around in its palmy days. And he described the Glenisla estate as having probably been in the Ogilvy family for 500 years. The descriptive part reads well, but the historical portion would have required revision.

The Earl of Airlie possesses many lands in Glenisla besides those of Little and Meikle Forter, the greater part of which were gifted or given at a nominal feu-duty to James, son and heir of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, and to



Katherine Campbell, his spouse, by Abbot Donald, Abbot in 1539. (Vol. II., pp. 111-112, and *Supra*, p. 353.)

These lands are situated in various parts of the parish, some of them, such as Auchrannie, Craig, &c., being in the southern districts, or what was in former times called Nether Glenisla; others in the central districts; and others, such as the Tulchan and Caenlochan, in the extreme north of Over Glenisla.

The various estates in Glenisla nearly all consist partly of arable land on the banks of the Isla and tributary streams, and of hill pastures on which sheep and cattle graze, the shootings over which are generally let to other than agricultural tenants.

The small properties, of which there are many in the parish, are nearly all farmed by the respective lairds, who reside in suitable dwellings on their lands. The larger farms, belonging to the principal proprietors, generally consist partly of arable and part of grazing lands adjoining each other.

The lands of Easter and Wester Craigs belonged to Sir Neil of Carrick at an early period. He disposed them to Sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgy, and the charter of them was confirmed by The Bruce on 20th April, 1323. The King made large grants of land to Sir William (Vol. II., p. 36). The barony of Craig had been an extensive property at this period, and for a considerable time thereafter.

The following notice of Craig and Glenisla is from charters at Kinnaird Castle. The lands of Kinbred and Breky, in the barony of Craig and Gleylife, in the shire of Forfar, belonged to John of Ogiston. On 26th May, 1404, he granted a charter of the lands of Kinbred and Breky to Walter of Ogilvy of Carcary, for his service and counsel rendered to the granter; which said lands the said Walter had before held off Sir Thomas of Melgdrome, laird of Achnefe, as his superior thereof, and which the said Sir Thomas had resigned into the said John's hands, as baron of the same, to be held by the said Walter and his heirs in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering three suits of court at the three head pleas, to be held at Craig of Glenisla, together with the forensic service, used and wont, ward and relief. This charter was confirmed by Robert III. by charter, dated 26th November, 1404.

At an early period the parish was divided into two parts, the one being Over, and the other Nether Glenisla. Over Glenisla included the lands of Craignetie, Newton, Pitlochrie, Bellatie, and portions which belonged to Lord

Airlie, the Lairds of Lundies and Blacklunans ; and Nether Glenisla consisted of Ruthven, Craig-Ogilvy-Cluny, Wester, Over, and Middle Drum, Foynes, and Auchrannie.

The barony appears to have been acquired by the Lindsays, and to have passed from them to the Crichtons, along with the portion of the barony of Ruthven which they owned.

In a retour (No. 429) to James Crichton of Ruthven, as heir of his father, James Crichton of Ruthven, on 16th May, 1667, there was included, besides the barony of Ruthven, the lands and barony of Craigs, comprehending lands of Kilry, Easter Derry, Easter and Over Craig, the valuation of which were, A.E., £10 ; N.E., £40, which was a large value at that time. He was at same time retoured in the teinds of the lands of Little and Meikle Kilry, Little and Meikle Derry, Easter Craig, and third part of the lands of Auchrannie, in the parish of Glenisla, united in the barony of Craigs, A.E., 13s 4d ; N.E., 53s 4d.

The Castle of Craig had probably stood where, or not far from where the house of Craig now stands, on the right bank of the Isla, a little higher up the river than Airlie Castle. Craig Castle then belonged to Sir John Ogilvy, a cousin of Lord Airlie. It was then tenanted by a lady in poor health, and some servants, a sergeant, and a few of Argyll's clansmen. The commander of the party, learning that the Castle was occupied by a sick gentlewoman and a few domestic servants, and a place of little strength, returned to Argyll without fulfilling his commission to destroy it. The Earl was displeased, and sent him back to destroy the building, and it shared the fate of Airlie's two castles.

The Castle of Craig had been previously destroyed. In 1595 King James VI., on his way through Angus into Aberdeenshire, after the Battle of Glenlivet, fought on 3d October, 1594, "permitted, most unwillingly, the houses and fortalice of Craig, in Angus, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, son of Lord Ogilvy, to be razed to the ground." Some other castles, including Balgavies, were destroyed at that time at the instigation of the ministers, because they had harboured priests and Jesuits. (H. of the H., I., 226.)

Sir John was charged as a traitor and rebel against the King, and his houses and fortalice of Craig were ordered to be demolished. Either the same laird or his son, Sir John Ogilvy, was charged in 1600, along with two of his brothers, with the slaughter of Patrick, son of Rynd of Carse, and with the hurting of Alexander, Lord Spynie, in the head. (Fit. Crim. Trials.)

In the early part of the seventeenth century the prosecution of the Roman Catholics was very severe. Sir John Ogilvy of Craig, after enduring imprisonment for a time in Edinburgh Castle, was allowed to live in Edinburgh and in St Andrews, under a modified restraint. He was then permitted to go home to his dwellinghouse of Craig upon promise of a sober and modest behaviour without scandal or offence to the kirk. Nevertheless the Council finds that Sir John, since his going home, has behaved himself very scandalously, daily conversing with excommunicated persons, privately resetting seminary and mass priests and restraining his bairns and servants from coming to the kirk, to the high offence of God, and disgrace to His Majesty's Government. For this reason he was ordered to go into ward in St Andrews until he be freed and relaxed by the Lords.

A supplication, presented by Sir John some weeks later to the Council, complained of his having been condemned without a hearing, and while he was innocent of these imputations. He took journey from his own house toward St Andrews, being heavily diseased by reason of a giddiness in his head, so that he was not able to travel on horseback for fear of falling from his horse, and therefore was compelled, although with great pain and travel, to make journey upon his foot, being led all the way with two men. At last he was able to reach Dundee, where sickness stopped him. He petitioned, for the sake of his health, to be allowed to return to Craig, where, if he die, he may have the presence and comfort of his wife and children. The Lords yielded to the supplication, on condition of his giving a bond that he shall cause his eldest son and his other children and domestics attend the church every Sabbath when possibly they may; that he shall not travel on the Sabbath from his own house, or profane the same by any slanderous behaviour in his own person, nor in any that is in his power; that he shall remain in his own house, and two miles about the same; and that he shall not reset priests, nor be found reasoning against the religion presently professed.

The lands of Craig and others appear to have passed from the Ogilvys about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Livingstons of Dunnypace had been the purchasers, as they are the next family whose name appears in connection with them. On 22d January, 1620, David Livingston of Dunnypace, heir of John Livingston, his father, was retoured (No. 124) in the lands of Nether Craigs of Glenisla; lands of Auchranny, Cookston, with mill; lands of Blackston, Auchnavies, and others, united in the barony of Craigs. This family owned several other lands in the county about this

period, but we have not ascertained how long they retained the barony of Craig.

The lands of Craigs, Auchrannie, Cookston, Blackston, Drumslogie, Blacklunans, and others belonged to the Carnegies of Kinnaird in the seventeenth century. James, second Earl of Southesk, received from Charles II., on 3d August, 1663, three years after the Restoration of the King, a charter of his various lands, which included Craigs, Auchrannie, Blackston, Drumslogie, Blacklunans, Cuikston, &c., included in the barony of Carnegie. The charter, although it included the property of many of the lands enumerated in it, may, and we think was, of the superiority only of at least some of those named above, as James Crichton of Ruthven was, as shown above, retour 429, on 16th May, 1667, served heir to his father, James Crichton, in Craig. If the charter was of the superiority, the following retour in favour of Earl Charles is probably also of the superiority only of the lands enumerated in it.

On 8th May, 1688, Charles, Earl of Southesk, heir male of Earl Robert, his father, was retoured (No. 512) in many properties, among which were the lands of Nether Craigs of Glenisla, Auchranny, Cookston with the mill of same, Blackston, Drumfork, Blacklunans, Kinbraid, and Auchnavies.

On 31st May, 1584, James Ogilvy, heir of Master James Ogilvy of Balfour, his father, was retoured (No. 562) in the lands of Kinkiston with the mill, A.E., £6; N.E., 50 m.; and half the lands of Blackston in the barony of Glenisla, A.E., 20s; N.E., 6 m. The lands of Craig and others subsequently came into possession of the Ogilvys again, and they still belong to them.

In a field a short distance to the west of Craig and of the road from Alyth to Milnacraig, there is a small burial ground enclosed with a high stone wall, about which there are curious traditions in the district. A member of the family of Crichton of Cluny in Perthshire, now the property of the Earl of Airlie, is said to lie there. He is supposed to have been shot by a young laird of Lochblair in revenge for the death of his father. Tradition says that Cluny was warned of his untimely death by a spirit calling to him—

“O! woe to thee Cluny,  
Why killed you Lochblair?  
For anither Lochblair  
Is sure to kill you.”

The ghost of young Lochblair is believed to have long haunted the district.

Another legend of this lone graveyard is told of one of the Ogilvys of Cluny, who was also proprietor of the barony of Craig, as well as of the barony of

Cluny. He was a splendid shot, and was proud, hasty-tempered, and very quarrelsome, and seldom attended any assemblage, even a funeral, without insulting some of the company. On one occasion, travelling in the Stormont with another laird named Couper, they appear to have quarrelled, and Cluny shot him dead with a pistol. He immediately fled to his home, the Craig, which he attempted to fortify, but some days thereafter, seeing armed horsemen approaching, he left Craig and hid himself in a recess of the rock in the deep ravine below the Reekie Linn. Shortly thereafter he escaped to one of the Western Isles, where he remained for some time. The murdered man left a daughter, an only child and heiress. She was persuaded to accept a money payment for her father's life, after which Cluny returned home.

Cluny, some time before he died, gave orders that he should be buried in a lone spot with his arms and armour, and that his favourite horse, caparisoned, and his staghound, should both be shot and buried with him, in order that, at the first sound of the last trumpet he might rise, mount his horse, and be ready for war or the chase. We are not sure that his orders regarding the horse and dog were complied with, but Cluny lies there.

We have already mentioned that the old barony of Craig was divided into two portions. One of these was known as Ruthven when it was in possession of the family of Crichton of Ruthven. This portion was sold by James Crichton of Ruthven, shortly after the date of the retour No. 429 in 1667, already mentioned, to James Kinloch, second son of James Kinloch of Aberbothrie, by a daughter of Graham of Fintry, only brother of Sir David, first Baronet, of that ilk, created 1685. The pedigree of the Kinlochs, Baronets, of that ilk, will be given in the chapter on Meikle.

James Kinloch, the purchaser of Ruthven, then Kilry, was thereafter designed of Kilry, and the male line of his family retain this designation. He was a physician, and acquired wealth in his profession. He married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, David, his heir, and James, who followed the profession of his father, and married Jean, eldest daughter and sole heiress of George Oliphant, of Clashbenie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. The eldest, Captain George Kinloch, got the lands of Rosemont, and the eldest daughter, Cecil, was married to James Smith of Balhary, and had issue.

David Kinloch succeeded his father in the barony of Kilry. He married Isobel, second daughter of George Oliphant of Clashbenie, and sister of the wife of his brother John. By her he had three sons and a daughter, John his

heir, and James and David, who, and also Rachel, their sister, died unmarried. It was David Kinloch who began to grant feus of portions of Kilry, the earliest we have met with being dated 7th February, 1711, and in this way he disposed of a large part of the property, retaining in all cases the superiority. David married, secondly, Miss Leuchars, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

We have not ascertained the date of the death of David Kinloch, but it was after 8th May, 1752, as he confirmed a charter of that date. John, son of David, who succeeded, confirmed a charter on 15th May, 1766, so that his father must have been dead before that date.

John Kinloch, the son of David Kinloch and Isobel Oliphant, was born in 1724. He warmly espoused the cause of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Bonnie Prince Charlie of popular song; was with him at Culloden, and with difficulty escaped to France, where he rejoined the Prince, and lived with him for some years at Versailles in his suite, and as a personal friend.

Cecilia, daughter of David Kinloch, and sister of John, was married to W. MacDonald, first Laird of St Martins in Perthshire. John Kinloch died in 1804, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Kinloch, born 1759. He served in the 1st Royals, and commanded the Forfarshire Central Local Militia during Napoleon's wars till 1815, when the regiment was disbanded. He was A.D.C. to Lord Adam Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of Scotland when the French Royal family were exiles at Holyrood House, after the French Revolution.

Thomas Kinloch married Anne, daughter of James Morley of Kempshot, Hants, and by her had two sons and two daughters—John, his heir, born 1807, now proprietor of Logie; Thomas, Captain 42d Highlanders, died 1848; Anne, married to James Balfour Ogilvy, died in India in 1841; Cecilia died young. Thomas Kinloch died in 1824.

John Grant Kinloch succeeded his father in 1824. He married, first, in 1837, Agnes, daughter of Francis Garden-Campbell of Troup in Banffshire and Glenlyon in Perthshire; secondly, in 1872, Marjory Alexandrina, eldest daughter and heiress of the late William Macdowall Grant of Arndilly, County Banff, and widow of Ronald Steuart Menzies of Cudaes, Perthshire, when he assumed the name of Grant-Kinloch. By the first marriage he has, with other issue, Alexander Angus Airlie, Lieutenant-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps, born 1838. In 1867 he married Constance Emma Mary, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Beckford Long, and by her has issue Angus, born 1868; Ronald, 1873; and other children.

John Grant Kinloch was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was Captain Second Lifeguards and 68th Foot. He was for some years prior to 1872 Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, and is a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire. He has for some time past held the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Kinloch of Kilrie and Logie has in his possession the standard or colours of the Second Battalion of Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, which was raised by Sir James Kinloch, Bart., of Kinloch, in 1745, and was present at the Battles of Falkirk and Culloden. He has also Prince Charlie's commission to Sir James Kinloch, and a letter written to him, also a lock of the Prince's hair, given by the Prince to "John Kinloch of Kilrie." These interesting relics of the Prince and of the "45" were left to him as the present representative of Sir James Kinloch, his own immediate family of sons and grandsons having died without leaving further heirs male.

The proprietary history of the estate of Logie will be given in the chapter on the parish of Kirriemuir in which it lies.

In 1743 David Kinloch of Kilry sold the estate of Cotton of Craig to John Hill, then tenant of Nether Logie, who died in 1799. A short time prior to his death he made a small addition to his original purchase of Cotton of Craig. He was succeeded in the property by his grandson, who was long familiarly known as "the Bailie." The Bailie and his grandfather, both named John Hill, were the sole proprietors of the estate for the long period of 105 years. In 1848 the estate came into possession of David Hill, brother of the Bailie, and a merchant in Newtyle, who died in 1860, when John Thomas, Sheriff-Clerk of Perthshire, a nephew of the last two proprietors, and a great-grandson of the original purchaser of the property from Kinloch of Kilry, became heir to the estate, and remains in possession.

A handsome and chaste new mansion has recently been erected on the estate, and there is no dwelling in the county more picturesquely situated than is the House of the Cotton of Craig.

The river Isla bounds the estate for some distance, and the mansion is erected on a beautiful level lawn amidst fine shrubbery, within about two or three hundred yards of the cataract of the Reekie Linn, one of, if not the finest falls in the kingdom. The laird of the Cotton of Craig has formed a footpath through his grounds from the public road to the brink of the chasm, and erected a rustic summerhouse on a projecting ledge of rock, whence beautiful views of the grand scenery below the fall can be obtained without danger. Mr Thomas kindly permits strangers who desire to see the fall to

pass through his policies, and many take advantage of the privilege thus granted them.

From the rustic bower the lofty cliffs on each side of the tortuous course of the stream are seen to advantage. Here are rocks bare or lichen covered; there tender herbage creeps from their rugged clefts; yonder stunted trees, with foliage green and glaucous rise out of fissures in the bald crags, cresting which sombre pines rear their lofty heads, forming a varied and lovely sky line. To the right the silvery birches droop, and throw off bright glances from their graceful leaves. To the left the profusion of rich ferns and grasses contrast, yet harmonise with the nobler forms of vegetation which rear their heads above them, and with the rocks which jut out from their bosom.

While the eye is engaged surveying the picturesque scene, the ear, at first stunned with the deafening roar of the cataract, becomes accustomed to the sound, and is then able to hear the notes of sweet songsters pouring forth their lays of love from tree, and rock, and thicket; some appearing near, yet distant, others far off, yet nigh.

It is half a century since I first visited the wild yet lovely scene, and the view of the rushing water, its headlong fall, the dense spray ever rising from the deep gorge, the black and quiet pools below, with all the grand accessories, surprised and delighted me. Since then I have often revisited the Reekie Linn, each time to discover beauties in the scenery unseen before, which is my only excuse for re-sketching a picture painted in the description of the Isla. No perceptible difference has taken place during that time in the appearance of the cataract, or in the rock bound banks of the river below the fall. If this be so, it must have taken many ages for the river to scoop out for itself the deep gorge in which it now runs, but none can tell how many.

The water in passing over the Linn takes two leaps, the first of 60 feet, when it strikes a rugged ledge of rocks; the second of 20 feet, which also lights upon serrated masses of rock, and both send up a volume of spray which makes the air misty, and keeps the verdure around ever green.

The property of Broomhall was included in the Kilry estate. David Kinloch of Kilry, on 15th June, 1747, feued to William Spalding of Thrisliefole in the West Forest of Alyth, the lands of Broomhall. He was succeeded in the property by John Spalding. David Spalding was served heir to John Spalding in the lands of Broomhall in 1840. He was succeeded by his brother Charles in 1853. The estate was purchased from the Trustees of Charles



Spalding in 1867, by William Japp, who has thereafter been designed of Broomhall.

The comfortable mansion house of Broomhall is situated on rising ground between the right bank of the river Isla and the burn of Kilry, which rises in Knockton Hill (1605) on the high ridge which separates Glenisla from the Blackwater or Shee. The burn runs in two channels which meet at Kilry, and the united stream after a short course falls into the Isla. The burn has in some places scooped out for itself a deep channel, where the scenery is picturesque.

The great-great-grandfather of Major Japp, proprietor of Broomhall, was William Japp, who was designed as preceptor (tutor) in the family of Erskine of Dun, and who died in 1695. James Japp, son of William, and great-grandfather of the Major, was farmer of Careston, now a parish in the county. He died in 1770. His son, William Japp, and grandson, James Japp, the grandfather and father respectively of the laird of Broomhall, were burgesses of the Royal Burgh of Forfar, the county town. The former died in 1812, and the latter in 1835.

Major Japp of Broomhall is Baron Bailie of the lordship of Airlie, Alyth, &c., to which office he was appointed by the late Earl of Airlie, K.T., on the death of John McNicoll, The Craig, 1861. He is a J.P. for the counties of Forfar and Perth; and having been 22 years an officer in the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers, retired in 1882 with the rank of Major, with permission to wear the uniform of the regiment by the Queen's command.

He married Catherine Moncur Fenton, who claims lineage with the old historic family of Baikie and Beaufort, one of whom was created Viscount Fenton. We gave an account of this family, Vol. II., p. 331. By her he has James Thomas, his heir, and other three sons.

The small property called Standing Stone was formerly part of Broomhall. It was sold by John Spalding in 1765 for 1850 merks Scots. In 1880 Mr Japp of Broomhall purchased the property, and paid for it £1335 sterling, and it again forms part of the Broomhall estate. The price paid for the Standing Stone property in 1880 is nearly fourteen times the price which was obtained for it when sold 115 years previously. This is an extraordinary rise in the price of land during that period.

The Standing Stone, from which this property is named, is a huge amorphous monolith of whinstone, standing in a small field near the confluence of the burn of Kilry with the river Isla. It is about seven feet in

height above the ground, about ten feet in circumference at the base, and tapering slightly to the top. Many years ago an attempt was made to remove it, but it was found to be so deeply imbedded in the ground that the attempt was abandoned.

That this Stone was raised to commemorate some great event there can be no doubt, but what it was, when the great block was placed where it now stands, and the people who raised it, are entirely unknown. Although we are ignorant of its history, popular tradition assigns it to the time of the Druids, the high priest of the body having performed his sacred rites, and dispensed justice at the pillar.

Another legend is that it was reared to commemorate a battle fought between the Laird of Kilry and the Durwards of Peel. The fight is said to have been sanguinary, and many were slain on both sides. The Durwards fled, and many were drowned in the Isla, which in their flight they attempted to cross though then in flood. It is added that years afterwards the Castle of Peel was attacked and captured by the Ogilvys of Inverquharity, who crossed the moat on the ice, and slew every person within the Castle excepting a little boy, who was spared and placed in the Monastery of Arbroath.

The monolith may be a memorial of the Druids, but we put no credence in the other tradition. Thomas, the *hostiarius* or doorkeeper of King William the Lion, one of the early benefactors to the Abbey of Coupar, died in 1231, and was buried in the cloister before the door of the church there; and his son, Allan, Earl of Athole, the last male descendant of the family, was buried in same place in 1275. Kilry is comparatively a modern name. In the Old Valuation of 1683 the property is called Ruthven, now Kilrie, and it was included in the barony of Craig. The Durwards had long before that period ceased to exist as a clan. The Ogilvys of Inverquharity only acquired that property in 1420, and it was some time thereafter before they became powerful. If Peel Castle was taken by the Ogilvys it is more likely to have been by the Lintrathen branch of the family, whose lands lay near to it.

We think the Standing Stone had been raised where it now stands many centuries before the time of the Durwards, and therefore long before the Ogilvys had lands in the district, and before Kilry was known by that name.

The lands of Derry, Dykeside, Faulds, Milnacraig, and others, were all included in the barony of Craig, then Kilry, and were feued off at different times by the baron of the period.

John Paterson, in Downie, acquired from David Kinloch of Kilry all the portion of the Easter town of Easter Derry, being part of the lands then possessed by John Steel and David Duncan, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage, the disposition and assignation being dated 4th March, 1748.

David Kinloch granted a disposition in favour of John Mitchell, younger of Easter Derry, to the £30 Scots rent, and other lands of Easter Little Derry, dated 12th March, 1748. David Kinloch, and above mentioned John Paterson, disposed the above lands to said John Mitchell, 15th August, 1749. James Mitchell, eldest son of said John, married Margaret, second daughter of David Ogilvy of Milnacraig, contract 27th August, 1771.

Disposition by said James Mitchell, with consent of said Margaret Ogilvy his spouse, in favour of John Mitchell, in Little Banff, their eldest son, dated 14th January, 1807. Precept of Clare Constat by Colonel Thomas Kinloch in favour of John Mitchell, 25th June, 1811, and charter of confirmation to him of same date by Colonel Kinloch.

John Mitchell sold the lands of Derry and others above mentioned, to Alexander Downie Craighead. Disposition dated 21st June, 1811. Said Alexander Downie resold said lands to Robert Cargill, banker, Dunkeld. Disposition dated 5th November, 1811. Said Robert Cargill sold said lands to James Owler, then farmer, Clayhills, the disposition being dated 24th September, 1813. James Owler sold these lands to Robert Constable, in Baledgarno, on 6th June, 1822, and he had confirmation of same by John Kinloch, the superior, on 21st January, 1842.

Precept of Clare Constat by John Kinloch of Kilry, in favour of Robert Constable of Easter Derry, heir of his father, Robert Constable, in Easter Derry, &c., 5th March, 1855.

A contract and charter of feu farm was entered into betwixt David Kinloch of Kilry and Alexander Ballantyne of Derry, and Alexander Ballantyne, fiar thereof, his son, whereby he disposes to them and their heirs, the lands of Dykehead of Craigie (? Craig), with pendicles and pertinents, &c., lying in the barony of Craigies (Craig), parish of Glenisla, dated 7th February, 1711.

Contract of agreement between David Kinloch, as superior of the lands of Meikle-Derry and pendicle thereof called Coldside, and said town and lands of Dykehead, and the said Alexander Ballantyne, the proprietor thereof, settling their several marches, 14th September, 1732. Said Alexander Ballantyne, with consent of his spouse, disposed foresaid town and lands of Meikle Derry

and pendicles called Coldside, and of the said lands of Dykehead, to Thomas Gibson, therein designed of Milnhorn, afterwards of Muirtown, dated 14th October, 1734. On 22d March, 1765, Barbara, Isobel, and Catherine Gibson, were served heirs-portioners of Thomas Gibson, their father.

Charter of confirmation by John Kinloch of Kilry, superior, of the disposition in favour of said Thomas Gibson, and containing precept of Clare Constat for infesting said three ladies as heirs-portioners of Thomas Gibson, their father, dated 15th May, 1766. These ladies, with consent of Dr Thomas Young, physician in Edinburgh, husband of the said Barbara, granted disposition in favour of William Wilson, W.S., in Edinburgh, of the said lands, dated 31st March and 18th April, 1767.

William Wilson disposed the said lands of Dykehead in favour of said Dr Thomas Young. Disposition dated 9th June, 1769. By the disposition and settlement of said Dr Thomas Young of the lands of Dykehead in favour of Trustees, dated 5th March, 1776, the Trustees exposed the lands of Dykehead to public sale, by minute dated on 18th September, 1789, and the property was purchased by John Thoms of Standing Stone on 24th September, 1789. The disposition is dated 24th and 25th May, 1790.

Charter of confirmation of said lands by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Kinloch in favour of said John Thoms is dated 4th April, 1806.

John Thoms or Thomas sold the property to John Warden, designed purser on board His Majesty's ship *Dover*, presently at Leith. The disposition is dated 4th June, 1823. The said John Warden sold the property to Robert Constable, designed of Easter Derry, tenant in Baledgarno, the disposition being dated 22d March, 1826. Charter of confirmation by John Kinloch of Kilry in favour of said Robert Constable is dated 19th November, 1841. Precept of Clare Constat, by John Kinloch of Kilry, in favour of Robert Constable of Easter Derry, as heir of his father, Robert, in the town and lands of Dykehead of Craigies (Craig), is dated 5th March, 1855. Instrument of sasine in favour of Patrick Constable, proceeding on a precept of Clare Constat by John Kinloch of Kilry, of the town and lands of Dykehead of Craigies, dated 11th April, 1857. Robert Constable, father of Patrick Constable, died 12th February, 1857.

David Kinloch of Kilry feued to Alexander M'Dougall, of New Mill of Tulliemydies, and Margaret Ramsay, his spouse, and the longest liver of them in liferent, and to Hugh M'Dougall, their son, in fee, the lands of

Milnacraig. Disposition dated 19th November, 1744. Charter of alienation and confirmation was granted by David Kinloch in favour of said Alexander, dated 8th May, 1752. Hugh M'Dougall sold the lands of Milnacraig to James Ogilvy. Disposition dated 28th April, 1757.

James Ogilvy obtained from Charles Husband of Kilry, the servitude of casting peats in the Hill of Kilry. The grant is dated 22d February, 1769.

Charter of confirmation by John Kinloch, dated 23d October, 1799.

Precept of Clare Constat by the Hon. Donald Ogilvy of Clova, Commissioner for John Kinloch of Kilry, in favour of James Ogilvy, dated 19th January, 1830.

Extract registered disposition and settlement of James Ogilvy of Milnacraig, in favour of his son William Ogilvy, merchant, Peterboro, Canada-West, 6th September, 1836 ; 22d November, 1837 ; and 25th October, 1844. Charter of confirmation by John Kinloch of Kilry, the superior, dated 10th January, 1848. William Ogilvy granted a power of attorney to Andrew Webster, S.S.C. The lands were sold by Andrew Webster to Charles Spalding of Broomhall. Disposition dated 22d April, 1859. Of same date Charles Spalding granted a disposition of Milnacraig in favour of Patrick Constable of Derry. The transaction was finally completed on 20th June, 1860. Peter Ogilvy of Milnacraig is mentioned on 10th December, 1808.

Charles Spalding of Broomhall sold the mill, mill lands, and malt barn of Craig ; the whole of the land on the Haugh on the east side of the Isla, called Dick's Haugh, including the portion of the Common, about 40 acres ; also the possession commonly called Okrey Park, now Milnacraig, formerly possessed by James Ogilvy, father of William Ogilvy, the author of said Charles Spalding in the barony of Craig, *alias* Kilry, to Patrick Constable. The disposition by William Ogilvy to Charles Spalding is dated 8th January, 1858, and the disposition by the said Charles to Patrick Constable on 25th June, 1860.

Patrick Constable is the present proprietor of the lands of Derry, Dykehead, Faulds of Derry, Milnacraig, and others, all situate in the barony of Craig, *alias* Kilry.

In addition to the portions of the barony of Kilry detailed above, the following portions were given off before 1748, viz. :—Part of Auchranny to David Read, then to David Hill. Netherton of Easter Craig, John and James Grewar. It was owned by persons of the same names in 1822. James Cargill is now proprietor. Westerton of Easter Derry and Langlands, James Henderson, then Mr Playfair in 1822. D. Mathewson of Balloch now owns

part of Wester Derry, and Mrs M. Simpson or Henderson another part, while James Mathewson owns Derry mill lands. In 1749 William Spalding had Burnside, and John Spalding in 1822. John Paterson, then James Clark; John Paterson, then John Spalding; and George Dulich, then John Whitson, had lands in Kilry. The first names were the lairds in 1781, and the second names in 1822.

The lands of Kilry were acquired by Charles Husband of Hatton of Ratray about or shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century. He had either a charter of the lands or confirmation thereof, signed at Logie on 8th September, 1767. He, on 22d February, 1769, granted to James Ogilvy of Milnarcraig the right to cast peats in the Hill of Kilry. He was succeeded in the lands of Kilry in 1795, by Thomas Wilson. John, son of Thomas, succeeded his father, in 1816, and he was succeeded by his son, James, in 1836. David Spalding of Broomhall acquired the lands of Kilry in 1839, and Mrs Catherine Lillias Harriet Wedderburn Ogilvy, wife of Colonel James Wedderburn Ogilvy, Rannagulzion, acquired the estate of Kilry in 1866, and it still remains her property. She is the daughter of William Ramsay of Rannagulzion in Gleniericht, Professor in the University of Glasgow, by Catherine, daughter of Robert Davidson, LL.B. Professor Ramsay died in 1865. She was married to Colonel Ogilvy in 1856. He was Captain 25th Regiment.

Marches of "Auchnalesch and Kilry."

73. "Beginning from the Dokkan Well and running to the falde of John Ewinson, and thereafter as wynde and water sheris fra Auchnalesch to the forest of Alyth." (Ren. Bk. Cup. Ab., p. 131.)

Marches of "Fotres of Glentulash."

75. "On the north part on this wyse fra the watir of Melgewin, wp Dowra to the Calfie rysk suth our the hill Bawschaddir Karne, wpon the becht of meldwar to the blak slakkis, and syne west, as wind and weddir scheris of Culnadery, to the blak bankys at Melgowin, and syne the wattir to the entre of Dowra." (Ren. Bk. Cup. Ab., p. 131.)

"Marches between Ester Cally or Monkis Cally, and Parsy and Myddil Cally or Battiris Cally."

76. "First beginning at Aldglew, thence ascending to Tulquhan, afterwards towards the north as far as Laron, extending to that place commonly called

the Cowfurd, ending on the hill now called Soilzare Moir." (Ren. Bk. Cup. Ab., p. 131.)

We think these boundaries, and those given in page 351-2, had been made up about the middle of the fifteenth century. The entry in the Rental Book preceding the marches is dated 18th January, 1460, and following them Pentecost, 1457.

The property of Eastmill was possessed by Ogilvys, a branch of the Airlie family, in the middle of last century. A tragic fate befell some of the members of the house. Thomas Ogilvy, the proprietor, was out in the "'45" under Lord Ogilvy, and was excepted from the Act of Indemnity.

In January, 1765, he married a lady much his junior in years. His brother, Lieutenant Patrick, returned from India immediately after the marriage, and resided with his brother at Eastmill. Some time thereafter Thomas Ogilvy died suddenly of poison, and his wife and brother were apprehended on a charge of incest and murder. They were convicted of the crime and Patrick Ogilvy was executed on 25th September, 1765. She, being *enciente*, was kept in jail, and on 27th February, 1766, she gave birth to a female child. On 17th March she was to have been brought before the Court to receive sentence for the crime, but she escaped from prison on the evening of 15th March. Large rewards were offered for her apprehension, but she was not captured. She is reported to have passed through Newcastle the day after she escaped, her companion being an elderly, ill-looking man. She is described as being dressed in an officer's habit, with a cockade in her hat, about 22 years of age, middle-sized and strong made, a high nose, black eyebrows, and a pale complexion. Her subsequent history is somewhat uncertain, several accounts of it having been given. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnan, Bart., and it was understood that it was through the influence of her relative, who was Joint Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh, and afterwards Lord Dunsinnan, that she escaped from justice,

Alexander Ogilvy, a younger brother of the poisoned man and of the male poisoner, is said to have been the means of bringing his brother and sister-in-law to trial. He was, himself, a few days before Mrs Ogilvy escaped, convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to banishment for seven years, but he was allowed to remain in Scotland two months to arrange his affairs, and he never

left the country. It is said that while leaning over the window of a house in Edinburgh he overbalanced himself, fell over, and was killed.

Eastmill now forms part of the estate of Kirkhillocks, which belongs to James Small, having been acquired by Francis Rattray of Kirkhillocks.

Glenmarkie belonged to the Convent of Cupar, and the Abbot appears to have disposed of it in sections to various parties.

Part of the lands of Glenmarkie were among the properties acquired by the Ogilvy family from the Convent of Cupar. They remained in possession of the Ogilvys until the middle of the seventeenth century, when they passed into other hands.

We have already mentioned that, in the rental of the religious houses, which, on 22d December, 1561, the Privy Council ordered to be made up, it appears that the Earl of Argyll was then in possession of three-fourths of Glenmarkie, which he held in feu from the Convent of Cupar.

On 5th October, 1605, Maria, Euphemia, Margaret, and Janet Ogilvy, heirs-portioners of Robert Ogilvy of Bellachie (Bellaty), their father, were retoured (Nos. 47 and 48) in the lands of Glenmarkie, in the barony of Glenisla. On 27th May, 1629, James Ogilvy of Newton, heir of his father, John, was retoured (No. 183) in the lands of Newton of Bellitie, lands of Freuchy, with mill and millton of Freuchy; and one-fourth part of the lands of Glenmarkie, above mentioned. On 12th February, 1636, David Ogilvy of Newton, heir of his father, James Ogilvy, was retoured (No. 232) in the lands above mentioned, including the lands of Glenmarkie, with the mill. Shortly thereafter Glenmarkie had been disposed of by the Ogilvys.

The next name we find in possession of Glenmarkie is Halyburton. On 6th June, 1666, James Halyburton, heir of George, Bishop of Dunkeld, his father, was retoured (No. 423) in the sunny half of the lands and town of Glenmarkie, in the barony of Glenisla (and in Halkerton, in Forfar parish). From the Halyburtons they passed to the Campbells.

On 23d April, 1674, Colin Campbell of Lundie, heir of Colin Campbell of Lundie, his father, was retoured (No. 460) in three-fourth parts of the territory of Glenmarkie. The property had afterwards passed from cadets of the Argyll family to the chief of the race. On 9th December, 1695, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, heir of Earl Archibald, his father, was retoured (No. 539), among many other lands, in half the lands of Easter and Wester Inverquharity, and three-fourth parts of the territory of Glenmarkie, in the barony of Glenisla.



It thus appears that the Campbells had, for about a century and a half, been owners of lands in Glenisla, the chief of the clan being sometimes the proprietor, and at other times cadets of the family were the possessors. Perhaps the possession by the Campbells of this outlying property in the heart of the territory of the Ogilvys was one cause of the long continued feud between the two great and rival clans.

In 1683 a large portion of the parish of Glenisla, extending to about two-sevenths in value of the whole parish, was, in the description of lands in the parish, called "Feuars of Glenisla." In 1822 the same lands were known as "Argyll's Barony." This barony included many lands besides those enumerated in the retour, No. 539, given above, as is shown by the properties named in the division, for purposes of taxation, of the sum of £1000, at which the barony was valued. The lands mentioned in the division may at one time have all been included in the barony owned by the Earl of Argyll in the parish, but they had all been disposed of by the Earl long before the division took place. The several lands and their respective proprietors at the time of the division are all detailed in the scheme of division, together with the proportion of £1000 assigned to each.

On 6th October, 1807, the barony was, by decree of division, divided among certain parties. The total valued rent of the barony was £1000 Scots. Mr Rattray of Kirkhillock had Kirkhillock, Wester Kirkton, Brewlands, Nether Auchinleish, Over Alrick, Meikle and Little Dunnie; and Cornacloich and Easter Kirkton, purchased from Mr Smith; and one-fourth part of Easter Inverharity, the proportion of the £1000 of valued rent laid upon these lands being £316 1s; Mr Murray of Lintrose had Glenmarkie, the proportion for which was £50; Mr Farquharson of Baldovie, for Needs, £25; Mr Smith of Balharry, for part of Wester Inverharity, for West Miln, and Dalnakebbucks purchased from Mr Lyell, and for Fergus or Burnfergus, £267 19s. There were in addition to these many smaller proprietors, the valued rent of whose lands made up the balance of the sum of £1000. These lands included Wester Inverharity, Ballemenoch, Clocknockater, Hollmery, Over Auchinleish, Nether Alrick, &c.

It will be seen that Glenmarkie was owned by the Murrays of Lintrose. The property subsequently came into possession of the Rattrays of Brewlands, and it still belongs to their heirs and successors, the present laird being James Small of Kirkhillocks, in Glenshee, and of Dirnanean in Strathardle.

The lands of Kirkhillock were among the possessions which belonged to the Abbey of Cupar, and they were given to Lord Ogilvy by the Abbot and Convent in the first half of the sixteenth century. They appear to have afterwards passed from the chief of the clan to one of the cadets, who was designed of Glasswall. On 13th August, 1631, David Ogilvy, heir of David Ogilvy of Glasswall, his father, was retoured (No. 200) in the town and lands of Kirkhillock, in the barony of Glenisla, E., 32s 6d.

The lands of Brewlands were purchased by a member of the family of Rattray, about, or shortly after, the date of that retour. A son of the laird of Brewlands, who made money as a breeder of cattle, acquired the lands of Kirkhillock two or three decades after his father had purchased Brewlands.

The properties of Kirkhillock and Brewlands remained in the Rattrays until the death of Thomas Rattray on 19th February, 1856, aged 51 years, when they came by entail to P. W. Small, a younger son of the laird of Dirnanean, in Strathardle. He died on 26th September, 1870, aged 30 years, when the Glenisla properties passed to his elder brother, James Small, now of Dirnanean, Brewlands, and Kirkhillock. Patrick William Small, the previous laird of these Glenisla estates, was a great favourite in the Glen, and in 1872 his friends erected a granite obelisk to his memory. It stands on the right bank of the Isla, directly opposite to the Parish Church, and an appropriate inscription records the worth of the departed.

James Small of Kirkhillock, in this parish, and of Dirnanean in Strathardle, Perthshire, is the eldest son of the late Patrick Small of Dirnanean, by Amelia, daughter of Francis Rattray of Kirkhillock; born in 1835, he succeeded to Kirkhillock and Brewlands on 26th September, 1870, on the death of his immediate younger brother, P. W. Small, to whom they came on the death of his uncle, Thomas Rattray of Kirkhillock, in terms of the entail. He had previously succeeded to Dirnanean on the death of his father in 1859. In 1867 he married Janet, second daughter of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Bart., of Idsworth, Hants. He is a J.P. and a D.L. for the county of Perth.

We have already shown that Eastmill and Glenmarkie were acquired by the Rattrays, and they continue to be valuable parts of the Brewlands and Kirkhillock estate. There are also included in this estate, the lands of Bellaty, East and West Kirktons, Tulloch, Little and Meikle Downie, and several other lands, together with the lands of Dalnakebbocks and Auchenleish, which formed part of the Balharry estate.

We have already mentioned that Mr Smith of Balharry owned part of

Wester Inverharity, West Mill, Dalnakebbucks, and Fergus. Dalnakebbucks and part of Auchinleish now form the portion of the Balharry estate in Glenisla, which belongs to Mr Small of Kirkhillocks and Dirnanear. The part of the Balharry estate in the parish which belongs to the Trustees of the late Robert Smith of Balharry consists of the lands of Dalhally, Fergus, and Folda.

The lands of Ballemenoch belonged to John M'Laren in the beginning of this century. In 1822 these lands and one-fourth part of Inverharity belonged to Hugh and Gilbert M'Laren. These lands, together with the fine highland property of Glencally, form the Kinloch estate in this parish, the property of Sir John G. T. Kinloch of Kinloch, Baronet.

In the beginning of this century the lands of Nether Alric belonged, one half to William M'Nicoll, and half to John M'Kenzie. In 1822 they were owned by persons of the same names, if not the same persons. The lands are now wholly the property of John M'Kenzie.

The estate of Scruschloch is composed of two properties which originally formed part of the barony of Kilry. One part, Drumdarg or Dunmoss, was feued by David Kinloch to Thomas Gibson of Muirtown, the disposition being dated 18th May, 1748. He was succeeded by his three sisters, Barbara, wife of Dr Thomas Young, physician in Edinburgh; Isobel and Catherine, who in June, 1765, sold the property to John Spalding of Broomhall, and Andrew Lamb of Milton of Ennoch. In the course of the same year John Spalding conveyed his interest to Andrew Lamb, who thus became sole proprietor.

The other part of the property (Scruschloch Park) was feued by John Kinloch to George Mathewson, in Bandosh, by disposition dated 5th May, 1760. In September, 1764, he sold the property to said Andrew Lamb. On 22d March, 1786, John Kinloch, the superior, granted a precept of Clare Constat in favour of Andrew Lamb at Mains of South Pearsie, some time at Mill of Dalrulzeon, brother of said Andrew Lamb, as heir of his uncle in said lands. Andrew Lamb, Mains of South Pearsie, was succeeded by his son David Valreen Lambe, writer in Edinburgh, in whose favour a precept of Clare Constat was granted by the superior on 29th February, 1828, and who, towards the end of the year 1830, sold the property to John Fenton, then tenant in Scruschloch. In 1862 he was succeeded by his son James Fenton, who, in 1865, sold the lands to William Yeaman.

The estate of Scruschloch, including Drumgill, Deer Park, &c., is now the property of William Yeaman of Scruschloch, banker, Alyth.

William Yeaman, the proprietor of the estate of Scruschloch, comes of a

family who, as one of the pioneers in the establishment of flax spinning by power, deserve well of the county. In my work, "The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern," published in 1864, pp. 511-2-3, I gave an account of the flax spinning mill at Douglastown, in the parish of Kinnettles, erected in 1788, one of, if not the first, spinning mill by water power erected in Scotland.

The mill was built, and for some time worked by a company, the members of which were William Douglas, proprietor of the estate of Brighton; James Ivory, teacher in the Dundee Academy, a celebrated mathematician, who was afterwards knighted; and Alexander Yeaman, who was the practical manager of the company. He bought the flax, superintended the spinning, and sold the yarn. For a long time the yarn was not in repute with the Forfar manufacturers, who had a prejudice against machine spun yarn, preferring the yarn spun by hand.

In order to get the yarn introduced into the manufacture of Osnaburghs, then the great staple of Forfar, and for which it was specially spun, Mr Yeaman put up a loom in Forfar, wrought Osnaburghs upon it himself, and Mr Douglas went to Forfar daily to see the progress he was making with the weaving.

The mill did not prove a success, and in 1817 it was sold to the late James Watt, an old manufacturer. He and the old manager carried it on for several years, and in 1830 put in a small auxiliary steam engine, the water power being irregular. Mr Watt had the yarn he produced manufactured into cloth, which he exported. The progress made by the steam engine was the death blow to solitary mills in the country driven by water power. In 1834 the machinery was sold and the mill dismantled; and the lofty five storey building became ruinous, and was removed many years ago.

We well remember Alexander Yeaman during the latter years in which the mill was in operation, and for some time thereafter, and a cheery pleasant man he was. He was twice married, the late well-known John Yeaman, banker in Forfar, being his son by the first marriage. By the second he had the laird of Scruschloch, and Robert Yeaman, late banker in Dundee, now of the Lea, Corstorphine.

William Yeaman of Scruschloch is, and has been for the long period of 35 years, Bank Agent in Alyth, first for the Western Bank, and then and now for the Royal Bank. He is a J.P. for Forfarshire and for Perthshire; Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish of Alyth, and also of the School Board of the parish of Glenisla. He married Charlotte, daughter of the late

George Bishop of Hamilton, and by her has two sons. John, the eldest, solicitor, and Bank Agent for the Royal Bank at Meikle. He married a daughter of David Mudie, at one time manager of the Dundee Foundry, and now residing in Edinburgh. George, the younger, is with his father at home.

The lands of Little Kilry appear to have been early acquired by the family of Matthewson, but we have not discovered the date. George Matthewson of Little Kilry was a witness to a charter to Charles Husband, and signed at Kinloch in 1767. David Matthewson is the present proprietor of the estate of Little Kilry, and of the lands of Wester Derry. He is Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish of Glenisla.

The lands of Netherton of Easter Craig were feued by John and James Grewar before 1748. The same names are entered as proprietors in 1822. The lands now belong to James Cargill of Easter Craig.

The lands of Over, Middle, and Nether Drumfogus, which compose the Drumfogus estate, the property of Sir James H. Ramsay, baronet, of Bamff, have for a long period formed part of the extensive estate of Bamff.

Besides the estates of which we have given the proprietary history, there are the following small estates:—Auchenleish, Charles Cargill; Clacknockater, John Milne; Coldside, Alexander Hutcheson; Cottertoun of Derry, David Mitchell; Dalwhirr, Trustees of Duncan of Denhead; Holmyrie, Miss Ann M'Nicol; Inverharity, John Grewar; Knowhead, Mrs Annand, &c.; Loanhead, James Clark; Over Auchenleish, David Shaw; Do., John Torbat; Peathaugh, John M'Nicol; Do., Alexander M'Glashan; White Shiell, James A. Webster Coutts.

Several of the properties in Glenisla were part of the remaining lands belonging to the Abbey of Cupar, which were erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon James Elphinstone, under the title of Baron, or Lord Coupur. This erection and creation was made by King James VI. on 20th December, 1607. The title is extinct, but the lands were purchased by James, seventh Earl of Moray, nephew of Lord Balmerino, the previous proprietor, who lost his head in 1746, for taking part in the Rebellion of 1745. (Vol. II., p. 123.)

The present proprietor, Patrick Archibald Stuart of Balmerino, in succes-

sion from Lord Coupar, is superior of many of the lands in Glenisla. The feuduties are small sums, showing that the lands had been given off at an early period. Colonel Kinloch of Logie is also the superior of many of the lands, and a few of them are held under other superiors. With the exception of the Earl of Airlie, who pays Mr Stuart £8 3s of annual feu for his lands, none of the others amount to three pounds, and most of them are only a few shillings.

In 1581, and for a long time thereafter, by Act of Parliament, a yearly market was held on 11th November, at the bridge-end of Lintrathen, that place having been considered most convenient for the districts of Glenisla, Badenoch, the Braes of Angus, Mar, Strathspey, and other parts thereabout. This fair was discontinued many years ago, and since then an annual fair has been held yearly at the Kirkton of Glenisla.

The following doggerel is not very complimentary to the three first mentioned parishes, and they must have been written by *The Enemy*—to them, though a friend to kind Kirry—

“Theevin’ Glenisla, Leein’ Lintrathen,  
Cursin’ Kingow-drum, an’ Kind Kirriemuir.”

In the Old Statistical Account it is said that “Caenlochan was formerly a deer forest of the family of Airlie.” This use of the forest must have been discontinued at that time (1791-2) and it had probably been converted into a sheep run. For many years past it has been restored to its former use, and it is numerously stocked with the noble red deer.

“The soil in the upper part of the parish is in general of a light nature, and largely stocked with stones. In the lower parts, where improvements are carried on, it appears to be deep strong loam, producing good crops of corn and grass.” The soil has been much improved since that period. There were then many small farms, with a considerable extent of pasturage annexed to them. About 54 of them were held by small proprietors or portioners and heritors, many of whom occupied their land themselves. “The prices of barley and oats were generally regulated by the Dundee market.”

“The rental of the parish was then between £600 and £700. The plough used was the old Scotch plough, drawn by four, and sometimes by six horses yoked abreast of one another, the driver being in front and always travelling backward. This mode was adopted on account of the weakness and small size of the horses. In the lower part of the parish the English plough was used. It was drawn by two horses, and one man held and drove, as is now done.

“The crops grown were bear and oats. Turnips and potatoes were raised in

the lower parts of the parish, and the upper proprietors had begun to introduce turnips, but it was predicted that they would not turn out to advantage, as the glensmen allowed their sheep to pasture promiscuously after the corn was in the barnyards.

“Black cattle abounded, but they were of small size, the largest not exceeding 18 to 20 stone of 16 lb. The number then in the parish was 1696 cattle. The sheep, generally kept in the hilly part, were also of small size, but some of the farmers went periodically to the south and bought blackfaced sheep, which did well in the glen.

“Grouse abounded, and several gentlemen had shooting quarters, which they occupied during the season. Hares and foxes were numerous. Ptarmigan were found on the mountains, and also the Alpine or white hare. Both the stag and the roebuck were in the forest of Caenlochan, also the golden and the black eagle, the erne, and the kite or gled. The raven, carrion crow, and hooded crow; the curlew, the golden plover, and the black cock were all found on the mountains.” Most of these wild winged animals still inhabit the mountainous parts of the parish, but some of them are thinned in numbers since the Old Account was written.

Some of the families which formed part of the Clan Chattan at the sanguinary fight on the North Inch of Perth, possessed part of Glenisla and the neighbouring district. It is now supposed that the fight took place between two tribes of that Clan, and that it originated from Clan Quhwel having taken a part in the raid on Angus, which ended in the battle of Glasclune. The combatants were of that Clan and of Clan Ha, under the leadership of Beg, son of Farquhar, and Chaiste Johnson.

The Earl of Moray on the one side, and the Earl of Crawford on the other, fomented the quarrel between the clansmen in the districts on the Spey and the Angus men, with the object of getting the chief men of the two tribes to kill each other, and in this way to stop the feuds which were constantly taking place among them, to the serious injury of all well disposed people.

In the list of those put to the horn in the Act of the Scottish Parliament for the slaughter of the Sheriff of Angus and others at Glasclune, were “*Slurach, tum fratres ejus, tum omnes Clan Quhwil*,” and Clan Chewell appears to be the same as the Clans near the heights of Angus, and adjacent parts of Aberdeenshire and Perthshire. (Pro. Soc. Ant., 1872-3, Vol. X., p. 117-128.)

The Cis-Grampian Clans had frequent feuds among themselves, which cul-

minated in the final fight between the Farquharsons of Broughdearg, and the M'Comies, near Forfar in 1673, an account of which we will now give.

Two rival Clans, the Farquharsons and the M'Comies, both possessed lands in Glenshee and in Glenisla. The former were owners of Brochdarg on the Black Water, and West Mill and Downey on the Isla. The latter owned Finnygand on the Black Water, John M'Comy-Moir (*big or great*), having obtained a charter of it in 1571, and the family acquired a wadset of the barony of Forter from the Earl of Airlie, and of Crandart, both on the Isla. They also obtained a right of forestry in the adjoining forest of Glascorie. The Earl subsequently granted a tack of this forest to Farquharson of Brochdarg. M'Comie built a mansion at Crandart, about a mile to the north of the old Castle of Forter. He denied the Earl's plea of reservation, on which he had let the forest to Farquharson, and a feud arose between the two Clans, which was intensified by Farquharson having seized some of M'Comie's property in the forest.

M'Comie raised an action of *spulzie* against Farquharson before the Sheriff of Forfar, and obtained letters of caption.

The chiefs and some of the friends of both Clans happened to meet near the Muir of Forfar on 28th January, 1673. A fight took place in which Brochdarg and his brother were slain on the one side, and two M'Comies on the other. A shot, fired by Farquharson, wounded John M'Comie, the eldest brother, who fell to the ground, and also killed Robert, his brother. They afterwards dispatched John with their dirks. Brochdarg fled, but was pursued by the M'Comies, and he and his son Robert were killed in cold blood. The Farquharsons and their retainers numbered twelve men in all, being four of themselves and eight retainers, while the M'Comies only numbered four retainers and the two brothers, six in all, their father not having engaged in the fray. Both clans were outlawed. One M'Comie fled north to Aberdeenshire, and the family have still a name and a place there. The subsequent history of the Farquharsons is not known. The strife had been continued for four years before the fatal termination of it at Forfar, and during these years both Clans had made captures of their opponents again and again.

In "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," II., p. 252, Mr Jervise states that the M'Comies traced the Farquharsons to Logie, near Kirriemuir, "threw away their plaids and betook themselves to their arms, and in a hostile and military posture pursued" the Farquharsons, and coming upon them at Drumgley, "most cruelly and inhumanly invaded and assaulted" them. Robert Farquharson was killed on the spot, and his brother John so severely wounded



that he soon afterwards died. Two of M'Comie's sons, Robert and John, were killed by the Farquharsons, and mutual issues being presented, the diet was ultimately deserted, both against the pursuers and the defenders.

In the sixteenth century the M'Comies were known as the Clan M'Thomas, and the head of the sept was designed of Finnygand, in Glenshee, but they never were a numerous body. When the tragedy recorded above took place M'Comie was proprietor of Crandart. They were followed in that property by Duncan Shaw, who was a son of Crathienaird. He was Chamberlain to the Earl of Mar. He died in 1722, leaving by his second wife, a daughter of Farquharson of Coldrach, seven sons and three daughters.

The late Rev. Mr Shaw of Forfar, in his Memorials of the Clan Shaw, gives an account of Duncan, and a *fac simile* of a protection he received from Major-General Mackay, who was defeated at Killlicrankie by Viscount Dundee. It is dated at the Camp at Auchentoul on the head of the Gairn, 26th June, 1690, and signed H. Mackay.

The Robertsons were in possession of Crandart about the middle of last century. One of them, described as the finest looking man in the rebel army, marched at the right hand of Prince Charles through Carlisle. Crandart now forms part of the Glenisla estate of the Earl of Airlie.

In the old residence of the M'Comies at Crandart there were two stones thus inscribed—(1) LM. : K.C., 1660. THE LORD DEFEND THIS FAMILIE. (2) I SHALL OVERCOM INVY VITH GOD'S HELP. TO GOD BE ALL PRAIS, HONOUR, AND GLORIE. The former of these slabs, which is still at Crandart, refers to John M'Comie and his wife, Katherine Campbell. She was a daughter of the laird of Denhead, and descended from Donald Campbell, Abbot of Cupar. The legends are understood to refer to the affray near Forfar on 28th January, 1673, when two sons of both families of M'Comie and Farquharsons were slain.

Among other evidence adduced to prove the deep-rooted animosity of the M'Comies to the Farquharsons, it was asserted that old M'Comie told his sons "that for the many affronts and injuries Farquharson had done him, he wished he wer but twentie yeares of age againe, which, if he wer, he should make the Farquharsons besouth the Cairne of Month thinner and should have a lyff for ilk finger and toe of his two dead sones."

Old M'Comie, or M'Comie-More, as he was called on account of his great strength, died at Crandart in 1676, and was buried at Glenisla, beside, it is said, his two sons who were slain near Forfar. The M'Comies left Glenisla,

as above mentioned, shortly after their father's death, and one of the sons settled in Aberdeenshire, where the family are still represented by the M'Combies of Easter Skene and Tillyfour, the laird of Easter Skene and Lynturk being the chief of his clan. Their families are now pursuing the arts of peace, being engaged improving and cultivating their properties; and they have gained fame as the rearers of polled cattle, which is better employment than shooting their neighbours.

In the northern parts of the parish the rocks are composed of gneiss and mica-schist or slate, which dip rapidly to the north-west. Large masses of quartz are found among these rocks. Near the manse of Glenisla gray-wacke begins to make its appearance as a conglomerate, and some distance lower down the rock is a fine grained sandstone, in which fine crystals of brown-spar are found embedded. Limestone is found in several parts of the Glen, which at one time was burned for use, but this was discontinued long ago.

About Kilry transition clay slate appears of the same description as cuts Scotland throughout its entire breadth. In the burn of Kilry porphyry appears, and some fine jasper. Near the bridge at Milnacraig is old red sandstone conglomerate, which at the bridge dips at an angle of 70 degrees north. At the fall the dip suddenly changes from this to about 70 degrees south. Some distance down the river below the Reekie Linn is an enormous mass of felspar and porphyry; and lower down a massy vein of black basalt crosses the river. At the Slug of Auchrannie the rock is conglomerate. Below this old red sandstone appears, dipping at an angle of 70 degrees towards the north, but it soon changes, and farther down it dips south at an angle of 60 degrees.

A considerable portion of the parish is cultivated, chiefly in the southern district, but the greater part of it is pastoral, and the mountains are generally heath clad, and where not deer forests, are sheep walks.

There are many varieties of the Thrush family, and each of them has habits peculiar to its kind. Perhaps the most curious, the most interesting of the family is the Dipper or Water-Ousel. Its home is the channel of a clear mountain stream, where the banks overhang the water, and are covered with brushwood. The bird is very shy, and these accessories are preferred to a stream with low and exposed banks.

Visit its haunt and you will find it perched on a stone in the middle of the stream, with the water rushing and boiling and whirling around the spot; or

on a rock beside a tiny cascade, the pool below which furnishes it with food, and may be called its larder. The Dipper is very active, and its quick jerking movements resemble those of the Wren. Although the bird is not web-footed, it is equally at home in the water or on land. From the top of a stone it will enter the water, and aided by its wings and feet quickly reach the land. After sitting for a short time motionless it will suddenly enter the water again, dive into it, examine the sandy bottom, and turn over the pebbles in search of the insects upon which it feeds. After a little time it rises to the surface to breathe, then dives again and again rises; now it perches on a stone for a little and again takes to the water. It appears at one time to be hunting along the bottom as if it had no power to float, at another floating on the top as if had no power to sink. Sometimes the bird dives into the boiling stream at a fall, and explores the ground, but it prefers the smooth surface.

The Dipper is no migrate. It remains with us summer and winter, and though the stream may be frozen in winter it always finds some parts of the roaring torrent, at cascades or elsewhere, sufficiently free from ice to procure its food supply. This consists wholly of animal matter, as insects inhabiting the water and their larvæ, grubs and worms on the banks of the stream, and young fish of small size. As the food is thus found in, or in the vicinity of the water throughout the year, the birds seldom go far from their usual and favourite habitat. There they appear as comfortable, as happy during the severest frost in winter as in the warm sunny days of summer. Each pair of birds appear to abide at one part of the stream, and do not encroach upon the territories of their neighbours above or below them.

The Water-Ousel is scarcely so large as the common Thrush; its throat and upper part of the chest are pure white, its back and other parts of the body are brown, and some parts of a reddish shade. The colours contrast well, but it is neither a very pretty nor handsome bird. It is solitary in its habits, and great caution must be used in watching its motions, but the scenery in which it delights renders it easy for a person to conceal himself while observing its actions.

The birds pair yearly in the early spring. They build their nest in a crevice of the rocky bank, near the water; it is globular in form, with a hole in the side for the entrance and exit of the birds, composed of the moss which grows around, and lined with dry moss, leaves, or other soft material; mimicry is therefore their artifice to conceal their nest and protect it, and the birds are careful not to betray the spot in their approach to or departure from it.

Placed, as the nest always is in a moist place, the moss, of which it is

formed, is kept damp and does not wither. The nest is a very beautiful structure, and being so like the surrounding vegetation, it is not easily found. The eggs of the Water Ousel, four or five in number, are pure white and without spots. When the young are fledged and able to take care of themselves, the parent birds bid farewell to their offspring, and to each other, and the Dipper leads a solitary life excepting during the breeding season.

The nest of the Dipper has been found on a ledge of rock, over and in front of which the water of a cascade was constantly falling, and the nest kept wet with spray.

The song of the Dipper is seldom heard until April. It is a wild bird, living in wild and desolate scenes, is lively and pleasing, and harmonizes with the surroundings. The notes are given forth from the banks of the stream, or from a stone rising above the surging water, the bird the while occasionally making odd gestures, and hopping about in a curious manner. The name of the bird is not very appropriate, as it not only dips into, but spends much of its time below the surface of the water.

#### CHAP. XXV.—GUTHRIE.

In 1178 King William the Lion granted the Church of Guthrie (Guthrie) to the Abbey of Arbroath. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Ranulph, Bishop of Brechin (1198-1218), in confirming the King's gift, which he did with the counsel and consent of Mallebryde, prior, and the whole Chapter of the Culdees of that place, as a mark of his affection for the monks of the Abbey of Arbroath, provided that, at whatever time he might visit officially their Churches of Gutheryn, Panbryd, Moniekyn, Marington, or Dunechtyn, in his diocese, these churches should not be called upon to defray the cost of his entertainment, which was to take place only at the Abbey, where, he adds, it could be done more honourably and decently. (Reg. de Aberb., 128.)

In one taxation (Theiner), the name of the Church, is written *Guchery*; in another (Reg. Vet. de Aberb., p. 241) *Guthrie*. The Church was an ancient prebend of the Cathedral of Brechin, and its connection with the Abbey of Arbroath, and with the Cathedral of Brechin complicates its history. It is rated in Reg. de Aberb., p. 241, at 8 merks, and by another at 10s. In 1372 it is described as "antiquitus fundata," which is evidence that it had been a Culdee establishment, as was its mother church, Brechin.

The origin of the name of the parish is not known. The surname Guthrie is undoubtedly a territorial one.

There is a tradition or legend regarding the origin of the name of *Guthrie* to the following effect:—One of the Kings of Scotland having been driven on Bervie Brow, a prominent rock on the Kincardine coast near to Bervie, found a solitary fisherwoman on the shore, and being hungry, the King asked her to *gut twa fish* for him. “I’ll *gut three*” said the kind-hearted and loyal dame “Well,” replied the King, “*Gut-three* for ever thou shalt be.”

In the preface of Dr Jamieson’s Dictionary of the Scottish Language, p. xi., *Guthrie* is said to be a Pictish name, and he shows its affinity to some Icelandic and Danish names. Jervise says—“It is curious to remark that the oldest spelling of the name of the parish is ‘Guthryn,’ and that the Gaelic *Gath-erran* means ‘a dart-shaped division,’ and, by comparing the form of the parish of Guthrie with that of old *flint arrow heads*, the resemblance will be found singularly striking.”

The following provincial couplet was, a few decades ago, and to some extent still is applicable to the proprietors of the four estates named in it—

“Guthrie of Guthrie,  
Guthrie of Gagie,  
Guthrie of Taybank,  
Guthrie of Craigie.”

Sir David Guthrie, who acquired the barony by charter under the Great Seal on 25th March, 1465, made the Church a collegiate charge, with a provost and three prebendaries, and his son, Sir Alexander, added other two canons, thus bringing up the number to five. The deed of foundation was confirmed by a bull from Pope Sextus IV., of date 14th June, 1479.

The following account from MS. found in the Lyon Office, of the Provostry. and Prebendaries (Prebends) of Guthrie, given by Alexander Guthrie of that Ilk at Haddington, 13th January, 1573-4—

	Lib. Scots.
Maister James Strauchan, Person and Provost, . . . . .	Rental, XLVII.
David Arnot, Vicar and Reader, . . . . .	XX.
Sir Patrick Guthrie, Prebendar, of Langlands in Hilltown, . . . . .	XX.
Ane prebendarie of ten pounds out of Little Lour, possest by James Guthrie, . . . . .	X.
Mr Will. Garden, Person and Vicar of Kirkbuddo, and Prebendary, the rental XL merks, . . . . .	XXVI. XIII. IV.
The Prebendarie of Langlands and Hilton of Guthrie, set in tack to Sir Peter Guthrie, . . . . .	XX.
Sei Subr. . . . .	CXLIII. XIII. IV.
Alexr. Guthrie of that Ilk.	

Rev. John Hay was Provost of the Collegiate Church of Guthrie in 1567-74; and Gabriel, third son of the Laird of Guthrie and Isobel Wood, his wife, held the office at a later period.

In 1567-74 the Kirk of Guthrie and three others were under the charge of Rev. James Balfour, who had the Kirk lands and a stipend of £133 6s 8d Scots. When the rental given above was taken up (the rentals of all the Scotch benefices were then taken up) Mr James Strachan is called "person and provost" of Guthrie, and David Arrot, who was then reader there, had "the haill vicarage and kirklands."

In 1793 the Church of Guthrie is described as an "elegant building," which "may stand for a thousand years to come." No part of it now remains except the south transept, about 26 by 18 feet in extent.

The Collegiate Church was a long narrow building, being fully 76 feet long by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide within walls, and nearly 12 feet high. It had a painted roof, which is supposed to resemble and to have been of about the same period as the paintings at Fowlis Easter, and perhaps painted by the same artist. The south transept of the old Collegiate Church was the burial aisle of the family of Guthrie of Guthrie. Inside is a fresco painting of the Last Judgment, but the colour is all but gone. A late proprietor of Guthrie, who died on 7th December, 1877, shortly before his death, erected a new family burial place in an addition which he had made to the churchyard.

The present Parish Church of Guthrie was erected about forty years ago. It is a small building with pointed windows, and having a small belfry on the west gable. It stands on a little hillock, directly opposite to the eastern entrance to Guthrie Castle. The ruins of the old Church are a little to the south of the new Church, but it is so completely covered with ivy that very little of the walls are to be seen. The graveyard lies around the Church, surrounded by a wall and some trees. The manse, a comfortable building, is contiguous to the Church on the south, and it commands a wide view. In a small field near to the Church there is a very large ash tree, and a cherry tree of great size adjoins it. The old manse stands within the policies of Guthrie Castle. Over the gateway leading into the churchyard are the Guthrie arms. The first and fourth appear to be a lion rampant, and the second and third a wheat sheaf. The date, 1639, and the letters C.B.C., are visible.

Two slabs at the north door of the aisle are respectively inscribed "1629," "G. 1747." A circular font lies beside the aisle, and two octagonal lavatories,

In the west wall of the churchyard are two fragments, on one of which is a lion, and on the other M.H.G. These may be the initials of Rev. Henry Guthrie, who was chaplain to the Earl of Mar, then minister of Guthrie, next of Stirling, then of Kilspindie. He was appointed Bishop of Dunkeld in 1664. His "Memoirs of Scotland" contain many interesting details of the events of his time. He died in 1676, aged 76. His father, a cadet of the Guthries of that Ilk, was minister of Coupar-Angus.

In the time of Wallace Squire Guthrie played a prominent part in the defence of Scotland against the rapacious and ambitious Edward of England. So much was he held in esteem by his contemporary patriots for his valour in war, and wisdom in council, that he was deputed by them to proceed to France, to invite Scotland's hero, Wallace, to return to his native land, and again assume the command of the Scottish army. Wallace had resigned the guardianship of Scotland and gone to France after the defeat of his army at the fatal battle of Falkirk, a defeat caused by the treachery of some of the barons immediately prior to, and during the battle. The Squire proceeded to France, was successful in his mission, and returned with his chief to Scotland.

There can be little doubt that Squire Guthrie was lord of the barony of Guthrie, and that the surname had been assumed from the lands, as was then the usual practice. Adam of Guthrie is a witness to a charter in 1348. He was an Angus man, in friendly communion with the Maules of Panmure, the proprietor of Guthrie, and was very probably the son, or a descendant, of Squire Guthrie of half a century previous. (Reg. de Pan., 170.) Alexander of Guthrie was one of the bailies of Forfar between 1395 and 1434. (M. of A. and M., 17.)

It is very probable that the lands of Guthrie belonged to the Crown when King William the Lion bestowed the Church, with the patronage thereof upon the Abbey of Arbroath, as no record of any very early proprietor has been met with.

Robert of Ramsay, the Sheriff of Forfar, in his returns for 1359 states that there is nothing to be charged against him out of the propart of the lands of Sir Henry de Ramsay, within the barony of Guthrie, because the ward of these lands was sold by Thomas, Earl of Mar, the Lord Chamberlain, as appears by his charging himself with two pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence sterling for the propart of Guthery. Sir Henry de Ramsay was therefore a portioner in the barony of Guthrie, but when he acquired an interest in it, or from whom, is unknown to us.

King Robert III., in 1398, granted a confirmation charter of sundry

baronies, including Guthrie, to David, Earl of Crawford (In. to Ch., 142-84.), but it is not said from whom he had acquired the barony.

On 18th March, 1400, John of Guthrie witnessed a charter at Dundee. He had probably acquired the barony from the Earl of Crawford. In 1440, George Guthrie, designed of that Ilk, grants a charter to Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen of his half of the lands of Eroly (Airlie). On 13th October, 1450, Walter Carnegie of Guthrie was on the inquest aient the marches of Menmuir between John of Collace and the Bishop of Brechin. On 21st July, 1450, he was a witness, and Master Alexander of Guthrie on same day.

These notices of the proprietors of Guthrie are very obscure, as the succession cannot be satisfactorily traced from the Earl of Crawford in 1398 to Walter Carnegie in 1450.

The next proprietor of Guthrie is

I. Sir David Guthrie, who bought the barony of Guthrie from the Earl of Crawford in the year 1465. He was the eldest son of Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum, which estate he purchased in 1442. David Guthrie was designed, first, Captain of the King's Guard, afterwards comptroller, Lord Register, Lord Treasurer, and he died Lord Justice General of Scotland. He was knighted in England by the English King, and was in high favour with King James III. He is the first laird of Guthrie who witnesses Crown charters. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure; and Sir David's daughter Elizabeth was married to Sir Alexander Maule of Panmure. It was Sir David who erected the Church of Guthrie into a collegiate charge, as mentioned above.

Sir Alexander Guthrie was Rector of Lundichy, and Sir David Guthrie, Presbyter on 29th October, 1488. (Lives of the L. I., p. 457.) We have not ascertained what connection, if any, these two clericals had with the Guthries of that Ilk, but it is probable that they were cadets of the family.

When David Guthrie, afterwards Sir David, acquired the barony of Guthrie he was Lord Treasurer. In 1468 he received a special license from James III. to erect and fortify a tower at Guthrie, with an iron yett. The tower and yett still stand, and the tower is in good preservation.

The Castle of Guthrie stands on a pleasant plateau at the southern base of the Hill of Guthrie. The Lunan, here a small stream, runs through the grounds, which are varied in their character and picturesque.

The oldest part of Guthrie Castle is a massive square tower of sixty feet in height, with walls about ten feet in thickness, but some parts have been recently



reduced in thickness. The summit is nearly surrounded by a handsome battlement, and a lofty spire rises above the south-eastern angle of the tower. The tower is pierced by a few small windows, which admit only a dim light inside. The age of the tower is not certainly known. It may have been built by the Crawfords in the fourteenth century, but it is more probable that Sir David Guthrie, who purchased the barony of Guthrie from them in 1465, and who, in 1468, obtained a warrant under the Great Seal to erect a stronghold, as stated above, was the builder of the Castle. A place of strength for a residence was then required by the barons, but the Castle has long been discarded as the family residence. A collection of elegant modern buildings of various chaste designs, with many graceful turrets, and other appropriate ornamentation, cluster partly around, and are incorporated with the great tower, but chiefly extend to the eastward of it. In these the family enjoy more comfort than their ancestors could have done in the old donjon or keep.

There are many magnificent trees in the beautiful and well kept grounds around the Castle; some beeches and other trees near the eastern approach being remarkable for their vast size.

Sir David amassed great wealth, which enabled him to purchase the following properties in Angus, viz.:—Balnabrieck, Carrot, Lour, Muirtop, and Wester Meathie; besides Pitcairn in Perthshire. Sir David died in 1474, leaving a son and daughter. He was succeeded by

II. Sir Alexander, his son, who married a daughter of Lord Glamis, and by her had four sons and a daughter. He bought the estate of Ballindean in 1468-9. He was one of the jury at an inquest on 5th May, 1506, and a witness on 8th September same year. Alexander, his eldest son, and three brothers-in-law, David, William, and George Lyon, fell on the fatal field of Flodden in 1513.

III. Andrew Guthrie, son of Alexander and grandson of Sir Alexander Guthrie, who both fell at Flodden, succeeded his grandfather. He married Christian, daughter of Gardyne of Gardyne, and by her had a son, who succeeded. He is mentioned on 31st August, 1558. (H. of C. of S., 531.)

IV. Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie was one of the subscribing barons to the articles agreed upon in the General Assembly of the Church in July, 1567, and also one of those to the bond for supporting the King and his Government after Queen Mary's resignation. He married Isabel, daughter of William Wood of Bonnyton, by whom he left three sons, Alexander, his heir; William of Gagie, who married Isabella, daughter of John Leslie, younger of

Balquhan, and dying in 1622, was father of Francis Guthrie of Gagie, of whom hereafter; and Gabriel, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Guthrie. Alexander Guthrie was assassinated at his house of Inverpeffer, where he was residing, by his cousin Patrick Gardyne of Gardyne, and Gardyne of Legatston, in 1587, in consequence of a feud which had arisen between the two families.

In a letter from Rev. James Will to General Hatton, 1st September, 1817, it is said "the old Reforming Baron of Guthrie fell a sacrifice to his zeal;" having quarrelled with his cousin-german, Gardyne of that Ilk, who stabbed him in his own house of Inverpeffer. This brought on a feud between the two families, which cost two lives of the Gardyne family, and not a little interest, trouble, and expense—first a reprieve, and then a full pardon was procured for the son of the slaughtered baron. (Aldb. Mis., 302.)

V. Alexander Guthrie succeeded on the death of his father. In 1568 he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, Mearns (great-grandfather of Alexander, first Lord Halkerton), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie, who married Jean, daughter of Leighton of Usan, but having no issue male he was succeeded by his brother,

VII. William Guthrie of Memus. This laird having no male issue, was succeeded by his cousin,

VIII. David Guthrie of Guthrie, who, with his son Alexander, disposed the barony of Guthrie to his brother,

IX. Patrick Guthrie, who succeeded "of Guthrie." At his decease he was succeeded by his son,

X. Peter Guthrie, whose retour is dated 24th May, 1636. This laird disposed the lands and barony of Guthrie to his kinsman, the Right Rev. John Guthrie, Bishop of Moray, who, having obtained a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, dated 28th November, 1636, and being infert therein on 29th December following, became

XI. John Guthrie of Guthrie—after which the original line of the Guthries of that Ilk, who had possessed the property for nearly two centuries, ceased to have any connection with it. The old family of Guthrie, in their waning stages, appear to have had feuds among themselves, in which some of the members lost their lives at the hands of their brethren. One of the family, James, was the father of the Rev. James Guthrie, the martyr, who followed

the Marquis of Argyle to the scaffold at the Grass Market in Edinburgh in 1651.

The Bishop of Moray was deprived of his Bishopric.

Sir Alexander Guthrie, the son of Sir David, who married a daughter of Lord Glamis, had, as already mentioned, four sons by her. The youngest of these was ancestor of John Guthrie of Hilton, from whom the Bishop of Moray was descended. He was therefore of the same stock as the former proprietors, the Guthries of that Ilk, though very distantly related to the laird from whom he bought the estate of Guthrie.

Bishop Guthrie, who acquired the estate of Guthrie in 1636, was the son of Patrick Guthrie, resident in St Andrews, and Margaret Rait, his wife, who died respectively in 1614 and 1637. He was educated at St Andrews, became reader at Arbroath, then minister of Kinnell, next of Arbirlot, which he left in 1610 for Perth. Thence he went to Edinburgh in 1620, was consecrated Bishop of Moray in 1623, deprived of the office in 1638, and on being expelled from his Episcopal Castle of Spynie, in 1640, he retired to his own estate of Guthrie, where he spent the remainder of his days.

His brother, James Guthrie, was minister of Arbirlot, and ancestor of the present families of Craigie and Taybank.

John Guthrie, late Bishop of Moray, died at Guthrie on Tuesday, 28th April, 1649, at ten o'clock. He was buried in the aisle of the Church of Guthrie, beside his wife, Nicolas Wood, who died at Guthrie on Wednesday, 2d July, 1645, and was buried in the aisle of Guthrie Church on 4th July.

The following is a graphic and interesting account of the expulsion of the Bishop of Moray from his diocese. The Covenanters, under General Munro, laid siege to the laird of Drum's castle (Sir Alexander Irvine), which his servants defended for three days, but had to surrender. After this Munro crossed the Spey to Spynie, the residence of the Bishop of Moray, which, by deceiving the porter, they took, with the Bishop and all his treasure, and carried him south. Spynie Castle was the official residence of Mr John Guthrie, Bishop of Moray, who had declined to obey the sentence of the General Assembly of 1638, depriving him of office. His expulsion from the Castle of Spynie by Munro, at the instance of the Church, was on 16th July, 1640. He was subsequently imprisoned at Edinburgh. It was he who purchased the estate of Guthrie, as mentioned above. (Notes to Scottish Events, p. 54, Grampian Club.)

The Bishop, who married a lady named Nicholas Wood, had by her a son,

John, who was minister of Keith, then of Duffus in 1625. He is said to have had another son, Andrew, who was executed by the Covenanters, also a daughter and heiress, Bathia, who, on 4th May, 1647, was married to Francis Guthrie of Gagie, previously mentioned. Under his contract of marriage he got possession of the barony of Guthrie. He appears to have died before 5th May, 1665, as his son,

XII. John Guthrie of Guthrie was then served his heir. He is included in Edward's list of the barons in Angus, 1678. John Guthrie of Guthrie and Gagie, in 1680, married a daughter of Sir John Carnegie of Balnamoon, by the Lady Helen Ogilvy, daughter of James, first Earl of Airlie (H. of C. of S., 43), and was succeeded by his son James.

Through the marriage of Francis Guthrie with the Bishop's daughter and heiress, he is representative of the old family of Guthrie of that Ilk, of the Hilton branch, and of the line of Bishop Guthrie.

The Guthrie family are, by many, believed to be the oldest in the county of Angus. Whether or not this be so, they undoubtedly date back to an early period.

A portion of the Turin estate is in this parish. It belongs to Patrick Alexander Watson Carnegie of Lour and Turin. The proprietary history of this property has been given in the account of the parish of Aberlemno. (Vol. II., p. 323.)

XIII. James Guthrie of Guthrie. In 1704 he married Margaret, daughter of John Turnbull of Stracathro, by whom he had a son and heir, and a daughter married to Renny of Cairnie.

XIV. John Guthrie of Guthrie succeeded his father in the barony, and in 1732 married Jean, daughter of Rev. James Hodge of Bathkemmer, minister of Longforgan, and had issue John, his heir; Margaret, married to William Alison, merchant in Dundee; and Jean, married to John Scrymgeour, younger of Tealing.

XV. John Guthrie of Guthrie, in 1763, married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. White, minister of Murroes, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. John Guthrie of Guthrie, Convener of the County of Forfar and J.P. and D.L. On 24th June, 1798, he married Ann, second daughter of William Douglas of Brighton, and died 12th November, 1845. By her, who died 2d December, 1845, he had issue—John, his heir; William, born 1807; Elizabeth

Jane, born 8th May, 1790, married 20th September, 1816, to Thomas Mylne of Mylnefield, born 28th November, 1785. He died 22d December, 1836, She died 14th November, 1839. The Mylnes were designed of Mylnefield from about the end of the seventeenth century. Margaret Ann Jane; and Helen Douglas, married 25th February, 1851, to John de Havilland Utermarck, H.M. Attorney-General for Guernsey.

XVII. John Guthrie of Guthrie succeeded his father. He married Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Barnabus Maude, by whom he had a son, John Douglas Maude Guthrie, born 1856. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Forfar, and died in 1877.

XVIII. John D. M. Guthrie, the present laird, is a Lieutenant in the 19th Hussars, now in India. In the Valuation Roll the property is in name of the Trustees of the late John Guthrie.

Captain William Guthrie of Guthrie, late 42d Regiment (Black Watch), died at Rosaire, Dundee, on 25th November, 1880.

Many estates in the county of Forfar, belonging to the older families are held by their owners under strict entail; but there are many of them, especially the smaller properties, which are in the absolute control of the proprietors for the time being. We are informed that there are two of the large estates, belonging to two of the oldest families, who do not have, and never had, a single acre of their lands entailed. These are the Fotheringhams of Powrie and Fotheringham; and the Guthries of Guthrie. The extensive lands of these two families have, for a long series of years, remained continuously in the respective families without being entailed.

In the *Miscellanea Aldbarensia* there are copies of letters from George Constable of Wallace Craigie (Monkbarns) and others regarding Guthrie, the Guthries, and the old Collegiate or Provostry Church of Guthrie. The Antiquary, at the request of the Laird of Guthrie, went over the writs in his charter chest, &c., in order to make up an account of his family for getting his arms matriculated. He says—

“The family is of very old standing in this country, but their ancient writs being lost, they can only be traced by authentic documents from the reign of James II., though they must have been of considerable rank and property before that period. Master Alexander of Guthrie is witness to a charter by Alexander Seaton, Lord of Gordon, to William, Lord Keith, 1st August, 1442. He purchased the lands of Kincaldrum same year. He was succeeded by his eldest son, David, afterwards Sir David Guthrie, baron of Guthrie, who,

during the life of his father, was designed of Kincaldrum, and was Sheriff-Depute of Forfar in the year 1457, and armour-bearer to King James III. Malcolm of Guthrie is mentioned in Reg. Ep. Br., 10th September, 1457."

The Antiquary says the Collegiate Church was founded by Sir David Guthrie, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was confirmed by a Bull from Pope Sextus the Fourth, dated at Rome, 14th July, 1479. This Collegiate Church or Provostry had originally been a chapel belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath, and purchased by Sir David. The letter from which these extracts are taken is dated Wallace Craigie, 6th May, 1790, and signed George Constable. It is in General Hutton's collection, Advocates' Library.

The Church of Crebyauch (Carbuddo or Kirkbuddo), dedicated to Saint Buite or Boethius, was a rectory belonging to the Church of Guthrie, in the diocese of Brechin. It is mentioned in the Old Taxation of 1275 (Reg. de Aberb., p. 241), but its value is not stated. James Dekyson, rector de Kyrkbutho, who witnesses a grant out of the lands of Drumcairn by David, Earl of Crawford, in 1472, is the only early ecclesiastic of this Church of whom we have discovered the name. (Ald. Mis., MS., 83.)

The Churches of Aberlemno, Finhaven, Inverarity, and Kirkbuddo were all served by Mr David Lindsay of Pitairlie in 1574, his stipend being £133 6s 8d Scots. George Hawik, reader at Kirkbuddo, had then the Kirklands, and a salary of £6 13s 4d Scots.

Ochterlony says—"The people had a chapel of their own, wherein the minister of Guthrie preached every third or fourth Sabbath day, but it is now ruinous. The chapel stood on a knoll, but the ruins have disappeared. A large beech tree stands upon or near to the site of the old Kirk. The ruins of the old manse are still to be seen not far from the site of the Kirk, and the Chapel Well is on the south side of the enclosure where the chapel stood." Ochterlony calls the district a moorish, cold country, abundantly served of peats and turf.

The minister of Guthrie has service at intervals of two or three Sabbaths in the Schoolhouse of this outlying portion of the parish, which is from seven to eight miles distant from the Parish Church of Guthrie.

The remains of a baptismal font and part of a coffin slab, both of red sandstone, are in the burial ground. The latter stone is about three feet by two in size, and the appearance of a wheel cross with shaft in bas-relief are visible on the stone.

Carbuddo or Kirkbuddo is supposed to be named from Caer-Buite, the fort

or castle of Buite. This saint restored to life the daughter of Nectan, King of the Picts, who is said to have dwelt in the fort on Dunnichen Hill, in the neighbourhood. Saint Buite or Boethius received a grant of the *Castrum* in which he had performed the miracle, and there he founded the Church of Carbuiddo. He died in the year 521, and his castrum or dwelling had been close by, perhaps upon the rising ground beside the present mansion of Kirkbuddo, a little to the east of the Church. The Chapel Hillock and Gallows-hill were in the immediate vicinity of the Church and the Saint's dwelling.

The Earls of Angus were the proprietors and afterwards the superiors of Carbuiddo. They were succeeded by the Earls of Crawford. On 5th September, 1472, David, Earl of Crawford, granted a charter to David Guthrie of that ilk, of "six acres of lands in Kirkbucho, nearest the Kirk, and of the pasturage of six kine, with their 'fallounes,' with the advocation and right of patronage of the Kirk, the Earl reserving for himself and his successors a right to take part in the orations and devotions of the Church." In 1485-1515, Bishop Brown of Dunkeld appears to have had an interest in the district. He beautified and endowed an altar and chaplainry in that part of the Church of Dundee where he was baptised, and mortified for their support the rent of ten pound lands of Carbuiddo, and also sums from other properties. The Bishop was a son of the Town Treasurer of Dundee, and his grandfather was laird of Midmar, in the parish of that name in Aberdeenshire. The Browns owned these lands in the fourteenth century, and sold them in 1428 to Patrick Ogilvy. They afterwards became Huntly property.

The lands of Carbuiddo or Kirkbuddo belonged to Walter of Ogilvy of Lintrathen, and Regent Albany granting confirmation charter of same. (In. to ch. 161-3.) Thereafter they were acquired by the Lindsays. The property was purchased from the Lindsays, early in the sixteenth century, by Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, uncle to the celebrated John Erskine of Dun.

Sir Thomas Erskine of Kirkbuddo, the secretary, was sent to France to assist Cardinal Beaton in arranging about the marriage of King James V. The Commission is dated 12th February, 1534. (Scotstarvit Calendars.)

On 20th September, 1543, he resigned the lands in favour of his nephew and his second wife, Barbara Beirl, Maid of Honour to Mary of Lorraine. (Sp. Cl. Mis., IV., 44.) Their son, John, succeeded to Carbuiddo in the lifetime of his parents, 12th January, 1571, and he married a daughter of Strachan of Carmyllie. He is a witness in 1576. (Reg. de Pan., 315.) He had a son, John, who died in 1615 (MS. Family Table).

It appears from the following retours that the property had, for a time, passed out of the hands of the Erskines entirely, and been again re-acquired by them.

On 13th July, 1655, James Beaton of Westhall, heir of James Beaton of Westhall, his father, was retoured (No. 348) in the lands and barony of Kirkbuddo, O.E., £3; N.E., £12.

On 20th January, 1691, Francis Erskine of Kirkbuddo, heir of David Erskine of Kirkbuddo, his father, was retoured (No. 516) in the lands and barony of Kirkbuddo, A.E., 15s; N.E., £3; the northern part of the Moor of Downie, called the Shade, near the southern part of Kirkbuddo, E. 10m.; lands of Eaglisjohn, in the parish of Dun, E., £6 10s, &c.

In addition to these retours, Erskine of Kirkbuddo is among the barons of Angus in the list made up by the Rev. Mr Edward in 1678.

The estate of Kirkbuddo subsequently came into possession of Francis Erskine. He was proprietor of Kirkbuddo in 1821-2. He was in the army, and at his death, in 1833, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 50th Regiment. He had two sisters, one of whom married George Ogilvy of Baikie, and the other Mr Molison. She was the mother of the late Francis Molison of Errol Park and Murie. Colonel Erskine, who was never married, left the property of Carbuddo to George Ogilvy, a son of his sister, Mrs Ogilvy. George Ogilvy died at Edinburgh, 17th March, 1848, aged 65.

He left the estate under trust for fifty years from the time of his death to two grand-nephews, Lieutenant-Colonel William, and Surgeon-Major T. R. Jackson, both of the Indian Army, between whom, or their heirs, at the termination of the trust, Carbuddo falls to be divided in equal shares, and in fee simple. There is a good modern mansion house on Kirkbuddo, which is surrounded by well grown trees.

The Roman camp at Carbuddo is the most interesting remains of antiquity in the parish. The plough has obliterated a considerable portion of the encampment, but portions of the walls and entrenchments are still distinguishable. The camp, when entire, occupied an area of about 2280 by 1080 feet. Some details of this camp were given Vol. I., p. 61, and of a fort on Kirkbuddo Hill, I., p. 53.

In 1808 an urn was discovered in a tumulus adjoining the camp, and old graves were found in the neighbourhood of Kirkbuddo, as it is now called, not very long ago.

The Dundee and Forfar Direct Railway passes close by Kirkbuddo House,



and the Station is in the immediate vicinity of it. The district has been much improved by drainage and otherwise, but it is still bleak and cold, and not very inviting for a residence.

The following two retours (Nos. 233 and 412) show that in the beginning of the seventeenth century part of the barony of Guthrie had passed for a time out of the hands of the chief of the race to cadets of the family, and that they again reverted to the main line.

On 24th May, 1636, Peter Guthrie, heir of the Rev. Patrick Guthrie, minister of Logie-Buchan, his father, was retoured (No. 233) in the dominical lands of Guthrie, called Kirkton; lands of Teilton; Easterton or Hatton; and Milton of Guthrie, with advocacy of the Collegiate Church of Guthrie, and part of the Moor of Montreathmont, A.E., £6 13s 4d; N.E., £26 13s 4d.

On 4th April, 1665, John Guthrie, heir of Francis Guthrie of that Ilk, was retoured (No. 412) in the lands of Wester Gagie. In the lands and barony of Guthrie, comprehending the dominical lands of Guthrie, called Kirkton; grain mill of Guthrie; lands of Teilton, Easterton, Milton, with advocacy, &c., of the Collegiate Church of Guthrie, and part of the Moor of Montreathmont, valuation as No. 233. Also, in the Church or temple lands of Kinreich, in Inverarity; the lands of Brax, in St Vigean, E., 12 bolls hordei, &c.; and in part of the Moor of Frith, in same.

It appears by the Decree of Division of the parish made on 16th March, 1787, as shown by the Valuation Roll, that Hillside and part of the Mains of Guthrie were then possessed by Charles Alexander; mill of Guthrie, multures, and mill lands, and part of the Mains, were possessed by William Mill; and that the lands of Milltown of Guthrie were possessed by James Brown and William Buik.

These lands had been again acquired by the old family of Guthrie of Guthrie, as John Guthrie was proprietor of the whole of the lands of Guthrie in 1822.

The Hill of Guthrie is at the western boundary of the parish. From it the ground declines in a ridge towards the east, from which it slopes to valleys on the north and on the south. The Lunan, which flows from the lochs of Rescobie and Balgavies, through the southern valley, and debouches into Lunan Bay, is for some distance the southern boundary of the parish. The land on the north side of the ridge is of indifferent quality, but part of it, by good farming, produces fair crops.

In the southern valley the land is of good quality, the soil being chiefly a

fair depth of black loam, on a sub-soil of clay. This portion of the parish is very productive. The Kirkbuddo district is generally level, and the soil of comparatively poor quality.

John Guthrie, fourth son of Alexander Guthrie, received from his father the Hilton of Guthrie in the latter half of the sixteenth century. This family had not retained the property very long, as the Lindsays appear to have been in possession of it in the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not for some time in the previous century.

In the Valuation Roll of the county for 1683 the lands previously and subsequently known as the Hilton of Guthrie were called "Commissar Wishart." Ochterlony mentions that Pitmowes (the laird of Pitmuies) and Commisari Wischart have some interest there (in the parish of Guthrie). They may have owned the Hilton of Guthrie and the part of the Turin estate in Guthrie at that period (1684-5). The retours given below do not bring the proprietary history down quite so far. The valued rent of the barony of Guthrie in 1683 was £666 13s 4d; Hilton of Guthrie, £150; Turin lands in Guthrie, £150; Kirkbuddo, £533 6s 8d. In all £1500 Scots.

The lands of Hilton of Guthrie were for a long period owned by other proprietors than the barons of Guthrie, and during the seventeenth century they passed through many hands, as the following retours will show :—

In the sixteenth century they belonged to the Lindsays of Balgavies. On 18th February, 1606, David Lindsay of Balgavies, was retoured (No. 49) heir of Lord Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, Knight, in, among other lands, those of Hilton of Guthrie and Langlands, with woods, bogs, and Firth of Hilton, of old in the barony of Gnthrie.

On 8th November, 1606, Henry Guthrie of Halkerton, was served heir (No. 52) of Alexander Guthrie of Halkerton, his great-grandfather, in half the three-quarter land of Hilton of Guthrie, and in the third part of the sunny half of the lands of Hilton of Guthrie.

On 14th May, 1630, John Nevay of that Ilk, was served heir (No. 192) of John Nevay of Nevay, his father, in the quarter land of Kinreich in principal, and the quarter land of Hilton of Guthrie in warranty of the lands of Kinreich.

On 18th September, 1655, William Ruthven of Gardyne, was retoured (No. 352) heir of Colonel Sir William Ruthven of Carse, his immediate younger brother, among other lands, in those of the Hilton of Guthrie and Langlands, with the pendicle called Pykerton. On 20th September, 1664,

William Ruthven of Gardyne, was retoured (No. 407) in the same lands of Hilton of Guthrie, &c., as above.

On 11th May, 1680, Alexander Bower, son of Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum, was retoured (No. 477) heir of his father, in the fourth part of the lands of Hilton of Guthrie in warrandice.

We have not ascertained the proprietary history of the Hilton during the eighteenth century, but it appears to have been re-acquired by the family of Guthrie of that Ilk before the middle of the century, and to have continued with them ever since. John Guthrie of Guthrie was proprietor of the barony and of the Hilton of Guthrie in 1822.

The Old Statistical Account of the parish says—"The parish is divided into two parts, one of which is six miles distant from the other, and lies directly south from it. The inhabitants of the southern part, in going to their own Parish Church, pass through the parishes of Dunnichen, Kirkden, and Rescobie.

"The acreage of the northern division of the parish, as given in a table in that report, is 1574, and of the southern portion 1107 ; together, 2681.

"The Church is an elegant building for such a country parish. The walls, or at least a part of them, are said to be about 300 years old, and they may stand for 1000 years to come."

The Castle of Guthrie and its iron door are at once a monument of the ancient grandeur of the family of Guthrie, and the rudeness and barbarity of those times when men could not live secure unless protected by such strong towers. The garden of Guthrie is a mixture of ancient and modern taste. It has several beautiful box hedges cut in various figures, and in perfect preservation, though very ancient. Some suppose the garden to be nearly as old as the Castle.

We have hitherto taken the acreages of the parishes from the Statistical Accounts, Old and New, given by the respective parish ministers. These we find to be in many cases far from correct. The acreage of the parish, as given above, is 2681. By the Government Survey the acreage is 3824·715, and 1·651 of water, together 3826·366. We propose hereafter to give the acreage as stated in the Survey, in the chapter on each parish, and we will give at the end of the work a table with the acreage in each parish in the county, and with other parochial statistics.

A sculptured stone, which is engraved in Chalmers' "Sculptured Stones of Angus," stood by the side of the Forfar and Arbroath public road, near to the Guthrie Railway Station. It is of the same class as those in the parish of

Aberlemno. The stone, for better preservation, has been removed by Mr Lyell of Pitmuies to a garden adjoining the public road, where it is open to the inspection of all. The top of the stone is broken off, and the body is so covered with moss that the figures upon it are not well seen. On the obverse is the body of a cross in relief, the upper portion and arms having been broken off. Before reaching the bottom of the stone, the body of the cross is widened out some inches on each side, a curved projection being over the top of the extension on each side, and another curved figure projects from the base of the cross on each side. On the reverse is an animal, perhaps a horse, galloping, but the sculptures here are not distinct. Some stone coffins with urns, of the class most frequently found in the county, have also been discovered in several parts of the parish.

In Guthrie Castle there is an old Bible which belonged to the Bishop of Moray, and an old bell, of the history of which nothing is known, but it has been there from time immemorial, and it is known as the "Guthrie Bell." It is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, including the handle, of a square shape,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth. It had been originally a piece of rough iron, but after being much worn and partially broken it had been encased in a bronze shrine, richly gilt and decorated with silver work. Upon it are the figures of our Saviour, the Three Persons in the Trinity, and four Bishops all peculiarly dressed. It may have belonged to the old Collegiate Church, or it may have been brought from Spynie by the Bishop, but these are only conjectures.

## CHAP. XVI.—INVERARITY.

The present parish of Inverarity is formed of two distinct parishes, *Inverarith* and *Mathi Lur*—Inverarity and Meathie-lour. Both were in the diocese of St Andrews, and both were dedicated by Bishop David in September, 1243, the former by the name "Inverarethyn," and the latter by that of "Machynlur." In one of the Old Taxations the Churches were each rated at 15 merks (Reg. de Aberb.), while in another (Theiner) the vicarages of *Keriebar* (Kerbat) and *Inverarethen* are both stated at 3 merks, 2s 8d Scots. The Kirk of Methie-lur was given to the Abbey of Cupar by Sir Alexander of Abernethy. The old names of the two Churches were descriptive of their original sites, as Celtic names generally were. *Machynlur* was situated upon a rising ground overlooking the adjoining plain, and Inverarethyn stood at the junction of the burns Arity and Corbie.

The two parishes were united about the year 1612, and Meathie was sup-

pressed in 1667. When the parishes were united, the Lour portion, which then belonged to Meathie, was, it is said, added to the parish of Forfar. Two centuries ago the Church of Meathie was "ruinous and decayed," and nothing of it now remains. In 1754-5 the present Church of Inverarity was erected on a rising ground to the north of the Kerbet or Carbet stream, at some distance from the original site, which was close by Fotheringham House.

David Lindsay of Pitairlie was minister of the Churches of Aberlemno, Finhaven, Inverarity, and Kirkbuddo in 1574. He had a stipend of £133 6s 8d Scots; and John Watson was reader at Meathie with a salary of £20 Scots. The Rev. Patrick Stevenson, a son of the late Rev. Dr Stevenson of Coupar-Angus, is the thirteenth parish minister of Inverarity since the Reformation times (1567).

The parish is of a circular form, about three miles in diameter, the outer circle being in general an elevated ridge, from which the ground gradually descends to Fotheringham Castle, in the centre of the basin.

The Church is a plain building, and neither handsome without nor commodious within. The Church bell is old, but it is little the worse of its age, as it still gives forth as sweet tones as in its youth. The following inscription is upon it—

PEETER. VANDEN. GHEIN. MY. GEGOTEN.  
MCCCCCXIII.

(Peter Vandenghein cast me, 1614.)

The Old Statistical Account gives the average amount of the Church door collections every twenty years during the eighteenth century as follows, viz.:—1710, four pence; 1730, one shilling and three pence; 1750, two shillings and seven pence; 1770, five shillings and three pence; and 1790, seven shillings. The writer says—"Our former poverty, and indeed the poverty of the country in general, is strongly marked by the description given of those who solicited charity as beggars—stranger gentlemen, poor gentlemen, distressed gentlemen—are the appellations very frequently given them; and what must have been the poverty? What the spirit of the time? when, as the record informs us, 'a gentleman' accepted four pence; and a 'young gentleman,' recommended by a nobleman, was relieved by a sixpence."

The above accounts, taken from the records of the Kirk Session, bring out very vividly the abject poverty which existed in the county of Forfar in the first half of the eighteenth century. The two Rebellions which took place in that time cast back the country, and this shire in particular, a whole century

in wealth, in civilization, and in social progress, so many of her sons having been implicated in them.

The records say it was the "scandalous practice" of married parties to spend the afternoon of the first Sabbath after their union with some of their friends in eating and drinking in the change house, or in their own house. In October, 1721, this practice was ordered by the Kirk Session to be given up, under pain of censure.

During the short period the rebels were in arms in the "15," and afterwards till quiet was restored, the minister of Inverarity had to retire from the Church. From 12th September, 1715, until 4th February, 1716, the Church was held by two men who were called "Episcopal preachers." The minister was in the Church again on 5th February, 1716, few people were present, they having to remain at home because of "some souldiers who were travelling through the parish," and several of the parishioners were obliged "to pave the way that day before the King's army, who were travelling north in pursuit of the rebels." This shows that the roads had then been in a bad condition. In 1719 a new Bible was obtained "for the use of the poor scholars at school." Half-a-crown was paid for a "sun dial to the Church."

It had been the practice of the poor to travel where they pleased in search of alms, but in 1741 the poor of Inverarity were prohibited from travelling beyond the bounds of the parish. The parish was then divided into three sections, so that the poor might be able to go through each in one day, and through the whole parish twice a week. In order that the local poor might be known from strangers, thirty-two badges were, in that year, distributed among them. About that time similar arrangements were made throughout the kingdom, and continued to be acted upon until the Poor Law was introduced.

In 1360 King David II. granted to Alexander Lindsay a charter of the barony of Innerraratie (Inverarity) in vic. de Forfar, by resignation of Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus. (In. to ch., 65-14.)

On 3d May, 1369, the same King granted a charter of the lands of Bonnyton and Newton of Balgersho, in this parish, by Margaret of Abernethy, Countess of Angus, to Patrick of Innerpeffer, and Margaret of Fassington, his spouse. These lands formed part of the vast estates of the ancient Earldom of Angus. King David subsequently granted confirmation charters of these charters; the one to Inverpeffer being dated on the 3d May, and the other

to Lindsay on the 4th May, in the fortieth year of his reign, 1369. (In. to ch., 87-225 219.)

King Robert III., in 1395, granted to David, Earl of Crawford, a charter of the baronies of Downie, Ethiebeaton, Inverarity, Clova, Guthrie, Eccles, Ruthven, and Glencesk, to be a barony, to answer to the Sheriff of Forfar. (In. to ch., 142-87.) This charter included the lands of Kirkton, Hillton, Bonnyton, Newton of Balgersho, and other lands in Inverarity.

During the reign of King Robert III. a charter was granted by David, Earl of Crawford, of the lands of Bonnyton and Newton of Balgersho to John Dolas. (In. to ch., 148-29.) This person appears to have held lands in the Mearns, and in several other counties in Scotland, but I have learned nothing else regarding him. Out of the lands of Kirkton and Hillton David, Earl of Crawford, with consent of Alexander Lindsay, his son and heir, granted a charter to a Chaplain in the Parish Church of Dundee, of twelve merks annually. (In. to ch., 161-5.) This charter was confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, at Dundee on 10th December, 1406. The Earl, with consent of his son, granted three other charters on the same date, at the same place, for like sums, for the same object, from the lands of Denfin and Downieken, in Angus (In. to ch., 161-4); from Abberbothrie; and from Melgynche and Bagraw, respectively. The two last are in the shire of Perth.

Of the lands in Inverarity acquired by the Earl of Crawford, the village of Inverarity had been given off some time prior to the end of the fifteenth century, as Alexander Burnet of Leys was in possession of it in 1500. The greater part of the barony of Inverarity was acquired by Fotheringham of Powrie during the early part of the sixteenth century, but, although the property was thus disposed of, the Lindsays retained the superiority of the lands, and the patronage of the Church till the beginning of the seventeenth century. Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavies and his son did not cease their connection with the parish until some time after 1666.

On 18th February, 1606, David Lindsay of Balgavies was retoured (No. 49) as heir of his father, Lord Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, Knight, in the barony of Inverarity, with the office of forester, and advocation of the rectory and vicarage of the Church of Inverarity, E., 13s 4d.

On 28th June, 1608, David, Earl of Crawford, heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 63) in the lands and barony of Inverarity, Kirkton of Inverarity, and Parkyet.

On 8th November, 1666, George, Lord Spynie, heir of David, Earl of Craw-

ford, *filiu fratris avi*, was retoured (No. 424) in the lands of Labothy and Muirhouse, with mill, in the barony of Inverarity, A.E., £3; N.E., £12; the northern part of the Moor of Downie, A.E., 40d; N.E., 13s 4d, united in the lordship and barony of Finhaven. This is the last time we have met with the Lindsays as proprietors of any part of Inverarity.

On 23d July, 1597, William Bonar, son of James Bonar, was served heir (No. 591) to his father in the sunny half of the lands of Newton, in the barony of Inverarity, E., 13s 4d.

On 4th August, 1612, Thomas Ogilvy of Ogilvy, heir of his father, John Ogilvy of that Ilk, was retoured (No. 600) in lands, part of Gallowfaulds in Inverarity, Petrushie in Forfar, Fofarty in Kinnettles, Blacklunans and Drumfortk in Alyth, and in lands in Glenisla.

There was for ages great friendship between the Earls of Crawford and the family of Fotheringham of Powrie. They were allied by intermarriages, and Fotheringham was one of the Earl's Councillors. Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie was the familiar squire of Earl David, and the hereditary regard between the houses was long maintained.

"In gratitude for faithful service and constant attentions" of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie to David, Earl of Crawford, his Lordship gave him various lands. (*Lives of the L.'s*, I., 145.) Lord Lindsay does not name the lands, and we do not know them.

Although David Lindsay was served heir to his father in the barony of Inverarity in 1606, part of the lands had, before that time, been acquired by the Fotheringhams of Powrie. On 14th November, 1554, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of his father, Thomas Fotheringham, was retoured (No. 10) in Hatton and Pithouse, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4; lands of Murroes, A.E., 20s; N.E., £4; lands and barony of Brichty or Wester Brichty, with mill, lands of Happas or Haxxas, in the barony of Inverarity, A.E., £12; N.E., £26. On 19th June, 1610, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie was served heir (No. 71) of his father, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, in the lands and barony of Inverarity, and lands of Kirkton and Hatton of same; Ovenstone, Bractullo, half Carrot, Bonnyton, Tarbrax, superiority of the lands of Meikle Tarbrax, Labothy, Newton of Balgersho, and other lands in the parish. We have not ascertained when the Fotheringhams first acquired an interest in the parish, but it had probably been in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Shortly after the Fotheringhams acquired the barony of Inverarity they erected a mansion on their new possession, and removed their residence from



Powrie to it. On taking up their abode in their new home, they conferred their surname, Fotheringham, upon the barony of Inverarity, and their new dwelling there, and since then the estate and mansion have been known by this name.

After the Church had been removed from its ancient site to where it stands a little lower down the valley, the old house of Fotheringham was erected upon the site of the Old Kirkton. It was a neat edifice, and stood on a beautiful situation at a little distance from the meeting-place of the two burns which, united, take the name of the Kerbet. It was surrounded by tastefully adorned pleasure grounds, embowered among magnificent sylvan scenery, and commanded a wide prospect over a well cultivated, and in some parts richly wooded domain. A beautiful carriage drive from the Dundee and Forfar highway on the north side of Lawrence Hill, conducts to Fotheringham House. It is about three miles in length, leading along the side of the rivulet which runs from Lumly Den. The dell is clothed with evergreen shrubs and choice trees, and formed a remarkably fine approach to the old mansion. A little alteration on the northern end of this fine drive brought it to the new castellated mansion of Fotheringham.

The late laird of Powrie-Fotheringham was not satisfied with the old house of Fotheringham, although it was a good, comfortable residence, and he resolved to have it removed, and a new mansion, more in accordance with his extensive ancestral estates, erected in its stead. This resolution he carried out. The late David Bryce, architect, Edinburgh, was employed to prepare plans for the new mansion, and the building was erected from these plans.

The Scottish baronial style was the one adopted by the proprietor, and the castle does honour to the genius of the architect and to the excellent taste of the owner. It is, there can be no doubt, the most magnificent castellated mansion of any commoner in the county. The entrance is in the centre of the north front, which projects a little. The door is between pillasters, over which are the Fotheringham arms, surmounted by the motto DISSIPATE, and BE IT FAST, underneath. The date A.D., 1861, is above the arms. In the central projection there is a projecting circular window, over which are coats armorial, and over the summit of this portion the Fotheringham arms are displayed. The west wing projects considerably beyond the north front, and the west front is handsome.

The centre of the south front is recessed, in which there is a balcony, with a double staircase leading to it. There are armorial bearings and monograms

on various parts of the castle, several turrets at the angles, and the gable roofs are crowstepped. A handsome pediment is over the centre of the south front, and much fine carved masonry. The mansion is three and four storeys in height.

The appearance of the noble mansion, externally, is extremely grand, all its parts harmonise, and the entire structure is chaste and very pleasing.

Immediately to the south of the castle there is a broad terrace and lawn, with a long stretch of green fields beyond. In the vicinity of the castle there are many noble old trees of various sorts. A little to the east of the house there is a splendid specimen of the silver fir, about eighteen feet in circumference a little above the ground, and of gigantic height.

The site is well suited for the castle, and it adorns the site. The gilded finials on the top of the turrets, and the ornamental iron work above the roof give the castle a light and aerial appearance, and the edifice contrasts finely with the dark foliage of the surrounding trees. The lofty wooded hill of Inverarity rises behind the castle, and quite protects and shelters it from angry northern blasts. The stables and other offices are at a distance, and not seen from the castle.

Unfortunately Mr Fotheringham did not live to enjoy his new castle, as he died in 1864, at the early age of 27 years. Some account of the family will be given in the chapter on the parish of Murroes, in which their old ancestral home of Powrie is situated.

The following retour contains a detail of the many lands which belonged to the Fotheringham family in the middle of the seventeenth century.

On 5th December, 1654, John Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of Alexander Fotheringham of Powrie, his brother's son (nephew), was retoured in the lands and barony of Brichtie, comprehending the lands of Wester Brichtie (in the parish of Murroes), the lands of Happas, with fuel and commonities in the Moors of Brichtie and Inverarity; the lands of Hatton of Inverarity, Peat-house and Mill of Hatton (in Inverarity); the half lands of Murroes; the lands of Balluderon (in Tealing); half the lands of Tarsappie (Tarwhappie?) (Kinnettles), with fishings on the water of Tay, O.E., £20; N.E., £80; the lands and barony of Inverarity, comprehending the lands of Hatton of Inverarity, with the wood and lands called Parkseat; the lands of Boirton; the lands of Bractullo; the corn mill of Inverarity; the lands of Loufton; the half lands of Carrat, and that piece of land called the Gwsland of Inverarity; advocation of the Kirk of Inverarity and teinds thereof; the lands of Little Tarbrax and Moors of the barony of Inverarity; the lands of the Kirkton of

Inverarity and Parkseat, within the parish of Inverarity ; also comprehending the superiority of the lands of Meikle Tarbrax ; the superiority of the lands of Lavethie (Labothy ?) ; Newton and Balgersho, and superiority of the other half of the said lands of Carrat, all united into the barony of Inverarity, O.E., £20 ; N.E., £80 ; the lands of Cushiegreen, within the barony of Downie, O.E., 6s ; N.E., 24s ; four acres of Templeland, within the town and territory of Brichtie, O.E., 5s ; N.E., 20s ; the parsonage teinds of the lands of Wester Powrie, Wester Brichtie, and Templands of the half lands of Murroes, within the parish of Murroes ; the parsonage teinds of the lands of Balmuir and Mill lands within the parish of Mains ; the parsonage teinds of the lands of Cushiegreen, within the parish of Monikie ; the teind sheaves of the half of the town and lands of Ethiebeaton, within the parish of Monifieth, O.E., 20s and two chalders victual ; N.E., £6 and two chalders victual.

We understand that at no period in the history of the old family of Fotheringham of Powrie-Fotheringham has even a single acre of their extensive estates been entailed. We mentioned the same statement regarding the lands of Guthrie of Guthrie, and we doubt whether the same can be said of any other of the great lands in the county.

The lands of Kincaldrum formed part of the vast possessions of the Earls of Angus. Alexander of Abernethy, shortly after the middle of the fourteenth century, conveyed these lands to Sir John Weemes, Knight, of Rires. His grandson, also Sir John Wemyss, Knight, had confirmation charter of Kyn-caldrum, and several lands in Fife, from Robert III., in the third year of his reign (1393-4). (In. to ch., 158-53.)

Sir John Wemyss, Knight, of Rires and of Kincaldrum, was the patron of Wynton ; and he wrote his famous poem at the request of Sir John. (Lives of the L., I., p. 43.)

Alexander of Guthrie obtained from Sir Thomas Wemyss, Knight, a charter in favour of himself and Marjory Guthrie, his wife, of the lands of Kincaldrum, in the barony of Lour-Leslie and Sheriffdom of Forfar. The charter is dated at Rires, 20th April, 1446, and it bears that the lands were to be held of Sir Thomas and his heirs for the annual payment of £9 6s 8d, in name of feu-duty. Alexander Guthrie had two sons, David and Alexander, and probably a third, William, who was "Alderman" of Forfar in 1464. The eldest son, David Guthrie, was in possession of Kincaldrum on 7th December,

1457, and he was then Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire. On 18th October, 1464, while Lord Treasurer to James III., he purchased the barony of Lour and half lands of Carrot, with the superiority of the same, and had infeftment on the following day from George, Earl of Rothes. He shortly thereafter purchased the barony of Guthrie and other properties, and became Sir David, as detailed in the proprietary history of the family in the chapter on the parish of Guthrie.

Sir Alexander Guthrie, son of Sir David, was designed of Kincaldrum during the lifetime of his father. On 7th February, 1466-7, he obtained from Sir Thomas Wemyss a charter of Kincaldrum, by which the lands were to be held of the barony of Lour, and for payment of a red rose on the ground thereof, at the Feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist in name of blench ferme. This charter proceeds on an instrument of resignation, granted by Sir Alexander's grandmother, "Mary of Guthrie (she is called Marjory in the charter of Kincaldrum in 1446), relict of Sir Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum," and Mr Alexander Guthrie, her brother, in favour of the said Sir Thomas Wemyss, the superior of the lands, dated 6th February, 1466-7. (Reg. Epis. Br., I., 42.)

Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum is mentioned on 21st July, 1450. Sir Alexander Guthrie obtained a charter under the Great Seal, on the resignation of his father, of the lands and barony of Lour. It is dated 25th September, 1472.

In 1478 Sir Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum was charged before the Lords of Council and Session, by the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, about a mill built on Kincaldrum, and withholding the multures of the corn of the same; the barony of Kincaldrum, the monks affirmed, being thirled to their mill of Kinreich. (Acta. Dom. Con., 3 and 69.)

His father died in 1474, when Sir Alexander succeeded to his estates. He is a witness in 1509, and a juror 1506. (Reg. de Pan., p. 79. H. of C. of S., p. 524.) He, together with his eldest son and several kinsmen, was slain at Flodden in 1513, and Andrew Guthrie, his grandson, inherited the properties of Kincaldrum, Lour, Guthrie, and others. At his death the succession devolved upon his son, Alexander, who married Isobel, daughter of Wood of Bonnyton. He was a juror in 13th April, 1532. He had four sons. The eldest succeeded to Guthrie; to the second, Alexander, he gave the lands or barony of Lour and Kincaldrum; to the third, George, he gave Kinreich; and John, the fourth, received Hilton of Guthrie.

Alexander was succeeded by his son, David, who was served heir to his father, 20th July, 1553, and obtained seisin of the lands of Kincaldrum, Kinreich, Kirkton of Nevay, &c., 10th November, 1558.

David Guthrie of Kincaldrum, Rynd of Carse, and others, became sureties to the Privy Council for the printing and publishing of the first edition of the Bible in Scotland, by Alexander Arbuthnott. After considerable delay the work appeared at Edinburgh in 1576, with the imprint of Alexander Arbuthnott and Thomas Bassandynne.

In 1590 David acquired the lands of Carrot. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Kerr, vicar of Chirnside. In 1540 Sir John had obtained from Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie and Kincaldrum, the father of David, a charter of resignation of a portion of the dominical lands of Kincaldrum, with the mills and multures thereof, to himself in liferent, and to his daughter Janet, and her heirs in fee, to be holden of the Crown. The charter is dated at Pitseandlie, 10th November, 1540.

On 31st May, 1598, Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum, the son of David, obtained seisin of all the lands which had been acquired by Sir John Kerr, his maternal grandfather, and he was also served heir to his mother. He had two sons, David, the eldest, to whom he granted a charter of the whole lands and barony of Kincaldrum and others, on 22d July, 1593. It was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal on 30th June, 1607.

His brother's name was Mr Patrick. David Guthrie of Kincaldrum, purchased the barony of Guthrie. He married Katherine Blair, and by her had a son, Alexander Guthrie, heir presumptive of his father. Alexander married Marion Graham, daughter of John Graham of Claverhouse. The contract is dated 20th October, 1615. By it his father David bound himself to put Alexander, his son, in fee of the barony of Kincaldrum. Alexander died before his father without issue. He sold the barony of Kincaldrum to Sir John Blair of Balgillo, in Tannadice, on 29th November, 1633. The sale was confirmed by his father David, by a letter of ratification, in which he is designed of that ilk, in favour of Sir William Blair, son and heir of the said Sir John. It is dated at Carrot, 28th July, 1643.

David Guthrie of Guthrie and Kincaldrum was succeeded in Guthrie by his younger brother, Mr Patrick, or by his nephew, Peter, the son of Mr Patrick, who sold the barony of Guthrie to the Bishop of Moray.

The Blairs did not retain the barony of Kincaldrum long, as they were succeeded in it by a person named Gordon, from a female member of whose

family it was acquired, in or about 1659, by Alexander Bower, fiar of Kinreich, and son of Bower of Ballgersho, as "heir of provision of George Gordon, fiar of Kincaldrum."

The following retours show the names of some of the proprietors who had been in possession of the lands of Kincaldrum in the seventeenth century—

On 21st January, 1659, Alexander Bower, fiar of Kincaldrum, was retoured (No. 373) in the proper lands of Kincaldrum, viz., the dominical lands and mains of Kincaldrum and Buchtiehillock, O.E., 45s; N.E., £9; the temple lands of Kincaldrum, E., 3s of feu-duty. On 16th January, 1662, Anna Gordon, heiress of George Gordon, fiar of Kincaldrum, her brother, was retoured (No. 383) in the lands detailed in above retour, 373.

On 11th May, 1680, Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum, his father, was retoured (No. 477) in the lands and barony of Kincaldrum, viz., dominical lands of Kincaldrum and Buchtiehillock, mill, superiority of the lands of Kinreich, half lands of Carrot, temple lands of Kincaldrum, &c.

The Bowers were at one time Roman Catholics. Historians agree that Archibald Bower, who is said to have been a son of the laird of Kincaldrum, and to have been born at Dundee, 17th January, 1666, studied for the Church of Rome. About the age of forty he became a Professor in the College of Macerata, and also Confessor to the Nunnery of St Catherine there, but having engaged in a criminal intrigue with a nun of a noble family, he became alarmed at the consequences, and contrived to make his escape from the Pope's dominions. He came to Britain in 1726, and commenced a literary career, which was attended with some success. Among his works is a "History of the Popes" in seven volumes. He wrote an account of his conversion from Popery, and his escape from the Inquisition (Edin., 1757). In 1749 he married a daughter of Bishop Nicholson, with whom he got £4000. He died 7th September, 1767, in Bond Street, London.

If the Bowers were Roman Catholics in the seventeenth century, they had left that Church in the eighteenth century. In 1764, and afterwards, the baptisms of several members of the family are entered in the Register of the Scotch Episcopal Church of Forfar. (E. and I., II., p. 302.)

The first Bower of Kincaldrum, the grandfather of Alexander Bower, who was laird in 1684-5, was a burgher of Dundee. Alexander Bower, younger, was Dean of Guild in 1649, and there were other burghesses of the name in Dundee in the previous and succeeding centuries. Alexander Bower the laird of Kincaldrum in 1684-5, was also at same time the laird of Easter

Meathie. At the same period Patrick Bower, the brother of Alexander, was the proprietor of the estate of Kinnettles, and also of Wester Meathie. The family were therefore extensive landed proprietors in Inverarity and Kinnettles parishes in part of the latter half of the seventeenth century.

The valuation of Kincaldrum and Easter Meathie in the Valuation Roll of 1683 is £766 13s 4d Scots; of this sum £219 11s 8d, as divided in 1760, was apportioned to Easter Meathie, and £547 1s 8d to Kincaldrum.

In modern times the temple lands and others of Kinreich have been included in the estate of Kincaldrum.

The Bowers of Kincaldrum retained possession of the estate until the year 1692. Prior to that year they appear to have been falling into financial difficulties, and borrowed money from various persons on the security of the estate. The interest falling due on these loans was not regularly paid, and increased the obligation on the property. James Bower, the then proprietor, appears to have sold the estate in 1692 to Alexander Graham of Balmuir, who had previously held a bond on the property.

The following shows the price paid for the estate, and the several parties to whom the price was paid. It appears from the account that the balance of the price, after paying off all the obligations upon the lands, was but a small sum—

Account of the money paid for the lands of Kincaldrum at Whitsunday, 1691, and Martinmas, 1691, by Alexander Graham of Balmuir.		
Impremis, an heritable bond by Kincaldrum, granted to me, is,	£733	6 8
Item two years @ rent thereof from Whitsunday, 1690, to Whitsunday, 1692, is,	80	13 4
Item for taking infeftment, and scrolling the seasin and instrument money is,	4	4 0
Item an bond to my brother's children, 12th May, 1691,	600	0 0
Item one year's @ rent thereof preceding Whitsunday, 1692,	36	0 0
Item for taking infeftment, scrolling the seasin and instrument money,	4	4 0
Item paid to James Bower, conform to his several bonds and assignation thereto, granted by him to me at Whitsunday, 1692,	900	0 0
Item the @ rent thereof from Whitsunday, 1691, to Whitsunday, 1692,	54	0 0
Carry forward,	£2412	8 0

Brought forward,	£2412	8	0
Item paid bond by Kincaldrums of foresd dait, . . . . .	758	6	8
Payed George Gardens heirs, . . . . .	433	6	8
@ rent of the sds souns preceding Whitsunday, 1692, . . . . .	71	10	0
Item lent him in mony, 7th November, 1691, . . . . .	8	14	0
Item payed to Balzie Blair at Martinmas, 1694, . . . . .	450	0	0
@ rent thereof to Whitsunday, 1692, . . . . .	13	10	0
Item to James Bower, the principal sum, . . . . .	1333	6	8
@ rent thereof two years preceding Martinmas, 1691, . . . . .	146	13	4
@ rent of the said souns to Whitsunday, 1692, . . . . .	44	8	8
Item to Burnside of principal, . . . . .	1466	13	4
@ rent of the foresd souns to Whitsunday, . . . . .	44	8	0
Item to Ballie Cuthbert of principal, . . . . .	153	0	0
Two year and an half interest preceding Martinmas last, . . . . .	21	12	0
@ rent of ye sd £173 to Whitsunday, . . . . .	5	4	6
Item to Balzie Alison as per receipt, . . . . .	46	12	0

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£7409 13 10

These figures are taken from page 42 of Account Book, and a separate slip, the figures in which differ a little from those in the book. On the back of the slip there is written—"I have payed for Kincaldrum confirm to bonds and accounts the 3d March, 1692, . . . . . £7371 10 10

Converted into merks is, . . . . .	m.	11057	4	2
Or including and all in, . . . . .	£7375	8	0	
Converted into merks is, . . . . .	m.	11063	2	0
The superlus of the bargain is, . . . . .	m.	1063	2	0

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Converted into lib. Scots extendis to, . . . . . £7708 13 6

Payed him 8th March, 1692, is, . . . . . 22 0 0

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£7730 0 0

The purchase of the estate of Kincaldrum by Alexander Graham of Balmuir in 1692, appears to have been more a private friendly arrangement for financial purposes between the families of Graham and Bower, who appear to have been personal friends, if not near relations, rather than an actual sale of the property. On 8th March, 1700, Alexander Bower was retoured in the estate of Kincaldrum. In 1734 it came into possession of James Bower, probably on the death of Alexander. The lands continued in possession of the



Bowers until near the end of the eighteenth century, when we find the property in possession of G. Webster and Lieutenant Sinclair.

By a division of the rent of the two portions for cess purposes, made on 2d August, 1796, the portion disposed to Lieutenant Sinclair was valued at £111 10s 5d, and the portion remaining with G. Webster, £435 11s 3d. Subsequent to this division the two portions were again united in the old family of Bower, the proprietor of the entire estate being Graham Bower of Kincaldrum. He was a descendant of the Bowers who previously owned the property, and was the last of the family who held the lands. He had a daughter, married to Mr Balfour of Fernie Castle, in Fife, and dying there in 1844, aged 74, was interred in the churchyard of Monimail, where there is a monument to his memory.

Robert Stirling Graham of Altamont bought Kincaldrum from Graham Bower at Whitsunday, 1818. Miss Jessie Graham succeeded her brother in the estate of Kincaldrum, having received a disposition of the estate in 1848 from the Trustees of her late brother. Robert S. Graham is among the Roll of Freeholders in Forfarshire in 1821, and he was the laird when the Valuation Roll of 1822 was made up.

The estate of Kincaldrum was acquired by the late Edward Baxter at Martinmas, 1853, from the Trustees of Miss Graham, conform to a disposition thereof granted by James Guthrie, residing at Newport; John Luke, merchant, Dundee; and James and John Ogilvie, writers, Dundee, the Trustees, in his favour, dated 9th November, 1853. Mr Baxter was for many years a merchant in Dundee. He invested £2000, the yearly interest on which to be paid to the poor of the Guildry of Dundee.

On the death of Mr Baxter in 1871, he was succeeded in Kincaldrum by his eldest son, the Right Hon. William Edward Baxter of Kincaldrum. He is a merchant in Dundee, and has represented the Montrose District of Burghs since 1855. He held the offices of Secretary to the Board of Admiralty in 1868-71, and then to the Treasury, under the administration of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 1871-73, when he was made a Privy Councillor. He was born in 1825, his mother being Euphemia, daughter of the late William Wilson. He was educated at Dundee and the University of Edinburgh; married, in 1847, Janet, daughter of the late John Home Scott, and by her has issue Edward A. Baxter, and others. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire.

In 1872 the right hon. gentleman acquired the portion of the adjoining

estate of Inverieghty, lying on the south bank of the Kerbet. This purchase has been a valuable acquisition, as it has enabled him to improve Kincaldrum in various ways, and added greatly to the amenity of the estate, which is now a beautiful property.

The mansion house of Kincaldrum is a large square building of three floors in height, without much architectural ornamentation externally, but substantial, and very comfortable and commodious internally.

The original house was erected about the beginning of this century, and consisted of a saloon and staircase in the centre, with a suite of rooms to the right and left of the saloon. Within the last fourteen years additions have been made to it at three different times. The first of these was by the late Edward Baxter, some time after he acquired the estate; and the two subsequent additions by his son, the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., the present proprietor. The house now contains five large and handsome public rooms, besides billiard and smoking rooms, and sixteen bedrooms in the two upper floors, while the lower floor contains eleven servants' bedrooms, together with other accommodation necessary for a large establishment.

The approach to the house is by a fine drive recently opened from the Dundee and Forfar highway. Around is a beautiful, trimly kept lawn, and rich shrubbery, beyond which are many trees, some of which are of great age and noble size.

It appears by the Breviary of the Abbey of Cupar, p. 344, that the lands of Kyncreieff (Kinreich) were, in the twelfth century, the property of David Ruffus. He seems to have acquired them from Adam, son of Abhahe de Lur. David Ruffus constituted the monks of Cupar his heirs, and at his death they became the proprietors of these lands. The donation charter to God and the monks of Cupar of the lands of Kinreich is by Davidem Ruffum de Forfar. It was made in the time of King William, and his son King Alexander is mentioned. The witnesses to the charter are Roger, Bishop of St Andrews, Earl Duncan, Earl Gartneto, Earl Gilchrist of Angus, Philip, Chamberlain, William Cumyn, and David de Haya. The charter is confirmed by Adam, son of Abhæ de Lur, the witnesses being Domino Michael de Miggill, Patricio Eccglisiam, Domino Michael de Moncur, Osberto de Balheri, &c. King Alexander II., by a charter dated at Scone 17th March (probably 1235-6), confirmed, among other grants to the Convent, that of David Ruffus of the lands of Kinreich. (Brev., I., p. 328.) The witnesses

to the King's charter are William, Bishop of St Andrews, Malcolm, Earl of Fyfe, William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, Robert of London, Walter of Lindes, Galfrido, son of Richard, John of Haya, and Alexander, Sheriff of Stirling.

Sir Alexander of Abernethy, son of Sir Hugh, conferred on the Abbey of Cupar his lands of Kinreich, in the barony of Lour, the multure, with rents of the mill of the barony of Lur (Lour), and twenty load of peats to be taken yearly out of the moss of Baltody, and other privileges, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. (Reg. de Cup., I., p. 17.)

Henry of Neuith, Knight, son of Adam, granted donation charter to the Abbey of Cupar, *diabus marcis argenti, recipiendis de tenements de Kyncrefe*.

Another donation charter was granted to the Abbey of Cupar by Alexander of Abernethy, Knight, son of Sir Hugh, of the lands of Kinreich, within the barony of Lour, with the mill and whole multures of the same barony; also, of two acres of land on the north side of the water of Kerbet, between the baronies of Invereighty and Lour, with advocacy of the Church of Meathie. This charter was witnessed by Robert, Bishop of Glasgow; Thomas of Dundee, Bishop of Ross (to which he was nominated by Pope Boniface VIII. at Rome in November, 1295), Andrew, Bishop of Caithness; Malcolm of Ergadia (Argyle), and others.

At Dundee on the Thursday next before the Feast of St Clement, Pope and martyr, 1309, King Robert Bruce granted a confirmation charter in favour of the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, of the various lands which had been bestowed upon the Abbey, including the lands detailed in the charter mentioned above. Also, the lands of Little Pert near Montrose, which Sir Alexander of Lindsay (not Sir James, as in M. of A. and M., p. 402) had gifted to the Abbey, which gift was confirmed by Sir John of Kinross, Knight. (Reg. de Cup., II., 290.)

In the Appendix to the Register of Cupar Abbey, II., p. 300, are "Notes of Inventory in possession of E. A. Stuart Gray of Gray and Kinfauns," entitled "Inventaur of Writts belonging to John, Lord Balmerinloch; James, Master of Balmerinloch, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, his eldest lawful son, Edinburgh, 1724."

Among these writs is the following:—

"Obligation by Thomas Kennedy, appearand of Cove, to the said Donald (Abbot of Coupar), proceeding on a narrative that the said Abbot hade granted to the said Thomas and the heirs male of his body, which faillezing,

to his heirs male bearing the arms and surname of Kennedy, &c., the feu and heritage of the lands of Grange of Cyncreich and Glenboy, with the corn and walk milns of the same, together with a nineteen years' tack of the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the Kirk of Mathae; and therefore obliging him, his heirs, and assigneys, leally and truely by the faith and trueth of his body, that he, his heirs, and assigneys, should be leall, true, and awfauld servants to the said venerable fader, enduring all the dayes of his lifetime, and should take ane awfauld, true, and plain part with him against all liveing creatures (the authority of his chief and thairs only excepted). Which obligation is dated the 2d day of January, 1558."

The rental or feu of the lands is not stated in this obligation, but in the Rental of the Hail Temporal Lands of the Abbacy made up in terms of the order of the Privy Council on 22d December, 1561, the Grange of Kincreich and Glenvoy pais of feu maill, lv li. viij. s (£55 8s).

The Nevays of that Ilk had an interest in the lands of Kincreich in the seventeenth century. On 16th January, 1662, David Nevay of that Ilk, heir of John Nevay of that Ilk, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 382) in the fourth part of the lands of Kincreich, in the parish of Meathie-Lour, for principal, E., £4 17s 8d, and part of the lands of Hilton of Guthrie in warrandice. On 22d September, 1646, John Nevay of that Ilk was retoured (No. 409) in the fourth part of the lands of Kincreich, &c., as in retour No. 382.

On 8th May, 1678, Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, was served heir (No. 473) of his father, Patrick Yeaman, in the lands of Dryburgh and others, and in the lands of Easter and Wester Granges, and mill and mill lands of Kincreich, E., £61 4s 4d *feudifermæ*; half lands of Glenboy, in the parish of Meathie. On 1st April, 1685, John Mitchelson, portioner of the Grange of Kincreich, heir of Walter Mitchelson, his great-grandfather, was retoured (No. 496) in the fourth part of the Grange of Kincreich, A.E., £7 3s 4d, *feudifermæ*.

The Knights Templars had an interest in the parish, having had the superiority of the Templelands of Kincreich. Alexander Guthrie, as heir of his father, Andrew, had infeftment of the fourth part of these lands on 13th August, 1571. It was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal dated 30th June, 1607.

The Abbey retained these lands in their possession and let them to tenants. John Hawik had rented for his lifetime the third part of Kincreich. In 1464

the Convent let to Janet Bowchart, his wife, for five years immediately following the decease of John, in case he shall happen to be called from the midst of us before his wife, for the price which any others would pay for the foresaid part. In 1467 another third was let to two men for five years for an annual payment of 10 merks, "with the usual privileges possessed at the making thereof, except the usual acres at the waulk mill, and other privileges of the same; and they shall pay yearly 12 capons, with service used and wont." The waulk mill was let to three men for five years at 4 merks, with service used and wont.

Neither John Hawik nor Janet, his wife, had long possessed the third part of Kinreich, as it was let in 1467 to another person for 12 merks and 12 capons. In 1470 a part of Kinreich is let for five years for 12 merks, 24 capons, and 4 bolls horse corn, with usual service. In 1483 the Abbot let the "Girnal Mill of Kinreich" to two men for five years at an annual rent of 10 merks and three dozen fed capons. In 1485 the same parties re-took the mill at the same rent for other five years, but they had also to pay 10 merks within two years to the fabric of the Monastery.

At Penticost, 1496, a fourth part of the Grange of Kinreich is let for five years to James Stevyne at a rent of 8 merks and 12 capons, and 10 merks to the fabric of the Monastery. On the penult day (29th) of April, 1546, the Abbot let, for the thankful service done and to be done to us by our familiar Chaplain, &c., Sir Thomas Andrew, and his assigns and sub-tenants, one or more, one quarter of our Grange of Kinreich, with the corn mill and mill lands of same for nineteen years from the above date, he paying the Convent £5 6s 8d usual money, with 2 bolls of good horse corn, with 12 capons; and for the mill and mill lands, 10 merks and 36 capons, with all duties and due service, aucht and wont.

The lands of Kinreich appear to have been of considerable extent, and to have extended down from the southern boundary of the modern Kinreich to the Kerbet, on which stream the corn and waulk mills, included in the property, were situated. The property included the Knights Templars' lands of Kinreich, of which that order had the superiority. Alexander Guthrie, as heir of his father, Andrew Guthrie of Kincaldrum, had infeftment of the fourth part of these lands on 13th August, 1571. It was confirmed by charter under the Great Seal on 30th June, 1607, as already mentioned.

On 4th April, 1665, John Guthrie, heir of Francis Guthrie of that Ilk, was retoured in the Church or Templelands of Kinreich, in this parish.

The Abbot of Cupar, Donald Campbell, appears to have feued the lands of Kinreich prior to the dissolution of Monastic establishments. They had been sold to various parties. The proprietors of Kincaldrum obtained a portion of them before the middle of the sixteenth century, and subsequently the whole of the portions were acquired, and Kinreich has for a long period been included in the estate of Kincaldrum.

We have not met with any direct mention of the gift of the Church and lands of Meathie to the Convent of Cupar, but we think they may have been included in the gift of David Rufius, who left the lands of Kincrief by will to the monks of Cupar, as already mentioned, which gift Henry of Neuith supplemented by a grant of two merks from the same lands. The Abbots were in the practice of letting the Church of Meathie with teind sheaves, altarage, and vicarage dues to laymen for terms of years.

In 1443 it was let for nine years to Sir Robert of Clogston, and to John of Hawyk, conjunctly, for free annual payment of £40. They were also to pay to the vicar 12 merks, to the lord bishop 2 merks, to the archdeacon 5s, for synod expenses 26d, and to the clerk of the chapter 12d. They were also to furnish the expenses of the dean at the time of visitation, toward which the lord bishop was to give yearly one boll of flour and one boll of meal only.

At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1466, the Church of Mathy is let for five years to John of Lour of that Ilk for annual payment of 68 merks, all burdens as well of Church repairs and others freely deducted, except only that in repairing of the Church the Abbot shall send his masons, carpenters, and slaters, who shall not receive other reward for their work but their daily food; and in the said repairing the tenants of the Grange shall help with carriage of lime, stone, and sand. Moreover, 2 merks shall be deducted from the foresaid sum for the first year for Church repairs; and the foresaid feuar shall be relieved from the episcopal subsidy if it occur at the same time.

The terms of this lease or feu show that there was a Grange let to tenants as well as the Church, which implies that the Convent owned the lands of Meathie; they also show that the abbots kept tradesmen in their pay for keeping the Abbey and their other buildings in repair. In 1467 they appear to have let the Church for five years to William Bouchart for an annual payment of 70 merks. The entry for this letting precedes the above letting, but no reason is assigned for the letting nor are the terms mentioned.

At the same Feast in 1472 the Church of Mathy is let to David Blair of Jordanston for five years for annual payment of 80 merks, with all expenses deducted, for fulfilment of which the said David obliges himself and heirs in goods moveable and immoveable ; and Thomas Fyff of Cotzardis, and Patrick Dog of Kranhe, in the Forest of Platane, have become pledges, as above.

In 1484 the Lord Abbot let to his well beloved friends, Walter Rollok, Burgess of Dundee, and Master Thomas of Durame, Dean of Angus, all and sundry the fruits of our Kirk of Meathie ; both the teind sheaf and the altar-age and the vicarage of our Kirk of Airlie for five years at the annual rent of 125 merks, usual money.

Many other such lettings are entered in the Rental Books of the Abbey.

The lands of Meathie or Easter Meathie are partly in the parish of Forfar and partly in Inverarity, but those of Wester Meathie are wholly in the parish of Inverarity.

The lands of Meathie had probably been disposed of, as were the other lands of the Abbey of Cupar, before, and in view of the Reformation.

As already mentioned, Sir David Guthrie of that Ilk acquired Wester Meathie, Lour, Carrat, and other lands about, or shortly after the middle of the fifteenth century.

On 9th August, 1558, William Kynnymont (Kinnmoud) who is designed of Wester Meathie was one of an assize at the service of an heir. (H. of C. of S., 530.)

The Youngs of Seaton were in possession of Wester Meathie in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On 10th June, 1630, Sir James Young, Knight, son and heir of Sir Peter Young of Seaton, was retoured (No. 193) in Seaton, and in the lands of Wester Meathie. The family of Blair of Balgillo, in Tannadice, appear to have succeeded the Youngs in Meathie shortly after the date of retour No. 193, and they owned the property, and others adjoining thereto, for some time. On 4th April, 1665, William Blair of Balgillo, heir of Sir William Blair, Knight, his father, was retoured (No. 413) in the lands of Easter and Wester Meathie, A.E., 20s ; N.E., £4 ; in the lands of Lour and Muirton, with pendicles of Seggyden, Denhead, Greenordie, and Greenmyre, A.E., £6 13s 4d ; N.E., £26 13s 4d.

The Meathies had probably been acquired from the Blairs by the brothers Bower. Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum was proprietor of Easter Meathie ; and Patrick Bower of Kinnettles was laird of Wester Meathie in part of the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The lands of Meathie were acquired

from Alexander and Patrick Bower by a branch of the then numerous and important family of the Grahams in the county, and they retained possession of Meathie for a considerable period. About the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century James Graham of Meathie married Elizabeth Wedderburn, heiress of Pearsie, in the parish of Kingoldrum. In 1755 Patrick Carnegie, third of Lour, married a daughter of James Graham of Meathie. James Graham possessed Meathie from about 1730 till about 1767.

About the middle of the eighteenth century James Grahame of Meathie married Grisel, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Wedderburn. (Bar., 282.) James Graham of Meathie was one of the first partners of the Dundee Bank in 1763; and he is also in the list of partners for 1777. His eldest son, James, was a merchant in London, and, being unfortunate, the estate of Meathie was sold.

There had been two or three generations of the family in succession named James. The last James, who was also laird of Balmuir and tenant of Powrie, made up inventories of his property at several periods between 1754 and 1769, details of which will be given in the chapter on the parish of Mains and Strathmartine.

In the valuation of 21st December, 1754, the estate of Meathie, at twenty-two years purchase, is entered at 15,400 merks Scots; on 25th April, 1756, it is valued at 9000 merks; on 8th July, 1765, at £1200 sterling. It is not included in the valuation of 20th November, 1769, probably because it had been sold before that time.

James Graham of Meathie afterwards succeeded to the estate of Balmuir, and took the name of Webster. James Webster, the son of the first James Webster of Balmuir, was laird of Balmuir in 1864. A fuller notice of the Websters of Balmuir will be given in the account of Pearsie, in the chapter on the parish of Kingoldrum, as it comes in more naturally there; and in the proprietary history of the lands of Balmuir, in Mains and Strathmartine.

In the genealogy of the Wedderburns (p. 116) it is said "Graham of Meathie, presently, 1824, Balmuir, then represented Dundee (Viscount) in the main line."

#### ARMS OF GRAHAM OF BALMUIR AND MEATHIE.

*Arms.*—Or, three pyls wavy within a double tressure counterfory, sable: and on a chief of the second, three escalops of the first.

*Crest.*—A phoenix rising from her ashes proper.

*otto.*—*Bonne Fin.*



Wester Meathie had probably been acquired from the Grahams by the family of Webster. It was long possessed by James Webster, and he was laird in 1822. It is now the property of the Trustees of the late James Webster of Wester Meathie. The valuation of the lands in the roll of 1683 was £208 6s 8d Scots, and there has been no change in the name of the property or of the valuation since then.

The estate of Wester Meathie is now the property of Mrs Catherine Kerr or Richardson, now Mrs Richardson Webster of Meathie, wife of William Richardson, residing at Parkwood House, Whitestone, London.

Easter Meathie was long owned by John Watt of Meathie, and John Alexander Watt is the present laird.

For cess purposes it was long included with Kincaldrum, but they were divided in 1760, and Easter Meathie was then entered at £219 11s 8d, of which £152 18s 4d is in this parish, and £66 13s 4d in Forfar parish.

On 16th April, 1667, David, Earl of Northesk, heir of Earl John, his father, formerly Earl of Ethie and Lord Lour, was retoured (No. 425) in the lands of Easter and Wester Meathie. On 5th May, 1681, David, Earl of Northesk, as heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 482) in the superiority of the lands of Easter and Wester Meathie, &c. On 26th October, 1693, David, Earl of Northesk, heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 527) in the superiority of Easter and Wester Meathie.

Although it is not mentioned in the first of the three services of heirs (No. 425) given above, that it was of the superiority of the properties only, it is probable that it was so, as William Blair of Balgillo was served heir to his father in both the Meathies two years before the date of said retour.

The lands of Little Lour and of Kinreich in Inverarity were, at an early date, the property of Henry of Neuith, Knight. On account of the service due to the King therefrom, he resigned them into the hands of Alexander III., who saved to Sir Henry and his heirs the lands of Neuith.

King Alexander, on 19th March, 1264-5, granted to Hugh of Abernethy, for his homage and service, a charter of the whole lands of Lure, to be held off the Crown in feu for payment of the proportion pertaining to the said lands of Lour and Neuith. Sir Hugh Abernethy was Chamberlain of Menmuir near the end of the thirteenth century. On the death of Sir Alexander Abernethy,

the male line of this old family failed in three co-heiresses, who carried their portions of his estates by marriage to the families of Lindsay, Stewart, and Lesly respectively.

Norman de Lesly's wife was heiress of the Lour portion, and he received from Robert III., in 1390, a charter of the barony of Lour, the lands of Dunlopy (Dunlappie) in Stracathro parish, and lands in other counties. Lour had been erected into a barony by this charter, if it had not been one previously.

The account given in Crawford's "Peerage" differs in some points from the above relation. Sir Andrew Lesly, Knight, was son of Sir Norman Lesly. Sir Andrew was one of the barons who signed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320. By marrying Mary, one of the three co-heiresses of Sir Alexander Abernethy, he obtained the baronies of Rothies, Banbreich, and others, besides the lands of Lour and Dunlappie in Angus. Another Sir Andrew Lesly, a successor of the foregoing Sir Andrew, resigned into the hands of Robert III., in 1390, the lands of Lour, &c., reserving to his father the liferent of them.

The lands of Lour subsequently came into the possession of George, first Earl of Rothies. On 18th October, 1464, the Earl granted a charter of the barony of Lour, the lands of Muirtown, and half of the lands of Carrate, with the superiority of the barony, all in the shire of Forfar, to Sir David Guthrie of Kincaldrum, Treasurer of the King (James III.). Sir David gave Lour and Kincaldrum to Sir Alexander, his second son, who obtained a charter under the Government Seal of the lands and barony of Lour on the resignation of his father on 25th September, 1472. Sir Alexander and his eldest son fell at Flodden, and Andrew, his grandson, succeeded. He was followed by his son, Alexander, who gave the barony of Lour to his second son, Alexander, who died in 1552-3. This property remained in the Guthries for some time thereafter, though we cannot give the date when they disposed of the barony, but it had been in the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, as Andrew Kynnynmont is designed of Lour in 1506.

On 1st March, 1506, Sir Alexander Lindsay of Auchtermunzie, Knight, and Baron of the barony of Inverarity, granted a charter to John Kynnynmonth, son and heir apparent to Andrew Kynnynmonth of Lour, and Isabella Strachan, wife of John, of the half lands of Ewynstoune (Ovenstone) in the county of Forfar. The original charter is in the Powrie-Fotheringham charter chest. We have not ascertained when this family became possessed of Lour, but it must have been prior to 1506, nor do we know how long they continued

in possession. The Guthries and Kynnynmouths appear to have been contemporary lairds of Lour for some time. They may each have owned a portion of the barony only.

On 29th July, 1625, James, Duke of Lennox, &c., heir of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and Chancellor of Scotland, his father, was retoured (No. 156) in the lordship and barony of St Andrews, including the lands of Little Lour, and others. This may only apply to the superiority, but we do not know.

As we have shown in the chapter on the parish of Forfar, the Blairs of Balgillo in Tannadice had a considerable interest in both the Forfar and Inverarity Lours, they having been some time in possession of Sir William Blair, Knight. At his death, in 1642, his son, Sir John, was served heir to his father in a fourth part of Lour (No. 266) and in the lands of Kincaldrum Buchtiehillock and mill, half lands of Carrot and Wester Meathie, Easter Meathie, and Kincreich, united in the barony of Kincaldrum, A.E., £13 6s 8d; N.E., £53 6s 8d.

Sir John Carnegie, afterwards Earl of Northesk, acquired the barony of Little Lour from the Blairs in 1643. (H. of C. of S., p. xcv.)

Ochterlony (1684-5) mentions that Meikle-loure belonged to the Earl of Northesk, and that Little-Loure also belonged to the Earl of Northesk. On 12th May, 1694, David, fourth Earl of Northesk, sold the dominical lands and mains of Little Loure, in the barony of Inverarity, to David Fotheringham of Powrie, and since then Little Loure has formed part of the Powrie estate. The lands of Ovenstone, which were owned by the Kynnynmouths, were also acquired by the Fotheringhams, and added to their Inverarity property.

The lands possessed by the Guthries and Kynnynmouths are now called Little Lour. (H. of C. of S.)

In the Valuation Roll of the county in 1683, the lands of Lour are not mentioned by that name. There is a property described as "The Countess of Ethie," the valuation of which is £333 6s 8d. David, second Earl of Ethie, afterwards of Northesk, died in 1679. Lady Jean Maule, his Countess, received the mansion house of Lour as her jointure house, and we suppose she had received the lands of Lour along with the house. So far as we can ascertain there was no house on Little Lour suitable as a residence for the Countess, indeed the jointure house was the mansion house of Lour in Forfar parish.

As mentioned in the account of Lour in Forfar parish, the Lours are so mixed up that no reliable proprietary account of each can be given. I think

that Lour and King's Lour of early times were one property, though it lay partly in each of the three parishes of Forfar, Inverarity, and Meathie; that the earlier proprietors each owned the whole; that they began to sell portions of the estate to other parties, who probably resold or excambed portions, which were called by the prefix of the parish in which they were situate to Lour, Forfar-Lour, &c.; that the Blairs, and afterwards the Carnegies, changed the prior divisions of ancient Lour to those we now have—the major portion, or what is now called Lour, being in Forfar, and the minor portion, or Little Lour, in Inverarity. To accomplish this the portion of the land formerly known as Meathie Lour, and perhaps a part of what was known as Inverarity Lour, must have been added to the Fotheringham estate without carrying with it its ancient name of Lour.

This appears to be the case. When the Roll of 1683 was revised and remade up in 1822, the lands described as “The Countess of Northesk,” but although so named, really “Meathie Lour,” were in 1822 called “That part of Fotheringham in the old parish of Meathie,” then the property of Colonel Fotheringham.

Part of the estate of Invereighy lies in Inverarity parish, but as the larger portion is in the parish of Kinnettles, the proprietary history of the lands will be given in the chapter on that parish.

In the Valuation Roll of the county in 1683 the total value is £2987 6s 8d Scots. Of that sum the lands called Powrie in 1683, but Fotheringham in 1822, together with Labothie and Balgersho, and “The Countess of Ethie” in 1683, but Fotheringham in Meathie in 1822, is £1670 13s 4d. Invereighy, £341 13s 4d, in all £2012 6s 8d; Colonel Fotheringham proprietor in 1822. Wester Meathie, James Webster, in 1822, £208 6s 8d. Easter Meathie, £219 11s 8d, less part in Forfar parish, £66 13s 4d = £152 18s 4d; John Watt proprietor in 1822, £152 18s 4d. Kincaldrum, including Kinreich, £547 1s 8d; Robert S. Graham proprietor in 1822. Total, £2920 13s 4d, being the same as the old valuation as above, less £66 13s 4d, transferred from Inverarity to Forfar in 1760, when the division of Kincaldrum and Easter Meathie was made.

About 1780 there was found in the parish a pot containing 700 silver coins of Edward I. about the size of a sixpence, having a head crowned, with *Edward*

very distinct; and on the reverse a cross with  $\therefore$  in each division, and round it *London Civitas*. Also, four of silver, same size, having on the obverse a crowned head, round it *Alexander Dei Gratia*, and on the reverse a cross with a star of six rays in each division, and round it *Scotorum Rex*. An exactly similar find was discovered in a tumulus or barrow on the Moor of Longforgan, 700 coins of Edward I. and four of Alexander III. It was conjectured that these deposits had probably been the inheritance of two brothers, who divided it equally, and had it, each in his own parish, and both been killed in the troubles in those days. (Sinclair's Statistical Account, Longforgan Parish, Vol. XIX., p. 560, note.)

### CHAP. XXVII.—INVERKEILOR.

Inuirkeleder, Inuerkèler, Inverkeilor, was in the diocese of St Andrews, and with its Chapel rated in the Old Taxation at 50 merks. (Reg. de Aberb., 239.) The Church was dedicated to St Macconoc or Conon. Some time subsequent to the Reformation the Parish Church of *Athyn*, Ethie, was suppressed, and the parish of Ethie was annexed to Inverkeilor. Ethie was dedicated to St Murdoch. In the Old Taxation, Arbroath, which included St Vigeans and Ethie, conjoined with the Chapel, is rated at 70 pounds. (Reg. de Aberb., 239.) In 1574 Inverkeilor had its own minister and reader; and Ethie was then served, along with three other churches, by a minister and reader of their own.

In early times Inverkeilor and Ethie had each a Chapel. The Church of Inverkeilor and its Chapel were gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath by Walter of Berkeley, Lord of Redcastle. The Church of Ethie, with its plenary tithes and all its other just pertinents, and its Chapel, were given by King William the Lion to the same Abbey as a free and perpetual alms. Twenty-four churches in all were so given by the King to the Abbey.

The united parishes are now known by the common name of Inverkeilor. The Keilor, from which the parish takes its name, is a small rivulet which runs from the west and falls into the sea at the southern side of the Bay of Lunan, not far from Ethie-haven. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, "de Quhitfeild," stood at the hamlet of Chapelton of Boysack. The ground is surrounded by stately trees, and the family burial place of the Kinblethmont family is at the kirkyard.

The Knights Templars had an interest in the parish, and the farm of

Templeton had doubtless been their property, and taken its name from them. The lands are now included in the Boysack estate.

The Parish Church of St Murdoch of Ethie was situated about a mile north-east from Ethie House. During the period of the establishment of the Abbey of Arbroath that Church had its own vicar, and was not therefore served by the monks of the Abbey, as is stated in the account of the parish of Inverkeilor in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland.

Several presentations to the vicarage of the Parochial Church of St Murdoch of Ethie, granted by the Abbot of Arbroath between the years 1489 and 1534, are recorded in the cartulary. The parish was annexed to Inverkeilor previous to the year 1611. The following account concerning it occurs in a report of a visitation of that parish on the 22d September in that year:—It was found, *inter alia*, that “thair is ane mans biggit be the present minister, and ane just gleib. But the Kirk of Athie, annexed to this parochine, wantis ane gleib. Quhairfor in respect Sir John Carnegie, heritour of the lands of Athie, is but laitlie returned into the country, it was thoct meitt that my Lord Archbishop wreitt to him that he may willinglie grant ane gleib befor any designation be.”

The ruins of the Church of Ethie stand in a romantic spot, a little to the north-west of the Redhead, from the neighbourhood of which they may be seen. The area of the Church is about 57 feet long by 22 wide, and parts of the walls, of considerable height, still remain standing. The old burying ground around the Church is of small extent, and triangular in form. There was both a Scotch and an Irish Saint Murdoch, but we do not know which of the two was the patron saint of this very lonely Church. A brook runs through a dell close by the Church, and tumbles over the cliffs into the ocean. The banks of the burn show terraces like sheep walks, the origin of which is uncertain. The Cell or Church of Ethie was a fit residence for a hermit, or an enthusiastic recluse, it being distant from human habitations; and when service was performed in the Church the congregation must have been very small.

The patronage of the Church of Ethie was held by the Abbey of Arbroath till the period of the erection of the lands of that Abbey into the temporal lordship and barony of Arbroath in favour of James, second Marquis of Hamilton. The patronage of the Church was acquired by the Earl of Panmure. On the forfeiture of the Earl in 1716 the patronage vested in the Crown.

The Church of Inverkeilor was built towards the end of the seventeenth

century. It was originally a long, narrow building, facing the south, about 79 feet in length, by a breadth of only 20 feet. At a later period part of the back wall was removed, and the Anniston Aisle, 26 feet each way, added. In this addition and in the two ends there are galleries, each of which has a stair for itself inside the Church. The one in the east end is the Northesk gallery, the front of which is very dark oak, with some quaint but beautiful old carvings upon it, and the Northesk arms in the centre. In the west end is the Kinblethmont gallery.

In the recent renovations the roof was removed, the walls heightened, and a new roof put on. Modern seats replaced the old and inconvenient ones of former days, and many other improvements were carried out, so that the Church is now more comfortable than it previously was, and better lighted. A handsome new pulpit and platform, the gift of the Rev. James Hay, the pastor, have been erected in the Church. There is a small bellry on the west gable. The Church is surrounded by a graveyard, embosomed among old trees.

The Church and churchyard are on an eminence on the right bank of the river. The manse, a comfortable house, and the manse garden are in the immediate vicinity of the Church, and the situation of both Church and manse is happily chosen.

The site of the Church is very little above the level of the land on the south and east of it, but as the ground on the west and north falls rapidly to the Lunan, viewed from these sides the Church appears to be built on a mound. Two old stones with long inscriptions are built into the walls in the interior of the Church, and in the splay of one of the front windows there is a third with a double-headed eagle, some initials, and the date 2d February, 1628.

The burial vault of the Northesk family is attached to the east end of the Church. It is an old building, but is kept in good repair. Several old stones are built in the higher parts of the front wall, having armorial bearings, &c., thereon. On one is the date 1635, and the initials I.C.M.H. On another is the question—

QVHIDDER WILZE.

J.S.

At the Kirkton, or, as it is called, the village of Chance Inn, on the highway, about equi-distant from Arbroath and Montrose, there is a neat Free Church and Free manse. The Churches and manses, the merchant who keeps a general stock suitable for the wants of the district, the blacksmith, the cartwright, the shoemaker, the tailor, and a few other necessary adjuncts in

country districts, and the inn, compose the village. More than half a century ago we have passed and re-passed the village on the top of the mail coach on our way to Aberdeen. The mail left Dundee about 10 p.m. and arrived in Aberdeen about 6 a.m. next morning.

A writing in the Register de Aberbrothoc bears that there existed in the Parish Church of Inverkeilor, about 1511, an altar or chaplainry dedicated to John the Baptist, whose patron was then David Gardyne of Cononsyth, and that Sir (Rev.) John Davison, chaplain of the Chapel of Whitefield, endowed it with certain rents payable from the baronies of Dysart, Panmure, and Inverkeilor, for the benefit of the souls of King James IV., Margaret, his Queen, and others.

The parish is of an oblong form, extending from the sea westward about seven miles. Its greatest breadth is from Gighty Burn, its north boundary, to the bold rocky shore that bounds the lands on the south for about four and a half miles. It becomes narrower as it extends westward, its medium breadth being from two to three miles. It is bounded on the east by the ocean, the coast line being fully five miles long; on the south by St Vigeans; on the west by Carmylie and Guthrie; and on the north by Kinnell and Lunan. It contains 10,516·614 acres, besides 36·112 acres water, and 240·178 acres foreshore.

The Vale of the Lunan contains much rich table land. The portion of the parish on the north side of the Lunan rises with a gradual slope from the stream to its northern boundary, and here there is also much deep rich loam. To the south of the Keilor, although the ground in some parts rises more rapidly than in others, the soil is strong and good, indeed there are few parts of the parish which do not produce heavy crops of grain, turnips, or potatoes. Few parishes in Angus contain so large a proportion of strong, fertile soil as Inverkeilor, and in none is the land better farmed.

The coast line in the parish extends from the mouth of the Lunan southward and eastward along Lunan Bay, and round the cliffs to near the fishing village of Auchmithie. Between the mouths of the Lunan and the Keilor is a beautiful stretch of flat, firm sand, inside of which is a sandy down, bent covered. The sands end, and rugged cliffs spring up as if by magic, and are continued to the verge of the parish, and onward to within a short distance of Arbroath. This bold rocky line culminates in the Redhead, a lofty promontory rising perpendicularly to the height of three hundred feet, and, standing out into the ocean, it is seen by the mariner when many miles from land. This is the wildest and the grandest part of the whole East Coast of the King-



dom, but as the Redhead and its countless winged tenants have already been described it is not necessary to say more on the subject here.

The river Lunan in some places bounds, and in others flows through the parish. This stream is the outflow of the Lochs Fithie, Rescobie, and Balgavies, and it falls into the sea at Redcastle, in Lunan Bay. Its course is somewhat tortuous, but the scenery through which it runs is pleasing, and in some parts very fine. The Lunan is well stocked with trout, and is a great resort for keen anglers from Dundee, Arbroath, and elsewhere.

The haven or port of Ethie was valuable chiefly, if not wholly, for the facilities and advantages which it afforded for the trade of fishing. In the year 1506 the Abbot and Convent of Arbroath granted to Thomas, Lord of Innermeath and Baron of Inverkeilor, by an indenture made between them, the free use of that haven for fishing purposes during his lifetime. The Convent granted him the right to bring a fish boat to the haven, with free liberty to his men to fish, &c., but to no right in land nor servitude. It was given as a free gift. Done at Arbroath, 8th September, 1506, in duplicate, the one with the seal of Lord Thomas appended to remain with the Convent, and the other part of the indenture, to which the common seal of the chaplain was appended, to remain with the said Lord Thomas.

On 24th September, 1528, the same privileges connected with the haven of Ethie as a fishing place were granted by the Convent by indenture to Richard, Lord of Innermeath, Margaret Lindsay, his spouse, and John Stewart, their son, and fiar of the lordship of Innermeath, during their lives, "for vtilite and profite done and gevin tyl ws and our Conuent."

In former times it was customary for monasteries to receive a new charter of confirmation of the lands and churches which they possessed, from every new bishop of the diocese to which they belonged, from every new Pope, and from every new Sovereign on his succession. In various new charters of this description granted to the Abbey of Arbroath several of the lands they possessed are enumerated as forming part of its property.

The Abbey of Arbroath being in the diocese of St Andrews, Hugh, Bishop of that See, after his appointment, which took place in the year 1177, confirmed by a charter, without date, to the Church of St Thomas and the Monks thereof, the Church of Ethie, and various other Churches, with their lands, tithes, oblations, and all their just pertinents.

On the 27th March, 1182, Pope Lucius III., in the first year of his Pontificate, granted to the same Monastery a confirmation of the whole of Ethie, by its right divisions, and the Church thereof, with other lands and churches.

King William the Lion, in a charter dated at Selkirk on 25th February, the year not given, but probably between 1211 and 1214, confirmed to the Abbey all the lands and churches which had been bestowed upon it by the Earls of Angus, and others, including Ethie and the Church thereof, with its plenary tithes and all other just pertinents.

On 1st December, 1322, Ethie and the Church thereof, with plenary tithes, &c., and other lands and churches, were anew confirmed by King Robert the Bruce at Forfar, to the Abbey of Arbroath, as they had been granted by King William the Lion, as related above.

At some distance to the west of the village of Chance Inn is the small village of Leysmill, close by the railway from Arbroath to Forfar, Aberdeen, &c. Here there are quarries of freestone, where large quantities of stone are squared and dressed by machinery, the invention of the late James Hunter, manager of the quarries, who died in 1857. The stone is similar to the Carmylie stone, and chiefly used for pavement. Machinery is now used for dressing the stones in many quarries in the county, and it enables the owners to dispense with much of the manual labour formerly required in quarrying and preparing the pavement.

On the east verge of the parish is the fishing village of Ethiehaven already mentioned. It is a small and a poor place, in a beautiful situation on the south-west corner of Lunan Bay, and a short distance north of the Red Head.

The family of Rait of Anniston is a branch of the old family of Rait of Hallgreen, an estate in the vicinity of Bervie in the Mearns. The Castle of Hallgreen stands upon a rising ground, and is a prominent and picturesque object in approaching Bervie by rail. It commands an extensive view of the German Ocean.

The family derived its name from the lands of Rait, in the parish of Kilspindie and Carse of Gowrie. In the reign of Robert III. Rait of that Ilk married Miss Durend, the heiress of Hallgreen. There is a charter from James III. of the lands of Hallgreen and Drumanager, to David Rait of Hallgreen, ancestor of the subsequent lairds of that estate.

Mr Jervise says (E. and I., I., p. 324)—“Some of the Hallgreen family became small proprietors, others churchmen, merchants, and farmers in

Angus," &c. ; and it is said that the first Rait of Anniston was a merchant in Dundee, where he amassed a fortune, purchased the estate of Anniston about the middle of the seventeenth century, and that he also purchased the estate of Balmadies, now Ochterlony, in the parish of Rescobie, but did not retain it long. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were many persons of the name in Dundee. On 1st September, 1573, James Rait was a prominent merchant and an assessor to the Dean of Guild. He was present at a meeting of the Guildry on the date mentioned. (Bur. Laws, p. 116.)

A considerable part of the lands which form the estate of Anniston belonged to the family of Wood of Bonnyton, who were also proprietors of the lands of Kinblethmont, and other estates in the county. We have mentioned above that Jervise says Mr Rait purchased the estate of Anniston about the middle of the seventeenth century, but this period is too early. It will be seen by the following retour that John Wood was retoured in the lands of Anniston on 17th October, 1661, and that Kinblethmont is included in the same retour. On that day John was served heir to his father Patrick Wood of Bonnyton (retour No. 379), in the lands of Kinblethmont, including the lands of Gilchorne, Hantistown, Lawtown, Balmuillistown, superiority of the dominical lands of Kinblethmont, with feu of £10 from same ; lands of Baublaine, Inchock ; lands of Annatstoun and Myreside, A.E., £3 ; N.E., £12 ; lands of Pettarrow, A.E., 6s 8d ; N.E., 26s 3d ; and several other lands.

This retour shows that the present estate of Anniston, or the greater part of it, had been included in the barony of Kinblethmont.

The Woods sold part of Kinblethmont to John Carnegie, the second laird of Boysack, on 3d June, 1673. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands of Anniston are described "Bonniton," implying that they had then belonged to Wood of Bonnyton. It thus appears that it had been near the end of the seventeenth century before they were acquired by Mr Rait. The name of the lands called Bonniton in the Roll of 1683, are in the Roll of 1822 called Anniston.

In the first half of the eighteenth century Dr George Rait, designed of Annitston, married Catherine, daughter of Bishop Douglas of Dunblane, and by her had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir James Ramsay, fourth Baronet of Bamff ; and a son, William, who married Agnes, eldest surviving daughter of John Lyon of Brighton, Kinnettles, and had issue Lillias, married to John Gray of Baledgarno, in the parish of Inchture, and a son,

John Rait of Anniston, born 1748. On 26th March, 1799, he married

Elizabeth, daughter of James Guthrie of Craigie, by whom he had a family of sons and daughters. He died at Anniston in 1823, and she died in 1814. Of their family, Agnes was married to George Arbuthnott of Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, third son of Sir William Arbuthnott, Bart., and died in London in 1842; Amelia, married to Patrick George Skene of Pitlour and Hillyards in Fife, and died at Pitlour in 1830; William, died at Anniston, 1806; Georgina-Henrietta, died 1812; John, died 1815; William, died in India, 1837; Alexander, died 1830, whilst home on sick leave from the First Madras Cavalry; and Murray, died at Anniston in 1819.

James Rait, the only surviving son, succeeded to the estate of Anniston. In 1838 he married Lady Clementina Ogilvy, born 1819, second daughter of David, ninth Earl of Airlie. She died on 16th October, 1848, to the great grief of her husband and other relatives, and of the parishioners of Inverkeilor, to whom she was endeared by her gentle loving manner, and by many kind acts. Her husband erected, in the Anniston burying place, Inverkeilor Church, a graceful group in marble representing the Spirit of Consolation, in the form of a female figure, ministering to the support of a person in sickness, underneath which is the following inscription:—

“In memory of the Right Hon. the Lady Clementina Rait, who died 16th October, A.D. 1848, aged 29 years, the beloved wife of James Rait, Esq., of Anniston, second daughter of David, seventh Earl of Airlie.” (Ninth, including the forfeited Earls.)

By Lady Clementina he had a son, Arthur John, born 1839; and a daughter, Agnes, married in 1862 to Henry Alexander Lindsay Carnegie of Boysack and Kinblethmont. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Forfar, and dying in 1877, was succeeded by his son,

Major Arthur Rait, C.B., of Anniston. In 1877 he married Kathleen Georgina, daughter of the Hon. Walter Arbuthnott of Hatton. He was Major Royal Horse Artillery, is now Lieutenant-Colonel, and a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire.

#### ARMS OF RAIT OF ANNISTON.

*Arms.*—Or, a cross, engrailed, sa.

*Crest.*—An anchor, proper.

*Motto.*—Spero meliora.

Anniston House is situated at some distance to the south of the Parish Church, a little to the west of the road leading from thence past Ethie House. It is of three floors, with wings of one storey, extending some distance on both sides of the house. It stands on a beautiful terrace, which is continued some

distance in front of the mansion. There are a nice garden, lawn, and shrubbery, and many splendid specimens of arboriculture in and around the policies.

The present mansion house of Anniston was formerly called "Little Inchock," and the farm now known as Myreside was anciently called Anniston. Meikle Inchock, which forms part of the barony of Ethie, is situated immediately to the south of Anniston House, the Keilor rivulet flowing between the Anniston and Ethie estates. The principal part of the lands of Anniston lie at some distance from the mansion house. In common with the other properties in the parish, the lands of Anniston are generally of excellent quality, well farmed, and heavy crops are raised upon them.

Pope Honorius III., in the fourth year of his Pontificate, 1220, confirmed to the Abbey of Arbroath several churches and lands, among which were Monifieth, Murroes, and the lands of Ballisac (Boysack). This is the earliest mention of these lands we have seen. (Reg. de Aberb., 158.) They afterwards became the property of Henry of Fethye. On 21st July, 1450, he was one at an inquest before the Sheriff-Depute, when they gave judgment in favour of the right of the citizens of Brechin, to hold a weekly market. (Reg. Ep. Br., II., p. 79.) Henry Fethy of Balliesok, was one of an assize for ascertaining the marches between the lands of Menmuir, belonging to John Collace, and those belonging to the Church of Brechin on 12th and 13th October, 1450. (His. of Br., p. 26.) The same person, or another of the same name and designation, was a juror at a retour on 28th April, 1483. (H. of C. of S., 523.)

Boysack had subsequently come into possession of the Bishop of Brechin, and Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, granted a charter of the lands of Boysack, including the mill, lands, and salmon fishings on the water of South Esk, to Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyll, the charter being dated 10th December, 1566.

On 19th July, 1605, Alexander, first Lord Spynie, received a charter of Boysack, with the manor place thereof, to him and Jane Lyon, daughter of John, Lord Glamis, and the Countess of Angus, his wife. Lord Spynie was slain on 5th July, 1607. (Vol. II., p. 31.) His son, Alexander, second Lord Spynie, was served heir to his father on 3d March, 1621 (Retour No. 130) in the town and lands of Ballisak (Boysack); lands of Broadfoot-Gardyne; Douglasmuir or Lindsay-Muir, with advocation of the Chapel of Quhytfield with the teinds; Muirhouse, in the barony of Red Castle; Coughilles or Inverkeilour; town and lands of Burnside; the temple lands of Kinblach-

mont, with privileges, or lands of the Hospital of St Germans, as they were also called. These were erected into the lordship and barony of Spynie, and the manor place and fortalice thereof to be called Spynie, and to be the principal messuage thereof.

Shortly after the date of the above retour the lands detailed therein passed from Lord Spynie to the Earl of Kinnoul. On 5th May, 1635, George, Earl of Kinnoul, was served heir (No. 230) to his father, Earl George, in half the lordship and barony of Spynie, comprehending Boysack, Braidfuttis-Gairdin, &c., all united into the lordship and barony of Spynie, for principal, A.E., £5; N.E., £10; and in warrandice of same, in the lands of Finhaven, &c., in Oathlaw, and Haugh in Tannadice, A.E., £20; N.E., £33. In half the lands of Grange of Conan with teinds, E., £6 18s. The mansion house of Ballysack, as Boysack was then called, had been standing at that time, but of its appearance we know nothing.

Alexander, second Lord Spynie, died in 1647, and was succeeded by his son, George, third Lord Spynie. He married Lady Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Northesk, but died without issue in 1670. His only brother also died without leaving family, and the male line having thus failed, the property devolved upon Margaret, their eldest sister. She was married to William Fullerton of that ilk. They had an only son, William Fullerton, who married Susan Carnegie, heiress of Boysack.

John Carnegie, Earl of Ethie, afterwards Earl of Northesk, appears to have acquired Boysack and other lands in Inverkeilor from George, Earl of Kinnoul, John, Earl of Kinghorne, and the second Lord Spynie, as joint proprietors, immediately after the date of retour (No. 230), viz., 5th May, 1635.

I. Sir John Carnegie, second son of John, Earl of Ethie and Northesk, received from his father the lands and barony of Boysack, by a charter dated 11th August, 1636. On 28th July, 1665, he received a Crown charter of the barony. He died about 1677. The Carnegies of Boysack are the oldest cadets of the family of Northesk. (H. of C. of S., 429.) Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son, by Margaret Erskine of Dun.

II. John Carnegie, second of Boysack. On the resignation of his father he received a Crown charter of Boysack on 8th January, 1677; and on 3d June, 1678, he acquired from Sir John Wood of Bonniton, a charter of the lands of Kinblethmont, to him and to his heirs male, whom failing to his brother, James of Kinnell. John died in April, 1681, and was succeeded by his son,

also John, by Jean, daughter of David Fotheringham of Powrie, as third of Boysack.

III. John Carnegie was served heir to his father in the lands of Boysack, &c, as detailed above, on 18th January, 1687 (retour No. 506). He was an Advocate, for some time Solicitor-General for Scotland, and M.P. for Forfarshire in the first British Parliament. (Vol. II., p. 218.) He was living in 1736, but died before 14th May, 1750.

IV. Of that date his son, James, was served heir to him, and was the fourth of Boysack, &c. He received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Boysack. James Carnegie, the fourth laird of Boysack, was the last male Carnegie of that family. Like his relative, Sir John Wedderburn, he was an ardent Jacobite, and acted as Private Secretary to Prince Charles Edward during his expedition in Scotland in 1745. The fluxen wig, the tartan coat of antique cut, and the walking staff used by the Prince while wandering in the Highlands after the Battle of Culloden, are still to be seen at Kinblethmont. These articles Mr Carnegie received from the Prince after his escape to France, and they have ever since been carefully preserved as heirlooms in the Boysack family. He died suddenly, of a putrid fever, in France, on 4th September, 1768, and was succeeded by his only daughter and child,

V. Susan Carnegie. She was married to her cousin William Fullerton of Fullerton in Perthshire, and Glenqueich in this county. He was the next heir to the estate of Boysack, being the son of John Fullerton of Fullerton and Margaret Carnegie, sister of John, third of Boysack. He was grandson of David Carnegie of Colluthie and Kinnaird.

We have already mentioned that John Carnegie, second of Boysack, acquired the lands from Sir John Wood of Bonniton, on 3d June, 1678. After the acquisition of Kinblethmont the family preferred the mansion house of Kinblethmont as a residence to their old manor place of Boysack, and it was allowed to become ruinous. Only a part of the walls of the old mansion remain.

The name of Kinblethmont is popularly said to be derived from King's-blythe-mount, it being supposed that King William the Lion had a hunting seat here of that name. Another derivation, and perhaps the more correct one is in Gaelic, *Kin-bladh-mount*, or, the head of the smooth hill, which is descriptive of the place. The oldest orthography is Kynblathmund.

At a place called Chapelton, situated in the barony of Boysack, are the remains of the old Chapel of Whitfield, already mentioned, which is still used as the burial place of the family of Boysack. (H. of C. of S., lxxvi.)

In the Old Statistical Account of the parish it is said "there are vestiges of Danish camps both in the lands of the Earl of Northesk and of Boysack. Those on the latter are near a farmhouse called *Denmark*. Owing to the cultivation of the county the vestiges were not very distinct." They are now obliterated.

The grounds around the mansion house of Kinblethmont are extensive, the long approaches from the south and east being through thriving plantations, and choice healthy evergreens, the loved haunt of many sweet choristers. In the vicinity of the house there is a considerable open space, in and around which are many noble trees of great size and beauty, and fine large flowering shrubs, which prevent all view of the outer world. A vista to the south would open up the prospect of a beautiful country without destroying the amenity of the mansion.

The old house, part of which still remains, stood on a good site, from which part of the outer world was visible. The new mansion was built, according to a date over a gateway between the house and a laundry, &c., in 1859. The main entrance is in the west gable, which is divided into three sections. The door is plain, having the armorial bearings of the family placed over it. The central section is of three floors, but those to the south and north thereof are of two only. At the junction of the south and central portions is a circular turret, rising to a considerable height, which tends to make the building picturesque. The public rooms, which are lofty, are in the southern section of the building. The windows are large and handsome, and the lovely flower garden in front, and extending some distance eastward, is quite a gem. The lawn in the open space in front of the mansion is carefully kept, and is agreeable to the eye, and soft and pleasant to the feet.

Between the years 1189 and 1199 Richard de Melvil gave a grant of twelve acres of land in Kinblethmont to the Monastery of Arbroath for the support of a Chapel of St Lawrence there. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 99.) He had, therefore, in all probability, been the proprietor of the barony at that period. In 1219 a perambulation of the marches between the Abbey lands and the barony of Kinblethmont took place before an assize or jury, who declared the division between "Kynblathmund and Adynglas and Aberbrothoc," to be Hathuerbelath unto Sythnekerdun, and so on to the head of Munegungy (Magoungie);" in presence of Hago de Cambrun, Sheriff of Forfar, and about fifteen of the neighbouring proprietors. This was done in the time of Gilbert, fourth Abbot. (Monasticon, p. 514.)



In the year 1283 Welandus de Seynclau is designed “ Dominus de Kynblatmund,” in a charter in connection with certain lands. “ Super limitibus de Synkerdun seu Glauffat.” It appears to refer to some common pasture near Kynblatmund. (Reg. de Aberb., No. 318, p. 274.) Neither the name of this person nor the names of these lands, Synkerdun and Glauffat are elsewhere met with in the Reg. de Aberb., and nothing more is known of him than what the charter tells.

The lands of Kinblethmont appear to have come into possession of the Montealts at an early period. They probably succeeded Welandus de Seynclau. Sir William de Montealt was one of the perambulators of the marches between the Abbey lands and those of Kinblethmont, mentioned above.

The next notice of Kinblethmont with which I have met is a charter by King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Brechin, given to Gilbert de Hay by William de Montealto of Kinblankmonthe. (In. to ch. 18-66.)

Robert II. granted to Richard de Monte Alto (Montealt-Mowat), Chancellor of the Church of Brechin, and his bastard son Sir William of Montealt, Knight, and his son Robert, charter of the barony of Kinblethmont, in 1377. (In. to ch. 135-115.)

The same King, in 1389, confirmed a charter by William de Montealt, of the lands of Hamtoun, in the barony of Kinblethmont, to Thomas, the son of Adam. (In. to ch. 125-3.)

Robert III. granted a charter to John Mowat of the lands of Gilharne, in the barony of Kinblethmont. (In. to ch. 139-5.)

The family we next find in possession of the property is the Lindsays—Sir Walter Lindsay of Edzell, was lord of the barony of Kinblethmont. On 21st July, 1450, Sir Walter Lindsay of Kinblethmont is mentioned in the Reg. Ep. Br., I., p. 42. The Lindsays did not retain the whole estate long, as part of it was in possession of the Guthries in, if not before 1470. (Acta. Audm., p. 68.) Alexander Guthrie of Kinblethmont is a witness in 1512. (Reg. de Pan., p. 298.) The same person or another of the same name was a juror 7th November, 1513. (H. of C. of S., 526.) He is a witness in 1525. (Reg. de Pan., p. 298.) Thomas Guthrie of Kinblethmont is a juror on 31st August, 1558. (H. of C. of S., p. 531.) In May, 1581, Robert Guthrie of Kinblethmont received confirmation of a deed of sale of the Newton of Aberbrothock, which he had purchased from Sir John Carnegie of that Ilk. (Monasticon, 535.) Thomas Guthrie was a witness in 1594. (Ard. chs.)

Jervise says (L. of L., 293) the lands of Kinblethmont remained in the

Lindsays until the time of the eleventh Earl of Crawford, who gave his brother, the first Lord Spynie, the charter of the Mains, on the 19th June, 158. Part of the Mains had been acquired by another family. On 11th July, 1618, Janet and Elizabeth Balfour, heirs-portioners of Henry Balfour in Panbryde, their father, were each retoured (Nos. 104, 105) in the quarter lands between the sunny and the shadow portions of the dominical lands (or mains) of Kinblethmont—together, A.E., 8s 4d; N.E., £1 13s 4d.

The Lindsays, Lords Spynie, do not appear ever to have been proprietors of the whole of the lands of Kinblethmont, their interest in the estate having been confined to the dominical lands of Mains, the Temple lands, &c.

About 1582 the Guthries sold Kinblethmont to Sir Peter Young of Seaton. He held the estate for some time, perhaps directly of the Crown. The property had probably passed from the Youngs to the Woods of Bonniton, but we do not know when.

On 17th October, 1661, John Wood of Bonnyton, heir of Patrick Wood of Bonnyton, his father, was retoured (No. 379) in the lands of Kinblethmont, including the lands of Gilchorne, Hantistown, Lautown, Balmuillistoun; superiority of the dominical lands of Kinblethmont, with feu of £10 from same; lands of Baublaine, Inchock, lands of Annatstoun and Myrsyd, A.E., £3; N.E., £12; lands of Pitarrow, A.E., 6s 8d; N.E., 26s 8d; and several other lands. This retour shows that the present estate of Anniston, or the greater part of it, had then formed part of the barony of Kinblethmont. After remaining for some time in that family, the estate of Kinblethmont was sold by them, on 3d June, 1678, to John Carnegie, the second laird of Boysack of that name. Since then the property has continued in possession of the Boysack-Kinblethmont branch of the Carnegies.

The Knights Templars possessed lands in the parish, probably those now known as Templeton. St German's Well of Kinblethmont may also point to the Templars. The Temple lands of Kinblethmont came into the joint possession of the Earls of Kinnoul and Kinghorne, and the second Lord Spynie. They conveyed the lands and Temple lands of Kinblethmont, in 1634, to Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, in life-rent, and to his son, David, in fee. From him the lands of Boysack, and the Temple lands descended by marriage to the present family of Kinblethmont.

On 2d November, 1615, James Tweedie, heir of his father, James Tweedie of Drummalzear, was retoured (No. 89) in the half lands of Braidfuttis-

Gairdin or Wester Gairdin, Templehill, Newton, Lonehead and Downhead, Douglas-muir, Little Gairdin or Easter and Wester Bardour, with the advocacy of the Chapel of Quheitfield and the Chapel lands; lands of Burnside and Muirhouse, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8.

These lands are now included in the Boysack estate.

Charter granted by David Garden of Leys, and David Garden, his son and apparent heir, with consent of Mr John Garden of Drumgeith and John Scrymgeour of Glaswell, in favour of Robert Maxwell, brother german of David Maxwell of Tealing, of all and whole the lands of Muirhouse, with their pertinents, lying in the barony of Inverkeilor, as for the principal (and in warrandice the Mains of Leys), proceeding upon the contract therein mentioned, dated 31st October, 1596. Sasine thereon in favour of the said Robert Maxwell, dated 20th November, 1596.

Henry of Muirhouse is mentioned on 31st May, 1609.

John Garden of Muirhouse, 1st November, 1616; 1st December, 1619; 25th June, 1624; 4th September, 1650.

The lands of Muirhouse have for a long time past been included in the estate of Boysack.

Godfridus Fullerton of Fullerton got from Robert I. a charter of the office of King's Fowler, the grantee and his successors being "obliged to serve the King's house with wild fowl, when the King and his successors shall come to Forfar, where Fullerton shall be entertained, with a servant and two horses." From him descended

I. William Fullarton of Fullarton, who, about 1650, married Margaret Lindsay, eldest daughter of the second Lord Spynie, sister to George, the third and last Lord Spynie. Their only son,

II. William Fullarton of Fullarton, by Susan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Carnegie of Boysack, was father of

III. William Fullarton, who married Susanna Ogilvy, and by her had a son William, and a daughter Margaret, married to Walter Ogilvy, who, but for the forfeiture of the family honours, would have been, as he was commonly called, Earl of Airlie. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. William Fullarton of Fullarton and Glenquiech, who assumed the surname of Lindsay, and was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish service. In 1785 he claimed the Spynie honours, as descended from the second Lord

Spynie, but the claim was disallowed by the House of Lords. He married, first, Stewart, only daughter and heiress of James Carnegie of Boysack, representative of the Hon. Sir John Carnegie, second son of the first Earl of Northesk, and by her had an only son, James, his heir; secondly, Margaret, only daughter and heiress of James Ardblair, in Perthshire, but by her had no issue. He was succeeded by his son,

V. James Fullarton, who, in right of his mother, and in accordance with the deed of entail, assumed the name and title of Lindsay-Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack. He was therefore James Fullarton-Lindsay-Carnegie of Boysack, Fullerton, Glenquiech, Spynie, and Kinblethmont. He served as Lieutenant with his relative the Earl of Northesk at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, and displayed great spirit and gallantry in the action. He afterwards went with Admiral Griffith to North America, and died there in 1815 from a marsh fever, contracted from long exposure in the boats. He was most favourably mentioned by the Admiral in his public despatches. He married Mary Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of James Strachan of Lower Tooting, in Surrey, of the Thornton of Thornton family, having had issue by her, William, his heir; Alexander, who, on 31st October, 1820, married Amy, only daughter of Alexander Cruickshank of Stracathro, and had an only son, Alexander Cruickshank, born 1st November, 1821. He was Captain of the "Kelly Castle," Indiaman, and died 25th July, 1822. The other members of the family were John Mackenzie, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, married Florence, daughter of the Rev. Charles Brown, and has a daughter; Donald, born 1794; Susan, married to Thomas Tod, advocate; and Margaret Northesk, died unmarried 23d February, 1818.

VI. William Fullarton-Lindsay-Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, J.P. and D.L., Vice-Lieutenant for the county of Forfar, was born on 13th May, 1788. He was for some time a Captain in the Royal Artillery. On 27th December, 1820, he married Lady Jane Christian Carnegie, daughter of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., and died in 1860, leaving issue by her, who died 1st October, 1840; John, born 14th February, 1833, deceased; Henry Alexander, his heir; Donald Christian Strachan, born 9th July, 1840; Mary Elizabeth, married January, 1845, to Major Gordon, son of Gordon of Halmyre; Peebles; Jane, married to Captain Alexander Lindsay; Susan, married to Robert Ramsay; and Helen.

VII. Henry Alexander Lindsay-Carnegie of Boysack, Spynie, and Kinblethmont, born 5th July, 1836, succeeded to the properties at the death of his

father in 1860, and is the present laird of the fine estates of Boysack and Kinblethmont. He was Lieutenant Bengal Engineers. He is hereditary fowler to the Kings of Scotland; is representative of Lady Catherine, sister of King Robert III., wife of David Lindsay, eleventh Earl of Crawford; of the Fullartons of that Ilk; and of the Carnegies of Boysack. He is the oldest cadet of the noble house of Northesk, and heir to the barony of Spynie. He married Agnes, daughter of James Rait of Anniston and the Lady Clementina Ogilvy, daughter of David, ninth Earl of Airlie.

## ARMS—LINDSAY-CARNEGIE.

*Arms.*—Quarterly: 1st, Carnegie; 2d, Lindsay; 3d, Fullarton.

*Crests.*—1st, Carnegie; 2d, Lindsay; 3d, Fullarton.

The barony of Ethie was anciently Crown lands, and King William the Lion gave the territory to the Abbot and monks of the Abbey of Arbroath. He also gifted to the Convent the old Church of Athyn (Ethie) and its Chapel of St Murdoch, situate near the Red Head. The Church and Chapel were united to Inverkeilor shortly after the Reformation. The barony of Ethie formed the greater part, if not the whole, of the parish of Ethie.

The lands of Ethie and others adjoining remained in possession of the Abbey until the early part of the sixteenth century. On 22d May, 1528, Abbot David Beaton, afterwards Cardinal, for certain sums of money and other causes, granted a liferent lease to Marion or Mariot Ogilvy, of the lands of Burnton of Ethie, and other lands near thereto. (Mon., 529.) On 20th July, 1530, he granted her a liferent lease of the Kirkton of St Vigeans, and other lands. (Mon., 530.) Although David Beaton appears as Abbot for the first time on 18th January, 1523-4, yet the principal place of Ethie, with its granary, is incidentally mentioned as being in his possession in 1510. It is probable that the mansion of Ethie had been the residence of Marion Ogilvy, his lady love, about 1530, as she then leased the lands on both sides of it.

In L. of L., 195, it is said that Sir Robert Carnegie acquired many properties in his lifetime, including Ethie. We think this must be a mistake. He died in 1565. On 13th February, 1549 (Douglas II., 512, says 15th September, 1555), Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird purchased the lands and barony of Ethie from Lord John Hamilton, then Abbot of Arbroath, for an annual feu duty of £108 Scots. The charter was confirmed by Queen Mary by charter dated 6th April, 1565. These lands afterwards came into possession of Sir David Carnegie, by whom they were given to Sir

John about 1595. He is called of Ethie on 10th November, 1629; 12th January, 1638, &c.

John Carnegie received from King James VI., on 1st March, 1595, a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ethie, and on 3d July following he was infeft in them.

After several resignations and re-grants of these lands he received another charter of the barony from King James, dated 10th October, 1604. His brother, David, ratified the infeftment of Ethie to John, and he ratified to David his right in the lands of Cuikston and others. This mutual contract is dated 12th October, 1604.

John Carnegie of Ethie was knighted by James VI. in 1611. Sir John was afterwards created Lord Lour, then Earl of Ethie, which title he afterwards got changed to Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill.

The following details of the dates of these creations, and the amounts paid to the officials in the Lyon office are interesting :—

Sir John Carnegie was raised to the rank of the Peerage by King Charles I. by letters patent dated at York, 20th April, 1639, under the Great Seal. He was created a Lord of Parliament, with the title of Lord Lour. The office fees paid by Lord Lour on his creation were as follows :—The Lyon King of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants 400 merks. The four macers of Privy Council 160 merks. The four trumpeters £33 6s 8d. (H. of C. of S. 347.)

By patent dated at Hampton Court, 1st November, 1647, Charles I. created Lord Lour Earl of Ethie, Lord Lour and Egilismaldie. Both of the original diplomas, with the Great Seal appended, are at Ethie House. The office fees paid on his creation as Earl were as follows :—The Lyon King of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants, 600 merks; the ushers, £180 Scots; the macers, £80 Scots; the trumpeters, £50 Scots. (H. of C. of S., 348.)

Rosehill is an eminence near the gate of Inglismaldie. The Earl's titles were changed from Ethie and Lour to Northesk and Rosehill a few months before the Earl's death. The patent making the change is dated at Whitehall 25th October, 1666. The Earl died at Ethie 8th January, 1667, aged 88 years. (H. of C. of S., 353.)

In "Forfarshire Illustrated," p. 111, it is said "the Abbey Chapter disposed the ancient barony of Ethie, under the name of Dunethyn, to David de Macuswell, in the reign of Robert I., reserving to themselves the superiority, &c., and the advowson of the Parish Church of Ethie, and after him they were possessed by different proprietors under the names of Athie and Rethy, previous to

coming into possession of the ancestors of Lord Northesk, who now possesses the whole barony.

“The part of the barony which surrounds the churchyard, though it has long been the property of the noble family of Northesk, anciently belonged to a family, who were a branch of the old family of Leighton of Usan,” p. 110.

These statements may be correct, but we have not met with them elsewhere. Persons of the name of Macuswell (Maxwell) are frequently mentioned in the *Registrum Vetus*, but only as witnesses, and none of them have the Christian name of *David*. The Abbot sold the lands of Ethie to Sir Robert Carnegie. This he could not have done had they not reverted to the Convent again from Maxwell or his successors, no account of which we have seen. It was some time after the era of the Bruce before the Abbey Chapter began to part with their lands.

We will now give the proprietary history of the lands of Ethie and others belonging to the Earls of Northesk, so far as we have ascertained them.

The Abbey of Arbroath farmed out the superiority of the lands of Ethie as well as the lands themselves. On 26th June, 1485, when the lordship of Aberbrothock was let to several husbandmen for certain sums of money, to be paid for the redemption of bulls obtained by the Abbey in the Court of Rome, the lordship of Ethie was let to George Clerk and others. On 2d October, 1505, the lands of Kirkton, in the regality of Arbroath, with the Muirfald and loft of St Vigeans, &c., were let to James Boyis, his wife, and their son, for their lifetime, in commutation for the lordship of Ethie, which they had formerly possessed in assidation by the Abbot and Convent.

As mentioned above the lands of Ethie were acquired by Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, the first of the Carnegies who owned them, and since then they have continued in possession of his descendants, although chiefly in a collateral branch. He acquired from James, Abbot of Arbroath, a charter of these lands, dated 13th February, 1549. They were thus his property at the Reformation, when the Church lands of the Abbey to which they had so long belonged were, like those of other monasteries, annexed to the Crown. The lands of Ethie included the Mains of Ethie, Burnton of Over and Nether Greens of Ethie, the mill, and the haven of Ethie.

Sir Robert obtained from Queen Mary a charter of the lands of Ethie, dated 6th April, 1565, erecting them into the barony of Ethie. Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, who inherited Ethie on the death of his father, Sir Robert, obtained, on his own resignation, a charter from James VI., dated 2d

November, 1591, by which the lands and barony of Ethie, and the lands of Cuikston, Addicut, Balskillie, Middle Drums, and Greenden, were erected into one free barony or tenandry, to be called the tenandry of Cuikston. The charter is in favour of Sir John in liferent, and his brother David of Colluthie and the heirs male of his body in fee.

On the death of Sir John Carnegie his brother, David, succeeded to the barony of Ethie. To this barony he provided his second son, Sir John, afterwards Earl of Ethie, then of Northesk. David, the fourth Earl of Northesk, obtained from Queen Anne, on 25th April, 1707, a charter by which the barony of Ethie, with other lands, was erected into the territorial Earldom of Northesk, and lordship and barony of Rosehill, and which ordains that one sasine, to be taken at the manor place of Ethie, should be sufficient for the whole lands.

The mansion house of Ethie is beautifully situated near the remarkable promontory, the *Rubrum Promontorium* of the ancients, now called the Red Head, from the colour of the sandstone of which it is composed. Ethie House is supposed to be the Knockwinnoch, and the Red Head and other rocky crags along the coast the Halket Head, and Ballyborgh Ness Point of Sir Walter Scott in "The Antiquary." Ethie House is of considerable antiquity. It was a favourite residence of Cardinal Beaton, and, from its proximity to the Abbey of Arbroath, was frequently occupied by him. It is not known by whom it was built, but there is little doubt it was by one of its predecessors in the Abbey.

After the death of the Cardinal on 29th May, 1546, Margaret Beaton, a natural daughter of his by Marion Ogilvie, Lady Melgund, laid claim to the furniture in Ethie, if not to the house itself. In 1547 she and her husband, David, Master of Crawford, summoned Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, and his brother, James Gray, to appear before the Queen and Council to answer for their wrongous and masterful spoliation by themselves and their accomplices of the Place of Ethie, and the house thereof. Shortly after this Lady Melgum got into trouble for "falsit." This falsity consisted in her having added certain words in letters which had passed under the Royal Signet. She fled, and was denounced rebel and put to the horn, and her property, wherever found, seized for the Queen's use. (H. of C. of S., lxxix, &c.)

Although considerable additions appear to have been made to the house of Ethie by the first and sixth Earls of Northesk, it is still much in the same state in which it was when occupied by Cardinal Beaton. A mansion house



of such antiquity as that of Ethie, and possessing so many historical associations, connected especially with Cardinal Beaton, could not fail to gather around it singular traditions. These, once localized, cling to the spot for ages. It is firmly believed in the district that at a certain hour of the night the heavy tramp of the Cardinal's foot, popularly his *leg*, is heard, walking slowly up and down the old stone stair which still connects the ground floor with the one immediately over it.

In one of the attics there is a haunted room which has long been unoccupied. It is always kept locked, and few have been permitted to enter it. The room was explored by the learned author of the "History of the Carnegies," who gives the following account of his explorations:—

"He found a veritable trace of the Cardinal in the form of a large oak cabinet, the only article of furniture in the room. It is a fixture, the back of it being the right hand side of the staircase. The front of the cabinet is beautifully carved. Similar carvings are to be seen in the Cathedral of Aberdeen, which was built by Bishop Elphinstone, and on the doors in the rude screen in the Church of Easter Fowlis, in Perthshire. The carvings at Aberdeen and Fowlis are probably older than those in the cabinet at Ethie."

Cardinal Beaton's Chapel adjoins the mansion house of Ethie on the east, and is now used as a storeroom by the family of Ethie.

The mansion house of Ethie is a large erection, built without architectural pretensions or proprieties. It appears to show face in every direction, and it is doubtful which is the front of the house. Some of the rooms are hung with ancient tapestry, and besides family pictures there are a number of fine paintings. There is a collection of engravings in one of the rooms of the battles in which George, the sixth Earl, Admiral of the White, and William, seventh Earl, Admiral of the Red, were engaged. Internally there is a large amount of accommodation. Externally Ethie House is surrounded with many fine old trees. The near prospect from the house is limited, but the distant view extensive and varied.

The lands of Cairnton belonged to Thomas Strachan of Cairnton, in the first half of the sixteenth century. On 12th November, 1543, decree was given against him for non-entry of Auchlure and Westhills since 1513. (Reg. de Pan., p. 303.) Thomas Strachan had not retained Cairnton long after 1543, as they were acquired by the Ramsays. David Ramsay of Cairnton was a juror on 31st August, 1558. (H. of C. of S., 531.)

The Ramsays retained Cairnton until the third decade of the seventeenth

century, when they came into possession of Sir John Carnegie, and they now form part of the Northesk estate.

In 1626 Sir John Carnegie bought from the Marchioness of Hamilton the shadow lands of Auchmithie. In 1621 Sir John acquired the lands of Kinaldie, in the regality of Arbroath. He gradually obtained possession of other portions of the lands of Kinaldie, of Blair, of Seaton, of Auchmithie, and others, which united, formed a large and fine domain.

The ancient edifice of Redcastle is situated upon what is now a pretty green mount, close by where the Lunan falls into the sea. The Castle has long been ruinous, and little of it now remains excepting three sides of a small tower about 28 by 20 feet, four storeys in height, and part of a thick and lofty outer rampart. A fosse on the west side of this outer wall cuts off the part of the mount peculiarly appropriated to the Castle.

Tradition points to King William the Lion as the builder of the Castle for a hunting seat, and to keep the Scandinavian rovers who landed in Lunan Bay, and drew up their vessels on the sandy beach in check; and the names of several places in the neighbourhood are confirmatory of this tradition. The lands of Inverkeilor belonged to the Crown, and King William gifted them, and the manor of Redcastle, to Walter de Berkeley, his Chamberlain.

The ruins of Redcastle are among the oldest, if not the oldest, in Angus, and the Castle may have been built, and occasionally occupied by the King before the barony was granted to de Berkeley. The lands passed from that family by a female, who carried them by marriage to Ingleram de Baliol. A descendant of King John married an Englishman named Fishburn, and his son was in possession of Redcastle in 1306.

About this time the barony appears to have been divided into two parts. Half the lands were possessed by Henrie Piercie and Ingraham de Umphravile. On their forfeiture Robert the Bruce granted this portion to Sir Donald Campbell, (In. to ch. 18-75.)

In the twelfth year of the King's reign, 1318, Sir Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Donald Campbell of Redcastle, had a grant to himself and his wife, Susan, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Ronald Crawford of Loudon, Stenton, and others. (Cra. Peer., p. 283.) He also possessed the lands of Redcastle.

Sir Ronald Crawford's only sister was married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, Knight, and by him was mother of the immortal hero, Sir William Wallace, Governor of Scotland. (Do.)

Sir Andrew Campbell, son and heir of Sir Duncan Campbell, had a grant from King David II. in 1359, in reward of his loyalty, of the burgh and lands of Inverbervie. (Do.)

King David II. granted a charter, on 8th May, 1340, to William Douglas, younger, of the lands of Reidcastle, which Eve Mowbray, and John Mowbray, her son, forfeited. (In. to ch. 48-32.) The same King granted a charter to William Douglas, elder, of Reidcastle, by the faultrie of Henrie Percie. (In. to ch. 54-2.)

King David also, on the resignation of Sir Andrew Campbell, granted charter of half the lands of Redcastle to Robert Stewart of Stanbothie. (In. to ch. 68-0 and 83-177.) There is another entry in which Robert Senescallo de Schanbothy received the charter, the lands having been resigned on 4th March, 1367, at Stirling, and the King's charter granted at Perth on 8th March. The King also confirmed charter by the said Sir Andrew Campbell to said Robert Stewart of the lands of Withitoun and Ballendallache, within the barony of Reidcastle (In. to ch. 68-2 and 83-178), at Perth on 8th March, 1367. In the latter the lands are called Wychietoun and Ballandolach.

Robert Stewart, who received these charters, was the father of the first Lord Lorn.

In 1372 King Robert II. confirmed a grant by Ingeram M'Gillelan to Robert Stewart of ane davach of land of Castletoun, Hogestoun, Wester Balblayn, the half of the mylne thereof, and the fourth part of Morehouse, in the barony of Reidcastle upon Lownan. (In. to ch. 135-13.) These several charters show that the barony had been divided into several portions in those days.

John, second Lord Innermeath, grandson of Sir Robert Stewart, had, on his own resignation, charter of Redcastle, on 20th June, 1452. His brother, Walter, succeeded, and had charter of Redcastle, on 12th July, 1481. (Doug., I., p. 138.) John, fourth Lord Innermeath, had charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Kirkton of Inverkeilor, Burnside, Toughollis, &c., 2d September, 1539; of Redcastle and others, on 23d June, 1542; of Burnside, Hilton, and Grange, in Angus, 15th May, 1544; of the dominical lands of Redcastle, 14th December, 1557. He was appointed Sheriff of Forfarshire, 15th May, 1541. John, sixth Lord Innermeath, had a charter of Redcastle, to him and his wife, and their son, James, dated 16th June, 1589. He was created Earl of Athole, 6th March, 1595-6. The family of Lord Innermeath possessed the barony of Redcastle for more than two centuries. The family

probably ended in two co-heiresses, Euphame and Egidia. This will be more particularly referred to in the chapter on the parish of Lunan.

In the year 1578 and 1579, King James the Sixth required Superintendent Erskine of Dun to recover the fortress of Redcastle, near Arbroath, an ancient stronghold, dating from the time of King William the Lion; and he was required to keep the Castle in his own hands. (H. M. Com., 5 Rt., p. 634.) On 14th May, 1579, the King wrote a letter from the Castle of Stirling to John Erskine, Laird of Dun, and his brother, Robert, or either of them, commanding the safe conduct of those who were in the house of Reidcastell, especially of John Stewart, brother of James, Lord Innermeath, into the King's presence; and that the Erskines should make an inventory of Lord Innermeath's goods, now pertaining to his "faderless bairnes," and should retain possession of them until farther notice from the King and Counsel. The letter is subscribed by the King, the Earl of Leuenax, and Robert Commendator of Dunfermline. (Do., p. 640.)

Another letter, dated from the Castle of Stirling, 26th September, 1579, enjoins the Laird of Dun, elder, to surrender the house of Reidcastell to John Stewart, on obtaining sufficient caution from him for the charges he had been subject to while keeper of the Castle. The alleged ground of this delivery is, that John Stewart had deadly enemies in that district ready to pursue him, and that such a residence would conduce to his better safety. Subscribed by the King and the Commendator of Dunfermline. (Do., do.) The Laird of Dun does not appear to have got sufficient caution for his expenses, as he continued to retain possession of the Castle; and on 14th March, 1580, the King wrote a letter from Holyrood House, commanding John Erskine, younger, of Dun, immediately "to surrender the house of Reidcastell and its plenishing into the hands of James, Lord Innermaith." Subscribed by the King at Holyrood House.

The cause which induced King James to order Erskine of Dun to recover Redcastle, and to write the other letters regarding that stronghold, and the goods therein, was, no doubt, in consequence of the action of Andrew Gray, the son of Patrick, Lord Gray, then proprietor of the estate of Dunninald, who, with a number of his retainers, attacked the Castle for the purpose of plundering and burning it, and killing the inmates, purposes which he, at least in part, accomplished, as detailed. (Supra, p. 156.)

Gray was outlawed and his goods confiscated, but he must have got the sentence annulled within a short period. In 1586 he was one of the assize on

the trial of Archibald Douglas, parson of Glasgow, who was accused of being concerned in the murder of Darnley.

The most ancient Redcastle was probably built by Roger Cementarius de Forfar, and his son William, for King William, Walter de Berkeley, or Ingleram de Baliol, who were contemporaries of "The Lion," and witness charters by that Sovereign. The Castle may have been re-built by one of the Lords Innermeath, and it must have been restored after having been destroyed by Andrew Gray and his barbarous retainers, as it was in pretty good repair until 1770.

The occupant of Redcastle at the time when it was attacked by Gray was the Lady Innermeath. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Betoun of Creich, and widow of John Stewart, Lord Innermeath, to whom she was married about 1530. Before then she had given birth to a daughter by King James V. This daughter was Jean, Countess of Argyll, who was sitting with Queen Mary when the murderers of Rizzio rushed into the room to slay him. In December, 1567, the General Assembly subjected her to discipline because she had acted as proxy for Queen Elizabeth at the baptism of James the Sixth, which was performed according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. (Bk. of Un. Kk., p. 90.)

It is stated by some writers that the mother of the Countess of Argyll was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Carmichael (afterwards wife of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan), who was mother, by James V., of John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham. It is expressly stated in the Countess's legitimation, under the Great Seal, 18th October, 1580 (in the Register House), that she was the daughter of Elizabeth Beaton. She could not therefore have been a Carmichael, as mentioned above. Douglas Peer., I., 92, 139, gives her the two paternities. John Stewart, who was in Redcastle with his mother, was the second son of Lord Innermeath. Marjory Stewart, the daughter of Lady Innermeath, was the wife of one of the Lindsays of Vayne. In 1561 the second Lord Innermeath and his son, John, had a charter of the lands of Latheris, in Aberdeenshire.

Another account of the Redcastle says it was in a tolerable state of repair down to the year, 1748, at which time the slates and joists were taken down and carried to Panmure. The mount on which the Castle stands bears evident marks of having been fortified long before any Castle was built upon it. The whole area had been surrounded with large stones, some of which have been removed, and some still remain exposed to view. The Danes

frequently landed in Lunan Bay, and the fort may have been originally erected to prevent the invasion of these marauders, long before the time of King William the Lion.

The last occupant of Redcastle was the Rev. James Rait, minister of the parish of Inverkeilor, who, when deprived as a nonjuror in the end of the seventeenth century, took up his abode in the Castle, as will be mentioned below.

A little cottage, built under the shelter of part of the ruins of the Castle, was occupied by a family when the author was there in 1880, and the cottage may still be tenanted.

That portion of the barony of Redcastle lying on the right bank of the Lunan, appears to have passed from the Stewarts, Lords Innermeath, shortly after the son of the sixth Lord Innermeath was created Earl of Athole in 1595-6. In 1613 Sir John Carnegie, afterwards first Earl of Northesk, acquired part of the barony of Redcastle, and the lands of Kinaldie, in the regality of Arbroath. (H. of C. of S., 345.) Douglas says the Earl of Northesk had charter of Redcastle from William, second Earl of Tullibardine, on 17th November, 1621. (Peer., II., p. 322.) In 1626 he acquired from the Marchioness of Hamilton the shadow half of the lands of Auchmithie, which have since formed part of the Ethie estate. In 1626 he acquired from Chancellor Hay the half of the lands of Lunan. He gradually got possession of other portions of the lands of Kinaldie and Blair, the lands of Seaton, and Hospital House of St Germans, called the Temple lands of Kinblethmont. (H. of C. of S., 346.)

The portions of the barony of Redcastle which the Earl acquired from Chancellor Hay were on the left bank of the Lunan. They appear to have been carried by Egidia, one of the co-heiresses of the Stewarts of Redcastle to the Tyries of Drumkilbo, with whom they remained for a length of time, and then passed to the Hays. This portion of the barony was otherwise called Courthill and Dumbarneth.

The southern half of the barony of Redcastle, or a large portion, if not the whole, was acquired by the Ruthvens, by marriage with Euphame, the other co-heiress of the Stewarts, and they retained possession for a long period.

On 18th September, 1655, William Ruthven of Gardyne, heir of Colonel Sir Francis Ruthven, Bart., his immediate younger brother, was retoured (No. 352) in the lands and barony of Redcastle, Cowholes, and Inverkeilor, comprehending the principal dominical lands called the West Mains of the said

barony; the West Mains of Redcastle; the lands of Troushill, Laverckhill, and Newbarns; the lands of Fishertown and Fisherlands; the lands of Inscheok; the lands of Parkland, with the myre and moss called Balmamoon's myres; the lands of Chapelton and Pierfield, with the Kirkton and mill of Inverkeilor; the lands of Balendock; the waulk mill, and town and lands thereof; the town and lands of Hodgton and Fallaws; the lands of Hilton of Grange, with advocation of the chaplainrie of Whitefield.

Sir Francis Ruthven was created a Baronet by Charles II. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Ruthven of Freeland, by whom he had three daughters, Elizabeth, who was married to Rev. James Pitcairn in 1670; Isobel, who was married to James Johnstone of Gradney; and Anne, who died unmarried.

On 20th September, 1664, William Ruthven of Gardyne, heir male of William Ruthven of Gardyne, was retoured (No. 407) in the lands and barony of Redcastle, enumerated above, and in addition, to the Brewery and Alehouse and Brewery lands.

These properties appear to have afterwards been acquired by the Carnegies of Ethie, and they remained in the noble family of Northesk for fully a century. David, fourth Earl of Northesk, got into serious financial difficulties, and he was compelled, though very reluctantly, to sell the greater part of his lands.

On 8th December, 1724, George Dempster of Dunnichen, who was Chamberlain to the Earl of Panmure, purchased the barony at twenty-two years' purchase for the Countess of Panmure. This purchase was made by her for behoof of the family of Panmure, and the barony subsequently became the property of the Maules.

The Northesk family were desirous to repurchase this property from the family of Panmure, and negotiations were entered into by the parties with that view, but a misunderstanding arose between them, and the transaction was not concluded. A letter on the subject, in my possession, written by William Maule, afterwards Earl of Panmure, in the peerage of Ireland, is given in the account of the family of Panmure. The barony of Redcastle, on the right bank of the Lunan, still remains part of the vast Panmure estates, but the present Earl of Dalhousie is now disposed to sell this property, and it is in the market.

The lands of Fallaws belonged to the Durhams of Grange of Monifieth in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On 27th January, 1610, William

Durham of Grange, heir of his father, William Durham of Grange, was retoured (No. 70) in the lands of Fallaws, in the barony of Inverkeilor, secured by an annual redditu of six chalders victuals from the lands and manor of Redcastle. On 28th May, 1614, William Durham of Grange, son of William Durham of Grange, was served heir (No. 605) to his father in the lands of Fallaws, in the barony of Inverkeilor, principal, A.E., 30s; N.E., £6; and in an annual of six chalders victual from the Mains of Redcastle, in said barony, in warrandice of foresaid. Fallaws is included in the above retour No. 352 in favour of William Ruthven, and now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Northesk.

Some of the ancient landmarks connected with the barony of Redcastle can still be pointed out in this parish, and in the adjoining parish of Lunan. The Courthill, where the barons held their feudal courts, is in Lunan, and so is the Hawkhill, where he kept his hawks. The faleon and the falconer were indispensable appendages to the barons in the olden time. The dwellinghouse on the farm of Courthill was a building of great strength, and the walls were nearly as thick as those of Redcastle. The Cothill, where the cattle were kept, is also in Lunan.

The Gallowshill was the place where the criminals expiated their crimes, and underwent the punishment to which they were sentenced on the Courthill. There very many of them finished their course. The Gallowshill is said to be as complete a specimen of the ancient Gallowshill as now exists. It is on the farm of Ironshill, so named probably because the smith who forged the chains for offenders and other ironwork resided there.

On the farm of Courthill there were two forts, Tappy Castle, and Fast Castle, but no part of them now remains. The latter fort is supposed to have been a prisonhouse of the Baron of Redcastle, but the dreaded prisonhouse of the Lord of Redcastle was the excavation, 25 feet in depth, in the rock below Redcastle. This dungeon is mentioned, and the terrors it had for the Auchmithie fishermen described, Vol. I., p. 112.

The two witch pools of Redcastle in the Lunan are still to be seen a short distance to the west of the Castle. Though the pools are still there the witches have disappeared from the land, and the parish ministers and elders can now employ themselves in more rational and noble work than in pricking and trying and punishing miserable old women for imaginary crimes. If when thrown into the water the suspected witch sank she was deemed innocent, if



she floated or swam she was held to be guilty. In either case it was death to the poor woman. There is no more melancholy period in the history of the Church of Scotland, since the Reformation, than about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the time of both ministers and elders was much occupied hunting up poor ignorant people, chiefly old women, charging them with the crime of witchcraft, torturing them until in their agony they confessed to be guilty of purely imaginary crimes, and then drowning or burning them to death for having committed them, although no crime had really been committed. A horrid mania appears to have taken possession of those in authority in the Church, and also the Law Officers of the Crown throughout the country for perpetrating or allowing to be perpetrated such barbarous acts. We have frequently referred to prosecutions for witchcraft in the work. For one example see *supra*, p. 109.

Annot, in his history of Edinburgh, says that a statue of William the Lion, which stood upon the top of the Castle, was allowed to fall down among the ruins, by which accident it was broken to pieces, but he gives no authority for the statement, and as no mention of the statue is elsewhere made, so far as we know, it is very doubtful if it ever existed.

Vestiges of Danish camps are mentioned in old accounts of the district, but agricultural operations have obliterated most of them. North of Keilor Head is an artificial mound called Corbie Knowe, which is supposed to have been a Danish fort. The ensign of the Danes was a raven (Scot. Corbie), and probably the standard of the invaders had been erected there. A small farm in the neighbourhood is called Denmark, a name given to it by these piratical marauders, or from some act of theirs.

According to the annals of Ulster the battle of Drumderg-Blathmag was fought A.D. 728-9. Some antiquarians suppose that the fight took place at Kinblethmont, which answers well to the description given of the site, and many traces of ancient sepulture have been found in the vicinity.

Among the Middleton writs there are some relating to the following lands, &c.

The lands of Bryanton belonged to the Mudies in the sixteenth century, but we do not know when they acquired them.

A charter by John Mudie of Bryanton, and George Mudie, his eldest son, in favour of Margaret Garden, lawful sister of David Garden of Lawton, in liferent, of the just and equal half of the lands of Bryanton, with the pertinents,

lying within the parish of Inverkeilor, dated 29th February, 1607 (it should probably be 1607-8), and proceeding upon the contract of marriage therein mentioned betwixt the said George Mudie and the said Margaret Garden, with consent of her said brother, Alexander Ogilvie of Auchindorie, and Thomas Garden of Legatston.

Discharge of the said John and George Mudie in favour of the said David Garden of Lawton of a part of the tocher of one thousand merks given with his said sister, dated 26th May, 1607.

John Mudie was laird in the beginning of the seventeenth century. His son, David, married Janet, daughter of Ramsay of Cairnton, by whom he had a daughter, Euphan Mudie, who was married to Rev. John Rait, Inverkeilor, by whom he had a family. He is said to have been a cadet of the Raits of Hallgreen. He was proprietor of Brianton in at least part of the two last decades of the seventeenth century. David Rait succeeded to the estate of Brianton, and as such was an heritor in Inverkeilor. He was succeeded in Inverkeilor by his son, Rev. James Rait. As a nonjuror James was deprived of his living by the Privy Council, when the vacant stipend fell to the Earl of Panmure, the patron, but his Lordship gave David Rait the half year's stipend for 1695, and all the stipend for the following seven years, to be by him applied to such pious or charitable purposes as thought fit or proper in or about the parish and Church of Inverkeilor. The Earl may have disposed of the stipend in this manner, with the view of aiding the deprived minister. During that period no successor was appointed to the vacant charge.

After the Rev. James Rait, the Episcopal minister of Inverkeilor, was deprived, he took up his residence in the square tower of Redcastle, and there he continued to perform religious services for the parishes of Inverkeilor and Lunan. He was ousted from Inverkeilor about the end of the seventeenth century. He was the last occupant of the ancient fortress of Redcastle. He intruded at Lunan, 21st April, 1713, again when residing in Montrose, and was deposed, on 5th January, 1717, for these intrusions, for his accession to the "1715" Rebellion, and for contumacy.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands are called Brynington, afterwards Bryanton. They were entered in the Roll at £166 13s 4d, and in 1822 belonged to David Carnegie. They were subsequently acquired by the late Thomas Macpherson Grant, and now belong to his Trustees.

Rind or Bryanton Rind. James Beaton, son of David Beaton of Melgund,

heir of David Beaton, his brother, was, on 25th February, 1606, retoured (No. 50) in the lands of Rind. We are not sure that the retour refers to the lands of Bryanton in Inverkeilor, or if there be another place of the name.

James Gardyne of Middleton had disposition from William, Earl of Panmure, of half the superiority of the lands of Bruntown (Bryanton), and teind sheaves and feu-duties of said half, 7th February, 1774. Resignation of said halflands of Brunton, and feu-duties in his own favour, 10th December, 1774. He received Crown charter of said lands and feu-duties of same date, sealed 31st January, 1775. Sasine followed thereon, dated 7th March, and registered 13th April, 1775. Miscellaneous writs applicable to superiority and half of Bruntown and the feu-duties of said half. Extract Reg. Disposition by John and James Watson in favour of Thomas Colome of half of Bruntown, dated 1st February, 1748. Memorial as to making up titles to the half lands of Bruntoun, dated October, 1773. Memoir as to the disposition of the feu-duties of the half lands of Bruntown to be granted by Lord Panmure to Mr Gardyne of Middleton, 1773.

The lands of Lawton were in possession of members of the family of Gardyne of that Ilk in the sixteenth century, and perhaps even before then. In 1603 David Gardyne of Lawton married Janet Lindsay of Edzell. They had an only son, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arbuthuott of that Ilk in 1643, and by her had issue four sons and twenty daughters. (H. of C. of S., 438. E. and I., I., 323.)

Their son, Robert, the heir, married Grisel, daughter of Alexander Watson of Barry, in 1676. Their issue was two sons and two daughters. Eliza was married, first, to Scott of Hedderwick; secondly, to Barclay of Johnston. Grizel, married, first, to Wedderburn of that Ilk in 1702; secondly, to David Graham of Duntrune. David, the heir, married Ann Graham of Fintry in 1706. Their issue was three sons and three daughters; Eliza, who was married to James Guthrie of Craigie in 1733; Amelia, married to Alexander Hunter of Balskelly in 1741; and Clementina, to Alexander Graham of Duntrune in 1751. David Gardyne of Lawton, on his own resignation into the hands of the Crown, obtained a Crown charter in favour of himself, Mrs Ann Graham, his spouse, and their heirs male, dated 12th February, 1714, and written to the seal and registered 31st March following. Sasine followed.

David Gardyne of Lawton granted a disposition of the lands of Lawton, in

favour of David Gardine, his eldest son, and the other children of his said marriage, dated 10th February, 1726, and sasine followed thereon. The progress of titles is continued in the family of Garden down to the early part of the nineteenth century. It is taken from the Inventory of the Middleton writs, but the name of the lands of which the Crown charter, dated 12th February, 1714, was obtained, is left blank in the inventory, and not subsequently mentioned. We think there is little doubt that the charter was of the lands of Lawton.

On 14th October, 1614, David Garden of Lawton got a tack of the teinds of the Lawtown, Balinueleigton, and Falhills, in the parish of Inverkeilor, from James, Marquis of Hamilton.

On 7th January, 1659, John Garden of Lawton had extract disposition, by Lord Loudon, of the annuities payable out of the lands of Legatston, Middleton, and Cotton of Middleton.

David Gardyne of Lawton, like many others of the proprietors of lands in Angus, took part in the Rebellion of 1745, and fought under Prince Charles at Culloden. He escaped to the Continent, and died at Newport, in Flanders, in 1749. Robert, his brother, died young. James Gardyne or Garden, the other brother, who succeeded to Lawton, married Mary Wallace, daughter of Thomas Wallace of Arbroath, in 1741. By her he had issue as follows, viz. : —David, who married Mary Taylor of Kirktonhill in 1784, and died in 1802; Ann, married to James Bruce, 1777, and died in 1827; Charles, died 1813; Mary, married to Thomas Carnegie of Craigo in 1775, and died, 1815; Elizabeth, died 1831; Clementina, married to Charles Greenhill of Fern, 1787, and died 1835; Amelia, died 1763; Thomas, died 1841; Magdalene, married to Peter Rankin of Forfar, 1793; Agnes; Grizel, died 1823; Amelia, married, first, to Anderson of Baldovie, 1782; secondly to John Kirkaldy, 1797, and died 1830; James, died 1794; Alexander, died 1792.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Lawton is valued at £226 13s 4d. In 1822 Roll it is called "Lawton and part of Boysack." A small part of the lands was bought from Gardyne of Middleton by Carnegie of Boysack, about 1756, the value of which was £43 18s 10d. The remainder of the estate, value £222 13s 6d Scots, was purchased from the same Gardyne of Middleton by Provost Wallace of Arbroath. Some time before 1822 the estate of Lawton had come into possession of William Henderson, who was the proprietor in 1822.

The lands of Lawton were subsequently purchased by Alexander Johnston,

who was liferenter in the farm of East Scryne. He also acquired the lands of Foxton, and died in 1855, aged 79 years. He was succeeded by James Johnston. The estate of Lawton was recently acquired by Patrick Allan Fraser of Hospitalfield. Besides Hospitalfield and Lawton Mr Allan Fraser is proprietor of Coldrach estate, Blacklunans, in the Angus portion of the parish of Alyth; Blackcraig, in Strathardle, Perthshire; and Hawkesbury Hall, a fine estate in Warwickshire.

The house of Lawton stands on the right bank of the Lunan, but at some distance from the river. It is a plain but comfortable mansion, surrounded by neatly laid out ornamental grounds, with lawn and shrubbery.

The lands of Leys belonged to the Gardynes in the fifteenth century if not at an earlier period. David Gardyne was a juror on 31st August, 1483. (H. of C. of S., 531.) David Garden, feuar of Leys, granted charter of alienation in favour of James Corbat in Mains of Earlsradlightie, of all and whole the corn miln of Leys, with the mill lands and multures thereof, lying within the barony of Leys, dated 24th December, 1593. Instrument of sasine thereon in favour of James Corbat, dated 24th January, 1593-4. (Mid. Wr. Inv.)

Gardyne of Leys married Hon. Beatrice, daughter of James, third Lord Ogilvie, about the middle of the sixteenth century. (Doug., I., 29.) David Gardyne of Leys is mentioned 31st August, 1558. (H. of C. of S.) Alexander, second Lord Spynie, had a charter of Leys and other lands, dated 29th April, 1624. His father, the first Lord Spynie, had probably acquired Leys in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as an inventory of very ancient papers was delivered by the Laird of Leys to Lord Spynie, dated 9th November, 1601; and other two inventories of very ancient titles were delivered by the same Laird to the same Lord on 2d July, 1604. "These papers were to be made furthcoming by Lord Spynie. The inventories are very accurate, and show a good deal of light on the more ancient inventories." (Mid. Wr. Inv.)

The Hays of Megginch and Pitfour, in Perthshire, are said to have possessed the lands of Leys. (Bar., p. 481.) They have formed part of the Boysack estate for many years.

In the year 1660 there was strife between the Ogilvys and the Spynie branch of the Lindsays. Red John and Black John Ogilvy were charged with "bering, wering, and schuting of hagbutis and pistolettis, and for hurting Alexander, Lord Spynie." A counter charge was made by the Ogilvys.

Spynie and his were charged as “airt and part of slauchteris” of two of the Ogilvy Sept. Spynie asserted that he and his clansmen were summarily attacked by them on the highway beside the place of Leys, as they were riding in sober and quiet manner from his dwellingplace of Kinblethmont to the place of Gardyne, when they hurt and dangerously wounded the said noble Lord in the head, and left him lying for dead, and shot one of his followers. This took place on 26th July, 1660. Lindsay and Ogilvy were both heavily fined for these crimes, and confined to abide in the southern parts of the kingdom during his Majesty’s pleasure (Charles II). Such feuds show the lawless state of Angus little more than two centuries ago.

The estate of Lunanbank is in the vicinity of Lawton. It belonged to Thomas Skair, one of a family who, last century, owned lands in other parts of the county. He died in 1767, aged 82 years. The estate passed from the family by marriage. It now belongs to William Sim, some time corn merchant in Arbroath, and now residing at No. 4 St Bernard’s Crescent, Edinburgh.

The Valuation Roll of Inverkeilor for 1683 is as follows :—

Description, 1683.	Valuation.	Names in 1882.
1. Earl of Northesk, and for Redcastle, including teinds, .	£3,287 13 4	Ethie and Redcastle.
2. Old Lady Boysack, .	666 13 4	Boysack, &c.
3. Young Lady Boysack, .	533 6 8	Boysack.
4. Boysack, . . .	666 13 4	Boysack, &c.
5. Lawton, . . .	266 13 4	Lawton, &c.
6. Bonniton, . . .	766 13 4	Anniston.
7. Brynington, . . .	166 13 4	Bryanton.
8. Earl of Panmure’s feu and teind, . . .	125 0 0	Feus.
Total Valuation, .	£6,479 6 8	
1. Prior to 1748 it was divided thus—		
Ethie, Earl of Northesk, . . . . .		£1,256 17 4
Redcastle, . . . . .		£2,030 16 0

In 1745 divided thus—

Balblain, Captain James Kyd, Superior			
Hon. W. Maule, . . . . .	£73	15	10
Inshock, Kirkton, mill and mill lands of			
Fallaws and Grange, Hon. W. Maule,	544	1	4
Remainder of Barony, Hon. W. Maule,	1,412	18	10
	<hr/>		
		2,030	16 0
		<hr/>	
		£3,287	13 4
2. Old Lady Boysack—Boysack, W. F. L. Carnegie, . . . . .		666	13 4
3. Young Lady Boysack—Boysack, W. F. L. Carnegie, . . . . .		533	6 8
4. Boysack—Boysack, W. F. L. Carnegie, . . . . .		666	13 4
5. Lawton, divided 1756, Muir ale, &c., W. F.			
L. Carnegie, . . . . .	£43	18	10
Remainder purchased from Gardyne by			
Provost Wallace, Arbroath, William			
Henderson, . . . . .	222	14	6
	<hr/>		
		266	13 4
6. Bonniton—Anniston, Raitt, . . . . .		766	13 4
7. Brynington—Bryanton, David Carnegie, . . . . .		166	13 4
8. Earl of Panmure's Feus, Hon. W. Maule, . . . . .		125	0 0
	<hr/>		
Names and owners of lands, and total valuation, as divided			
in 1822. . . . .		£6,479	6 8

# ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

*Aberlemno*.—Balbinny (Vol. II., p. 310) was bought by William Morgan who left it by will to his grand-nephew, David Milne, junior, the present proprietor. David Cable, an extensive cattledealer, who rented Balbinny from W. Morgan, married his younger sister. D. Cable's eldest daughter was married to David Milne, senior, then tenant of Nether-Turin.

*Airlie* (Vol. II., p. 341).—*Cookston* was for a considerable time in the possession of the Fotheringhams of Fotheringham and Powrie. This family sold Cookston to the Glamis Trustees a short time before the late Earl of Strathmore succeeded to the title and estates on 13th September, 1865.

*Baikie*.—Baikie was owned by the Ogilvys in the end of the seventeenth century. George Ogilvy of Baikie married one of the sisters of Francis Erskine of Kirkbuddo in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

*Alyth*.—Alexander Riddoch, Provost of Dundee, during parts of the first three decades of this century, was designed of Blacklunans. Patrick Allan Fraser of Hospitalfield is proprietor of the Coldrach estate in the Blacklunans.

Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy, heir of Master John Ogilvy, was, on 19th January, 1610, retoured (No. 69) in the lands of Petruchie, Easter and Wester Powrie, Balkillo in Tealing, Blacklunans and Drumfork in the barony of Craig, Glenisla; annual redditu out of the lands of Fofarty, &c.

*Arbirlot*.—*Kelly Castle* (Vol. II., 373) has been in possession of General Smith, a nephew of the late Colvin Smith, artist, of Brechin and Edinburgh, for some years past.

*Auchterhouse* (Vol. II., p. 397).—Sir James the Rose. The ballad was written about the middle of the eighteenth century by a gifted young man, Michael Bruce, the son of a Fifeshire weaver, who died at the early age of 20 years. On 27th April, 1642, the Earl of Rothes was retoured (No. 264) in the advocacy of the Church of Auchterhouse.

*Carmylie*—*Cononsyth*.—John de Conan, Lord of Cononsyth, is one of the witnesses to the Convention between Abbot John Geddy and the burgesses of Arbroath, which is dated 2d April, 1394.

*Dunnichen*.—Dumbarrow, George Kerr, younger, end of 18th and beginning of 19th century.

Do. p. 190.—The names of the Scottish and Pictish Kings are transposed. Feredith, King of the Picts, defeated Alpin, King of Scots. The Scots were defeated by Feredith, and Alpin and many of the invaders slain.

*Eassie and Nevay*.—On 10th November, 1558, David Guthrie of Kincaldrum was served heir to his father Alexander in the Kirkton of Nevay, &c., showing that the Guthries had then been proprietors of Nevay.



*Dun.*—The old house or Castle of Dun, in which it is believed Knox visited the Superintendent, stood at the south-east corner of the present garden of Dun, near the graveyard, on a site overhanging the den. A small ruined arch still marks the place. There is an old arched stone gateway, with thick ivy-covered walls, a little to the north-west, and within the garden, which was probably one of the original entrances to the Castle.

Connected with the churchyard on the north side, and at the same time accessible from the private grounds, is the present burying ground of the Erskines. Their original burying place was a subterranean vault, which was entered from the old Church. This was finally closed when the new Parish Church was built, the old Church having been fitted up as a mausoleum. It contains only the remains of Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, who died 8th September, 1846, and Margaret Erskine of Dun, Marchioness-Dowager of Ailsa, who died in 1848, each at the age of 76 years. The present burying ground was enclosed and consecrated in 1865 on the death of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, mother of the late William Henry Kennedy Erskine of Dun. On the death of the late proprietor, the remains of his father were removed from the old vault, and laid beside his own and those of his mother. The remains of Admiral Lord John Gordon Hallyburton, of Hallyburton and Pitcur, second husband of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, have since been interred in the same ground.

It has been supposed that the body of the pulpit in the Church of Dun is of older date than the canopy, on the support of which, rising from behind the pulpit, the shield and date (p. 169) are placed. This, however, is uncertain, but the canopy looks as if it had been added subsequently.

John Kennedy Erskine, who died at Pisa in 1831, was interred at Dun. The spot where the remains of William Henry Kennedy Erskine, who died in 1870 (p. 183), were laid is marked by a fine granite cross, while a mural tablet, erected by parishioners, above the doorway of the present Church, records the respect and attachment which were cherished for him in Dun. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Violet and Millicent, and a son, Augustus John William Henry Kennedy Erskine, born 1866. For "Hentlys," p. 183, read "Henllys."

As mentioned (Vol. I., p. 395), Sir Patrick Maule married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Dun, and by her had Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, and seven daughters.

The following is a translation of Latin lines from "Johnston's Poems on

Scottish Martyrs." They are concise, beautiful, and true, and we have much pleasure in giving them :—

SIR JOHN ERSKINE OF DUN, KNIGHT,

Descended of a noble family, a zealous and consistent professor of religion,  
and a powerful preacher.

Died on the 12th March, 1590, aged 80 years.

“ After a long line of ancestors,  
After many illustrious actions,  
The name of Erskine is adorned  
By a still greater glory—  
That of the Cross of Christ,  
Which alone is everlasting,  
Which alone makes men good,  
Which alone fits them for Heaven.  
He united decision with wisdom,  
And tempered both with piety ;  
His precepts and his practice  
Mutually harmonised.  
Past ages gave birth to no better man,  
No one of his ancient progenitors  
Surpassed him in reputation and honour.”

No monument has been erected to mark the spot where the ashes of this illustrious Reformer repose.

*Inverkeilor*.—Sir John Carnegy got a gift of the office of Sheriff-Principal of Forfarshire from King James VI. It is dated at Holyrood House on 27th July, 1620. He was the first Earl of Northesk.

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## THE PRESS ON THE SECOND VOLUME.

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*(From the Dundee Advertiser of 1st August, 1881.)*

Before Mr Warden's book appeared a complete history of Forfarshire had long been desired. The fine volume published last year showed that the author had talent and capacity for the task, and the second volume now before us is a further proof that the deficiency is at last to be ably supplied. The labour, care, and painstaking exactness which distinguished the first volume are all displayed in the second, which deals with the families, the Abbeys, the geology and botany, the Members of Parliament and Sheriffs of the county, and the various parishes. This latter department of the work will be continued in the third volume, which is promised at an early date. Mr Geikie contributes an able paper on the geology of the county; Mr Powrie of Reswallie writes lovingly about the fossils discovered therein; and Mr Edward Moir furnishes an intelligent account of the flora, with a table of nomenclature translated for the benefit of unscientific readers. In the Abbey section Mr Warden gives a lively description of monastic life and functionaries, and the historical narrative is clear and terse. This section, however, would have been more generally acceptable had the concluding polemical remarks been omitted. They are not necessary to the scope of the work, and are calculated to excite feeling among the educated Roman Catholics, from whose ranks many of the most accomplished antiquaries in England emanate. In the parishes, which are taken alphabetically, the author travels over a good deal of ground which he traversed in the first volume, but he journeys with more deliberation, and finds interesting facts to enrich his narrative. Much valuable matter as to the ownership of lands has been collected, partly, we presume, by the aid of the late Mr Jervise, and is presented in a readable manner. A learned Serjeant declared that a well-drawn Act of Parliament gave him as much pleasure as the virtuoso receives from a fine work of art, and the antiquary may say the same respecting the lucid statement of the transfer of land from one family to the other. The remarks on the bird life of the various districts make very pleasant reading, and have the flavour of genuine observation. In his study of ornithology the author has evidently not confined his labours to the closet or the museum, nor taken his account of the structure and habits of birds from books, of

their plumage from dried skins, and of their form and appearance from stuffed specimens. Notebook in hand he has followed them to their haunts in the field, the wood, the moor, and the mountain, the sea-girt cliff, and the fenny loch. Altogether the present volume maintains the standard of excellence we signalled in our last review, and should the third volume be equally good, the entire work will form an admirable memento of the conscientious labour of half a lifetime.

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*(From the Dundee Courier & Argus of 1st August, 1881.)*

The second volume of this work is now issued to the subscribers, and fully sustains the expectations formed regarding it. The opening chapters are a continuation from the first volume of a description of the Historic and Noble families of the County, and no one can read the concise notices of these without being impressed by the many facts they contain which throw light on our national history. Numbers of the members of these old families played a very prominent part in the stirring events of the early history of Scotland, so much so that many of them are well-known historical personages. The description of the Marquises of Montrose, as told by Mr Warden, is exceedingly interesting.

"The ducal family of Græme or Graham sprang from William Grahame, a Norman Knight who came to Scotland in the reign of David I., and received from him the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. . . . Among the charters of Kinnaid Castle is one by Robert II., confirming one by William the Lion to Sir David Graham, elder, Knight, of the lands of Kynnaber, Charlton, and Borrowfields, and the fishing of the water of the Northesk, for the services of a bowman in the King's army. The noble family of Graham had therefore held lands in Angus from the time of William the Lion."

The history of the Scrimgeours of Dudhope, Constables of Dundee, and of the Grahams, Viscounts of Dundee, must be familiar to all who have read the history of their country.

"The name of Scrimgeour is said to have been first conferred upon Alexander Carron, one of the bedchamber men of Alexander I., more than eight

hundred years ago. . . . For a gallant feat of arms the King constituted Carron and his heirs heritable Standard Bearers of Scotland, made him a grant of lands, and bestowed upon him the name of Scrimgeour, which means hardy fighter. . .

. . . In acknowledgment of the services rendered to his country by the Standard Bearer the Governor conferred the Constabulary of Dundee upon him nearly six hundred years ago. The deed is dated at Torpichen, 29th March, 1298. It is still extant, and it is the only deed or charter by the Governor of Scotland, the noble Wallace, which is known to be in existence."

"Alexander Scrimgeour of Birkhill succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn, in Angus, and took the name and arms of Wedderburn. Henry Scrimgeour Wedderburn, the present proprietor of Wedderburn and Birkhill, is the hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland." The accounts of the other families, among which are the Lords Gray, Earls of Minto, Earls of Forfar, &c., are also full of interest.

Part IX is devoted to the ecclesiastical antiquities of the county, the first chapter giving a very clear and well written account of monasticism and the duties belonging to the various offices. The duties of the Abbot are thus described:—"The Abbot was the head of the establishment. Abbot is a Syrian term, signifying father. The appointment was usually in the King, but in some orders a previous election by the monks was requisite. He was usually styled the 'Lord Abbot,' or 'by Divine permission Abbot,' &c. Mitred Abbots were Lords of Parliament. The duty of the Abbot was to set an example of obedience to the Rule to which he belonged, to attend Divine service daily, to see that due order was kept, to look after the buildings, and that the doors were locked and the keys brought to him at night." In similar manner the duties of the Prior, Cellarer, Bursar, Almoner, Refectiomer, &c., are described. The remaining chapters of this part give a very well-condensed account of the Abbey of Arbroath, founded by William the Lion, with a list of the Abbots and a short account of their more important acts during the time they presided over the Monastery; Brechin Cathedral; Cupar Monastery, with its rental book and list of Abbots; the Franciscan and Dominican orders of Friars, and the Nunneries belonging to the Grey Sisters and Magdalenes in Dundee; the Monastery of Montrose; and the Priory of Restenet, with a list of its Priors. The ruins of many of these buildings give a faint idea of their ancient grandeur, and of the wealth and power of the ecclesiastics to whom they belonged.

In Part X. is given a description of the Geology, Palæontology, and Botany of the county. Mr Warden is much to be commended for obtaining the assistance of such specialists in these departments as Dr James Geikie, Mr Powrie of Reswallie, and Mr Edward Moir, so that the book should be as complete and reliable as possible. It would be well if many other authors of such works as this would as frankly confess their inability to

do justice to subjects that lie out of their own particular line of study and research. Dr Geikie's paper on the Geology, and Mr Powrie's on the Fossils, are very readable, not being cumbered with too many technical terms, and where the use of such is unavoidable they are carefully explained. The illustrations of the fossil Crustaceans and Fishes very much assist the written explanation in giving a clear idea of the Old Red Sandstone fossils for which our neighbourhood is so famous. Of Mr Moir's paper on the Botany we cannot speak too highly. Written by one evidently well qualified to deal with the subject it is admirably arranged, the different plants and the various localities where they are found being described with a vividness and enthusiasm which could only be done by a true student of the science. In the list of the rarer plants which he specifies as being found in Forfarshire, he gives the English as well as the Latin name, so that the non-scientific reader may derive a great amount of pleasure and information from its perusal, while—combined with the paper on and list of Mosses by the Rev. Mr Ferguson—as a work of reference to the student it is invaluable.

In Part XI. is given an account of the Members of Parliament for Angus.

"In the Parliament of Scotland there was no division of Members into an Upper and Lower House, as in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Estates sat and voted together in one common chamber. In ancient times there were but two Estates—the King and the Nobles. In the early part of the fourteenth century the burghs began to rise into political importance as the Third Estate of the Kingdom. Long prior to this time there were many Royal Burghs in Scotland possessing a constitution, some of which appear to have confederated together for their mutual benefit and protection, but they had never until the period mentioned sought to make this power felt in the Kingdom. The first time at which their presence in the Great Council of the Kingdom is clearly ascertained is the Parliament held at Cambuskenneth on 15th July, 1326. On this occasion the Earls, Barons, Burgesses, and Freeholders, in full Parliament assembled, granted to King Robert I. in consideration of his great services, and for the due support of the Royal dignity, the tithe or tenth penny of all rents and profits of lands estimated according to the old extent or valuation of King Alexander III. In return for this grant the King conceded the important constitutional limitation, that no tax or impost should be levied by the Crown without the consent of the Parliament."

The list of Members returned to serve in Parliaments of Scotland dating from 1357 onwards, as also the list of those of the first Parliament of Great Britain up to the present time concludes this section.

In Part XII. is given a list of the Sheriffs of Forfarshire, and a chapter on the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions, detailing the offices abolished, and the compensation paid to the

respective holders of same connected with the county of Angus.

In Part XIII. is given an account of the old descriptions of Forfarshire which have appeared at various times, the very rare descriptions by Ochterlonny, dated 1634-5, and Edwards, 1678, being given in full. It will be remembered that the curious map which was published along with the latter was given in fac-simile in the first volume of Mr Warden's book.

Part XIV. concludes the volume with an account of the various parishes into which the county is divided, with a consecutive proprietary history of the different landed estates in each. The fine map of the county which accompanies the volume will be found of great value in the perusal of this part. Mr Warden is to be congratulated on his work in this volume. It is an improvement on the former, inasmuch that it is free in great measure from the too florid writing in which he sometimes indulged; and if the third and concluding volume of the work be equal to it, this history of our county will assuredly take a high position among similar works.

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*(From the Arbroath Guide of 6th August, 1831.)*

We remember that, at the time of its publication last autumn, we had the gratification of expressing in these columns our high sense of the merits of the first volume of Mr Warden's "Angus or Forfarshire," and we have now the pleasure of saying that the second volume, just published, in no way disappoints the expectation which we had formed about it after a perusal of the first. On the contrary, we have an enhanced opinion as to the great importance and value of this work as a County History. The work is conveniently divided into parts, and the second volume begins with the latter portion of the 8th part, going on with the subsequent parts to the 14th, the first eight chapters of which are given. The 8th part contains a genealogical record of historic and noble families connected with the county, and anything more complete of that kind we have not happened to meet in with. The record is occasionally enlivened with family anecdotes, from among which we may quote the story derived from Jacobite times:—

"Lord Gray was Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, and as such waited on the Duke of Cumberland at Dunlee, when his Royal Highness was there on his way North in pursuit of the rebel army and Prince Charlie. The Duke received him with coldness and hateur, which so offended his Lordship that he rode home with the determination of joining the rebel forces. Her Ladyship did not approve of this hastily formed resolution, but she knew that from his obstinate temper it was useless to offer open opposition, and she adopted other means to keep him at home. She recommended his Lordship, after his long ride, and the better to prepare for his longer journey on

the morrow, to have his feet bathed before retiring to rest, and she offered to bathe them herself. His Lordship prepared for the bath, when her Ladyship, apparently by accident, poured some boiling water on his feet, and so scalded them that he was unable to leave his room for several weeks. In the meantime Culloden was fought and the Prince a fugitive. But his Lordship retained his lands and his life, and perhaps forgave her Ladyship for the awkward and painful blunder attending the feet-washing."

The 9th part of the work relates to the religious houses in Angus—the Abbeys of Aberbrothock and Coupar, the Cathedral of Brechin, with its earlier Culdee settlement, the Priory of Resteneth, and the conventual establishments in Dundee and Montrose. Aberbrothock has been so fully treated of by local writers that Mr Warden had not the opportunity of independent research in that department, but about most of the other religious houses in the county we see a good deal stated that we have not happened to see before. In connection with the Round Tower of Brechin a good story is told, revealing a new indebtedness of the public to the memory of the first Baron Panmure:—

"In 1806, when it was resolved to modernise the Cathedral, an Edinburgh architect, who gave in plans for the alterations, proposed to demolish the Round Tower, and utilise the stones in building the walls of the new aisles! Fortunately for Brechin, and for the county, the late Lord Panmure and another heritor rejected the plans of the Goth, and threatened to hang any one from the top who removed a stone from the tower."

The whole of this ecclesiastical section is very well done, only we would have had omitted from it a page of concluding reflections of a "no Popery" character—reflections which strike us as being out of harmony with the scope of a work of this kind. Monasticism, which in the end died of its own corruption and decay, as most things human do, was a strong and flourishing institution in our country for centuries. We may be sure that it did not thus flourish, and so long, without having in it elements of much good, a good which in its best days preponderated greatly over the evil it all along contained.

In the 10th part of "Angus or Forfarshire," Mr Warden, with a kind of unselfishness which is somewhat rare in authors, temporarily effaces himself in order to make way for interesting monographs on the geology of the county, by Dr James Geikie; on its fossils, by Mr Powrie of Reswallio—a gentleman who has done much to illustrate the geology of Forfarshire; and on its botany, by Mr Edward Moir. These papers have a high scientific interest and value; the names of their authors are a sufficient guarantee of that, and we congratulate Mr Warden in having secured the co-operation of those gentlemen. We venture to suggest, however, that Dr Geikie, in his notice of the Old Red Sandstone formations, might have brought into prominence our Arbroath cliffs, as being about the most remarkable outcropping of these old rocks to be seen anywhere on the face

of the globe. In the 13th part of the work, also, Mr Warden has given place to other writers—old writers. He has reprinted Edward's "Description of the County of Angus," 1678, and Ochterlony's "Account of the Shire of Forfar," 1684-5. For this service, local antiquarians, as well as his general readers, ought to feel grateful to him. The Latin original of Edward's "Description" is extremely scarce, and the English translation, published at Dundee in 1793, is but seldom seen, while as to Ochterlony's singularly graphic "Account," it has hitherto been buried in the pages of the "Spottiswoode Miscellany."

The 11th part consists of lists, with the proper dates, of the Members of the Parliaments in Scotland and the Conventions of the Estates, for Angus and its burghs, from the reign of David II. downwards, and similar lists of the Parliaments of Great Britain and the United Kingdom. In the 12th part there are lists of the Sheriffs and Lords-Lieutenant from the earliest times to the present. The lists contained in these two parts are simply invaluable for reference, and, in this collected form, are not to be found anywhere else than in Mr Warden's book.

The 14th part, begun in this volume, will be a long one. It is to consist of detailed notices of the parishes, and also, with that commendable attention which Mr Warden is giving to the natural as well as the civil history of the shire, notices of the ornithology of the several districts. Among the parishes described in this volume are Arbirlot, Arbroath, and Barry. We have seen but little that is inaccurate in Mr Warden's pages, and, for the sake of accuracy, it may be worth while to say that in his notice of the parish of Arbirlot he has not carried down sufficiently the history of the old church bell of Navar, which for some time did duty at Arbirlot. The bell having become cracked, has ceased to do such duty, and, contrary to Mr Warden's statement, is no longer at Arbirlot; for many years it has had a quiet resting-place in the Arbroath Museum, to which it was presented by the late Lord Panmure. There are in the book very full and interesting notices of the lands in Arbirlot as well as in the other parishes mentioned. Speaking of the farms of East and West Balmirmer, our author says:—"Some parties suppose that the ancient Maormers, or Thaners of Angus, had a residence there, the word as now spelled being a corruption of Behnaormer, the house of Maormer."

In the course of this volume, Mr Warden, after alluding to the excellent volume of the Charters and Documents of Dundee, edited by Mr Hay, the Town Clerk, remarks that, besides these, there is a large collection of charters in the possession of the Town Council still to be deciphered and translated, and that were this done it would throw a flood of light upon the history of old Dundee, "Dundee, in olden times, being still all but unknown." It is right to say that no man has done more than Mr Warden himself to make old Dundee known to the present generation. His "Burgh Laws of Dundee" gives something more

than glimpses into the social state of the town in the olden time. "Angus or Forfarshire," like that earlier work, shows abundant evidences of great research. We have spoken of one phase of Mr Warden's unselfishness as an author. In another sense, his whole work is a testimony to the same characteristic. In these volumes of "Angus or Forfarshire" we have the results of the labour of years—doubtless, of the filling up of the leisure time of a great many years. No author doing conscientious work as a local historian can expect to make any handsome money profit by his work; but Mr Warden, who has worked most conscientiously and laboriously, has the gratification of knowing that this county is certainly all the richer for its possessing these two volumes of "Angus or Forfarshire." We look forward with interest to the completion of the work.

We may add that as the first volume was illustrated with Edward's old map of the county, so as an illustration of this second volume we have a large modern map of Forfarshire, very full and accurate, and beautifully coloured in parishes. It has been specially prepared for the work, and as an evidence of its very recent preparation it may be mentioned that, on looking into the district of the county with which we have most to do, we find the stations of the new Arbroath and Montrose Railway marked on the map.

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(From the Brechin Advertiser of January 10, 1882.)

We have read, with exceeding interest, these two instalments of what there needs be no hesitation in saying will be, when complete, a most valuable work. Independently of other works, which must have entailed very considerable research, the author has in these two volumes raised a monument to his industry, and we should be inclined to add his patriotism, which will last for generations. Few persons but those who have been similarly employed will have any adequate conception of the amount of labour essential to such an undertaking; and nothing but a feeling of local attachment, rightly named patriotism, would uphold the necessary diligence in the prosecution of such a work. But Mr Warden is also conferring an immense boon, not only upon the community of Forfarshire, but still more particularly upon all whom circumstances or tastes may lead to the study of archaeological subjects. And the benefits of his research and annotation will not be confined to those whose interests in this direction lie only in Angus. Almost of necessity, very much that he has recorded has a general bearing, which will render it interesting to the ordinary reader, and specially useful to those who may be inclined to enter upon other fields of labour, and confer a similar boon upon other communities. It is just possible that exception may be taken to the matter of the two volumes as somewhat crude, and not over well digested. But the kind of

studies, to which the author seems chiefly to have devoted himself, are better calculated to be of service to the public than to render one over fastidious in the turn of a sentence. And the general variety of the information to be stored up within the compass of the volumes, more especially seeing that it was now gathered together for the first time, may do far more than condone any little want of method there is found in the storage. It would have been easy to supply a little more polish at the sacrifice of something very much more useful; and, for ourselves, all that we desiderate in the way of improvement would have been a more convenient arrangement of the references given at the top of the pages. The title "Angus or Forfarshire" is in its right place on the title-page, and on the outside of the volume. But it is worse than a mere waste of space at the top of every alternate page in the two volumes, inasmuch as it stands in the way of a useful reference. It would have been greatly to the convenience of the reader, had each part been designated on the left-hand page, and subordinate sections referred to on the right. This is most apparent towards the end of the second volume, when the individual parishes come to be treated of. If the name of each parish had been prominent on every page which is devoted to its history, it would have been more of a pleasure and less of a task, even to the most interested reader, especially when he had occasion to turn to particular passages for information. If not too late, we would with all deference suggest a remedy for this undoubted defect in the volume which is still forthcoming.

Mr Warden's research extends very far back, and his remarks on the primeval race which settled in these parts are interesting, though from the nature of the subject they can hardly be otherwise than speculative. From their original home in Central Asia he traces them to their settlement in this *Ultima Thule*—their sepulchres, curiously enough, being one of the most important factors in their identification. There are evidences in Angus of Cremation at a very early period, being followed by a time when Cremation and inhumation were both resorted to, until the latter came to be the only mode of disposing of the dead. The standing stone, the Cromlech or Druidical altar, the rocking stone, the stone circle, and the sculptured stone still remain, not only to indicate the place of their respective dead, but to mark the gradual progress of civilization among our predecessors. Among the specimens of sculptured stone referred to is a "fragrant of finely sculptured cross found in a garden, formerly part of the ancient churchyard, near the Cathedral of Brechin." Other interesting specimens are noted as having being found in Craig, Farnell, and Menmuir. Of the more warlike remains of our ancestors, the vitrified fort at Finhaven and the famous Caterthun receive due notice; and their weems, or underground houses, bear lasting witness of their ingenuity, though it is to be feared they had not conducted over much to their comfort. A descrip-

tive account is given of the several districts of Angus, which are sufficiently indicated by the names of Highlands, Strathmore, Sillaws, and Maritime. This account is concluded with a notice, such as Mr Warden is eminently fitted to give, of the change which has come over the industrial state of the country during the periods which he has so adequately sketched. The rivers and lochs of the shire are described with such fulness and accuracy as show that the author must have had many a pleasant and profitable wandering on their banks; while the section on the forests reveals not only a personal acquaintance with what remains of these once widely spread and dense thickets, but, which is equally important for his purpose, a careful inquiry into their past history. Under the respective headings of "Soil, Crops, Roads, and Agricultural Implements," much useful information is comprised, which will be appreciated by those who take an interest in the progress of Scottish agriculture from the earlier times. "Manners, Customs, and Events" furnish a most interesting chapter, from which, if there had been space, we might have culled a few entertaining passages. The time was when the only occupation of the great was war, and their only amusement the chase. A few centuries ago, we in Scotland (for Angus was no exception) had the reputation among foreigners of being a barbarous people—having a cold country with few trees, and not many sorts of grain, but with a sulphurous stone dug up which was used for firing! That sulphurous stone has been one of the means of working a wonderful transformation; and, though we cannot yet boast of our trees or grain to any large extent, it is to be hoped our claim to civilization may in some not unimportant sense be acknowledged. At the time of which we write the houses in Edinburgh were small wooden cottages covered with straw; those of Dundee and the other burghs of Angus were, of an inferior type, and it may be imagined how much elegance and comfort were in these circumstances likely to extend to houses in the country. In 1314 the value of a cow was 5s. and of an ox 6s 8d. It was enough, however, seeing that, about the same time, the Bishop of St Andrews, when a prisoner in England, had a daily allowance only of 6d, his serving-man had one of 3d, his foot-boy and his chaplain 1½d each, while, a few years afterwards, a mounted archer had 4d a day, and a judge in the courts of Arbroath had a salary of 20s sterling a year. For the dietary and dress, the fairs and other trading, the amusements and superstition, and many other things of no little interest which are found in these pages, we can do nothing more than advise our reader to search for himself. "Language" is the next subject taken up, and instructive references are made to the representative men of the successive periods, including Thomas the Rhymer, John Barbour, Andrew Wynton, Sir David Lindsay, the genial poet of our neighbouring glen, and the author of "John of Arnha." The part on "Education" gives a good digest of the progress of that important work,

and it brings to a close what may be regarded as the more abstract portion of the volume.

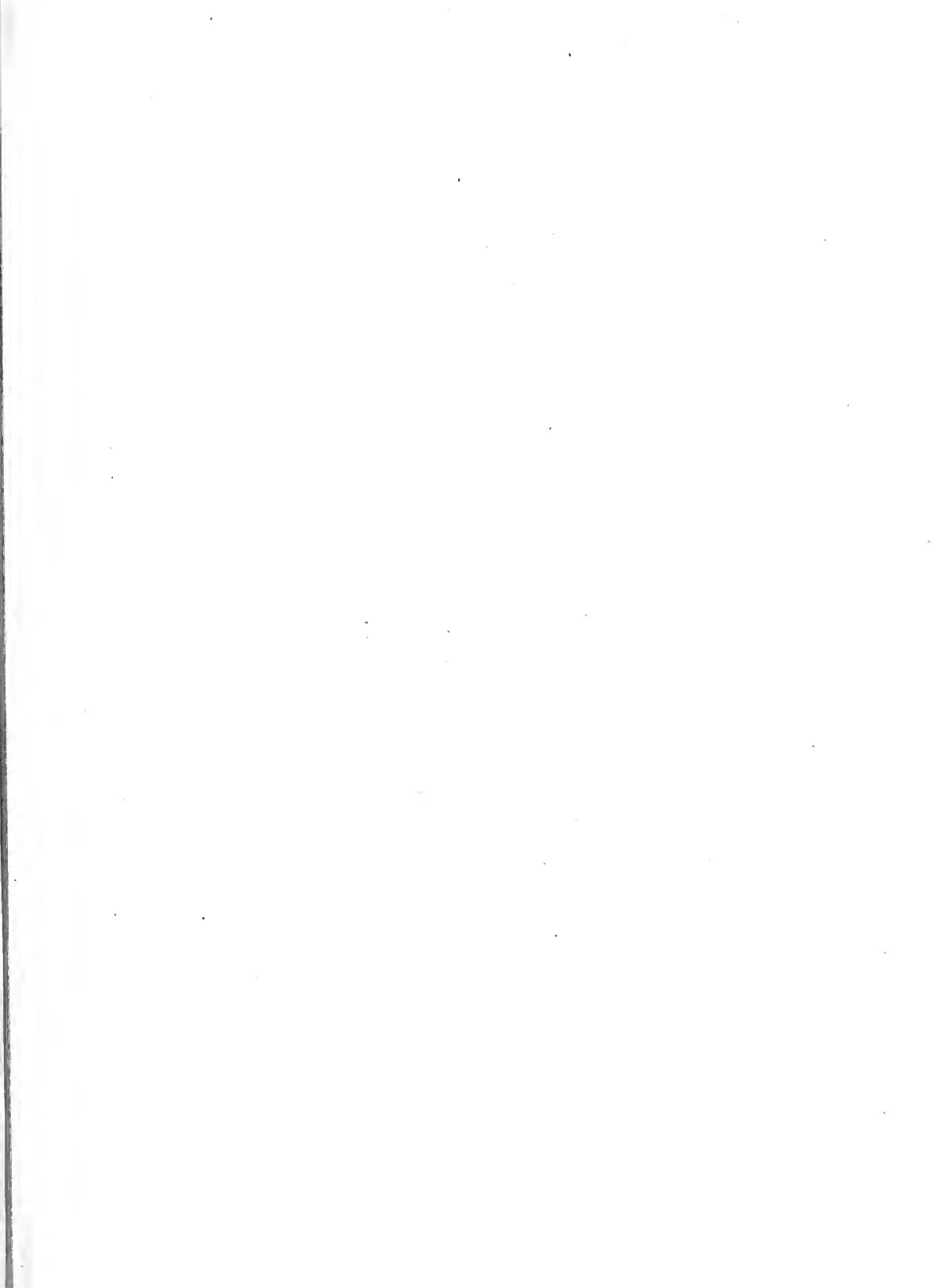
"Historic and Noble Families" is the subject of Part Eight, which closes the first volume, and fills a number of pages of the second. When it is mentioned that the noble houses described are twenty in number, it will be evident that we cannot enter upon this part of the work in detail. One or two allusions to our own city may be interesting, however. The defeat of the Lord Crawford of the day, known as Earl Beardie, is duly chronicled as the Battle of Brechin, the royal forces having met at Haer Cairn on the moor in the neighbourhood. In the space devoted to the family of Southesk there is a brief account of the visit of King James to Lord Carnegie in 1617, when his Majesty visited Brechin oftener than once, and held a court there on the 27th of May. With the history of the Maules is associated a striking incident relating to Sir Thomas "as the brave defender of the Castle of Brechin against the English in 1303. He is described as mocking the English by wiping with his handkerchief the places where heavy bolts from their war engines had struck, and when wounded fatally, his men asked whether they were to give up the Castle? Cursing them, he breathed out his soul in cursings at the suggestion. Edward brought a large force against the Castle, and employed powerful war engines in the siege, but although the garrison was small, Sir Thomas Maule undaunted held the Castle against every attack for twenty days, until struck on the breast by a missile or ball thrown from the 'war wolf,' which discharged stones of two or three hundredweight. He only survived the blow for a few hours, but though offered favourable terms by Edward, he would not capitulate, and the gallant band held out until next day."

The equally interesting records of the second volume we can now do little more than enumerate. The monastic history of the county is worthy of

careful perusal, furnishing instruction and lengthened accounts of the Arbroath Abbey, Brechin Cathedral, Cupar Monastery, Dundee Friars and Nunneries, the Convent of Montrose, and the Priory of Restennet. It is an excellent sign of the completeness of the work to find about fifty pages devoted to the geology and botany of Forfarshire. In this department Mr Warden has fortunately procured the most competent assistance, including among other distinguished botanists our neighbour, the minister of Fern, who has supplied a notice of the mosses of the county, in regard to which he enjoys a European reputation. Lists of the Members of Parliament representing the county are given with a short break from the time of David II. in 1357, and of the Sheriffs with occasional breaks from 1200 when William Comyn, Justiciary of Scotland, was Sheriff of Forfar. Reprints are given in this volume of the famous old descriptions of Forfarshire by respectively the Rev. Robert Edward, (1678) and Ochterlony (1684-5). The reprint, it appears, was at the suggestion of friends, and the compliance was a judicious one. The remainder of the second volume is devoted to a description of the separate parishes, Aberlemno being the first, and the others taken up in alphabetical order ending with the parish of Barry. From this point the third volume, which is in expectancy, will start, and it will be without doubt a highly interesting and more detailed account of the shire. The two volumes already published, we may mention, have respectively an ancient and a modern map of the county, the former of which especially enhances the value of the work. And we have only further to state as to our own feeling, that the acquaintance, which we have happily formed with its predecessors, makes us look forward, not only with interest, but with some earnest longing, to the appearance of volume third.







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